

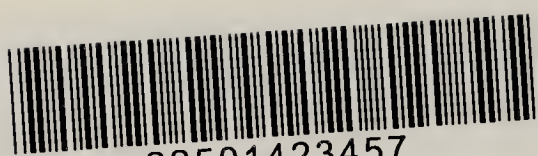
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TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA
REPORT FOR
1964 - 1965



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



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The painting of Rabaul Harbour by Mr. Samuel Terarup Cham was the first work of an indigenous artist to be used on a Territory postage stamp.

*Report to the General Assembly
of the United Nations*

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

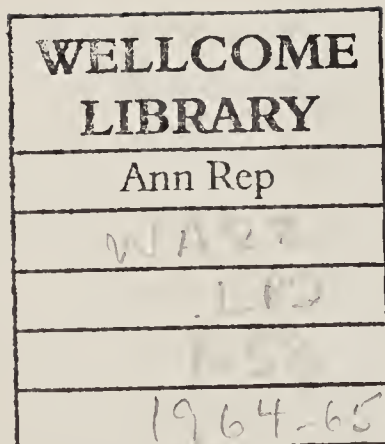
1st July 1964 - 30th June 1965

*(Submitted in conformity with Article 88
of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of the
questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council on 6th June 1952
as amended on 24th July 1958 and 7th July 1961)*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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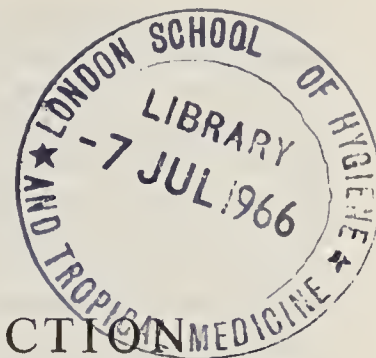
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THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

ANNUAL REPORT 1964-65



PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Area and Location

The Trust Territory of New Guinea extends from the equator to eight degrees south latitude, a distance of 400 nautical miles, and west to east from 141 degrees east longitude to 160 degrees east longitude, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. The land area of the Territory covers some 92,160 square miles and includes that part of the Island of New Guinea north of the Papuan border and east of the 141st meridian of longitude, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

Topography

The central core of the New Guinea mainland is a massive cordillera which extends from one end of the island to the other, a distance of approximately 1,500 miles. This cordillera is one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places to a height of over 14,500 feet. It represents an axis of tertiary and mesozoic mountain building situated in a zone of crustal weakness separating the relatively stable Australian continental mass from the Pacific Ocean.

The highest peak in the Territory is Mount Wilhelm (approximately 14,762 feet)* in the Bismarck Range. Despite the fact that the main ranges extend throughout the length of the island and form a complete divide between north and south flowing drainage, they do not consist of a single chain but form a complex system of ranges separated in many cases by broad upland valleys. The principal units of this system in the Territory are the Star Mountains and the Hindenburg, Muller, Kubor, Schrader and Bismarck Ranges. All of these reach an altitude over 10,000 feet or more and each has an individual character. The width of the main range varies from 50 miles at its narrowest part to 150 miles at its widest. Broad grass-covered valleys are to be found in the wider portion of these highlands. Some of these valleys are fertile, and generally enjoy a good climate. Marginal to the highlands, dissection has been proceeding apace and has resulted in intensely rugged juvenile topography.

Running parallel to the main ranges, but separated from them by the Central Depression, are the northern mountains. The Central Depression is a great trough of structural origin which includes the valleys of the Sepik and Ramu Rivers, which drain in opposite directions to enter the sea close to each other between Hansa Bay and Wewak, and the Markham Valley, which drains into the Huon Gulf near Lae. The ranges which constitute the northern mountains, running east from the Territory's western border are as follows: the Bewani, Torricelli and Prince Alexander Mountains (north of the Sepik River) and the Adelbert, Finisterre and Saruwaged Mountains (between the mouth of the Ramu River and the Huon Gulf). The mountains north of the Sepik do not exceed 5,000 feet in height, but in the Finisterre and Saruwaged Ranges of the Huon Peninsula some peaks exceed 13,000 feet. These latter ranges are particularly rugged and include numbers of near-vertical precipices several thousand feet in depth.

The coastal areas of eastern New Guinea show the features associated with a slowly rising littoral. One of the most significant is that with few exceptions the rivers are not navigable. Another feature is the raised reefs which extend almost continuously from the Sepik delta south-easterly to Cape Cretin. The Morobe coast between Salamaua and Morobe is a drowned littoral and there is a complete absence of raised coral from the mouth of the Markham River to the Papuan border. A notable feature of the north coast is the belt of off-shore volcanic islands which stretches from Wewak to Dampier Straight (west of New Britain).

New Britain is the largest of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago. There are two main lines of ranges in the island—the Whiteman and Nakanai Ranges in the south which trend from south-west to north-east, and the Baining Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula, trending north-west and south-east. The low relief of the north coast is broken by many sharp volcanic peaks which in some cases reach 7,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are mostly of the explosive type and catastrophic eruptions have occurred in recent times. At the western end of New Britain is a cluster of volcanic mountains containing several peaks over 3,000 feet in height; another group of volcanoes occurs further east in the Kimbe Bay and Open Bay areas; and there is an area of very recent volcanism on the Gazelle Peninsula in the vicinity of Rabaul. All of New Britain not of a mountainous nature may be classified as shore-line, coastal plains or swamps. The coast-line is approximately 1,000 miles in length around most of which fringes and barrier coral reefs, although not continuous, are extensively developed.

* Most recently calculated provisional height, subject to adjustment of ± 15 feet.

New Ireland is nearly 200 miles long. It is widest in the south (30 miles) but it averages only seven miles in width throughout its length. It is exceedingly mountainous with the Schleinitz Mountains (in the northern part of the island) rising to 4,100 feet and the Rossel Mountains (in the south) to 6,430 feet. To the south-east of the former is the extensive Lelet Plateau with an average height of 2,600 feet.

The coasts of New Ireland are relatively straight and exposed and afford little shelter. They have been subject to recent elevation and there has been an extensive development of raised coral reefs.

Manus Island is about 50 miles long from west to east and its greatest width is about 17 miles. The island is mostly hilly and deeply dissected. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland bays and there is no continuous coastal plain. It is fringed by almost continuous coral reefs.

Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomon Islands, being about 127 miles in length with a maximum width of about 49 miles. In the interior a massive mountain range runs the length of the island and is known as the Emperor Range in the north and the Crown Prince Range in the south. It contains two active volcanoes: Balbi (8,502 feet) and Bagana (5,730 feet). Shoals and fringing coral reefs are common off the coast of the island.

Buka Island, just north of Bougainville, is 35 miles long and nine miles wide. A range of volcanic hills runs the length of the west coast and reaches a maximum height of about 1,300 feet. On the east coast is a lower range of hills formed of coral limestone terraced on their seaward slopes. The east and north coasts are steep with wooded cliffs. The west and south coasts are protected by a barrier reef, two to three miles off-shore, studded with a number of small coral islets.

There are some 600 lesser islands within the Trust Territory, mainly of volcanic origin or coral formation.

Drainage

The rugged terrain over most of New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland and the disposition lengthwise of the rugged mountains results in a drainage pattern which, with the high rainfall, is characterized by frequent mountain torrents and short swift-flowing streams. Of the larger rivers only the Sepik is navigable very far by craft larger than canoes or launches, accommodating vessels drawing up to 13 feet for a distance of some 300 miles from its mouth.

This drainage pattern makes the development of permanent road links through these islands very difficult, and is a serious hindrance to any kind of travel.

Swamps are common: tidal swamps (almost entirely mangrove) occur intermittently round the coasts where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. Riverine swamps are to be found in the Sepik basin while grass and reed marshes are common in the mid-Sepik and mid-Ramu areas where the low-lying terrain is almost continuously under water.

There are some small lakes in the Territory but none is of any physiographic or economic importance.

Climate

Lying wholly within the tropics between the continents of Asia and Australia, the Territory of New Guinea has a typical monsoonal climate. The north-west monsoon season, during which the winds blow from a north-west or westerly direction, lasts from December to March, and the south-east trades season, when the winds blow from the south-east or east, lasts from May to October. In April-May and October-November transitional periods occur during which the wind changes its direction. The time and intensity of the winds vary from year to year as in other monsoonal regions.

Both the north-west monsoon and the south-east trades reach the Territory heavily laden with moisture. As a result, most places in the Territory have an average annual rainfall of more than 100 inches. The highest figures are recorded on coast and mountain-sides exposed to the steady south-east trades. Southern New Britain and the higher mountains of the Huon Peninsula, for example, have an average annual rainfall of 250 inches or more. Wide valleys parallel to the east coast, such as the Middle and Upper Ramu valleys, and enclosed valleys in the highland regions, such as the Bulolo valley, where the average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, lie in 'rain shadow' zones and have a relatively low rainfall.

In some areas rainfall throughout the year is generally uniform, but because of the effect of the topography on the rain-bearing winds, most places have a definite seasonal distribution of rainfall, receiving their greatest rainfall in one or other of the two main wind seasons. The island of New Britain illustrates this perfectly. As the mountainous backbone of the island lies athwart the direction of the seasonal winds, the north coast receives most of its rainfall in the north-west monsoon season, during which the south coast is relatively dry. The central mountains here form an effective barrier and place the south in a 'rain shadow'. During the south-east trades season, however, the southern coast experiences heavy rain while the protected northern coast remains dry.

The length of day varies only slightly throughout the year, with a half-hour difference between the limits of sunrise and sunset. Dawn and twilight are of short duration.

Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year and summer and winter seasons as experienced in the temperate latitudes do not exist. The mean maximum temperature is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean minimum about 73 degrees Fahrenheit in coastal areas. The diurnal temperature variation is between 10 degrees Fahrenheit and 15 degrees Fahrenheit in most places. There is a general lowering of temperatures with increases in elevation, highland areas being cooler than the coastal regions.

Natural Resources

Soils. Most of the inland country is covered with shallow heavily leached and infertile soils. Notable exceptions are to be found in the broad valleys, such as the Ramu and Markham, and an appreciable part of the plateau regions of the central mountains, including areas in the vicinity of Goroka, Mount Hagen, Aiyura and Chimbu, where either alluvial soils or soils of volcanic origin occur.

The soils of the coastal areas are of varying fertility, ranging from shallow, relatively infertile soils formed from decomposed coral to very fertile, deep alluvial and volcanic soils. From the evidence available, it appears that the greatest possibilities for agricultural development are on the latter two groups of soils. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils in northern New Britain, especially in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred, and extensive areas of volcanic soils also occur in Bougainville. As a general rule the soils of greatest fertility are those where volcanic activity has been recent. (As soil matures it tends to become degraded as the result of leaching). As in the case of volcanic soils, the better alluvial soils are of recent origin. Alluvial soils of varying quality occur widely throughout the Territory, the largest areas being on the coastal plains and in the broad river valleys, not only on the valley floors, but frequently also on the adjoining slopes.

Minerals. Minerals known to occur in the Territory include gold, platinum, osmiridium, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur, low-grade coal, and various gemstones. Of these only gold has assumed economic significance. Gold is produced principally from the Wau-Bulolo area of the Morobe District.

Vegetation and Timber Resources. The luxuriant vegetation includes a great wealth of plant species and by far the greater part of the Territory still bears natural vegetation little affected by man. Much of the Territory has not yet been investigated botanically although thousands of species have already been identified. The flora of the Territory has much in common with that of northern Australia, but because of considerable Asian elements, New Guinea is reckoned botanically as part of the Indo-Malayan region.

Except for low-rainfall areas most of the Territory below 6,000 feet is covered by rain forest, characterized by a thick overhead canopy which cuts off the sunlight and inhibits the growth of small bushes. Except for isolated high trees, the ceiling is dense and fairly uniform in height. Many trees are buttressed by roots which radiate several yards from the trunk.

Secondary growth consisting of a thick tangle of bushes, brambles and creepers is found throughout the rain forests, usually in small isolated patches near villages, or where the land has previously been cleared for gardens.

At altitudes of about 6,000 feet the rain forest usually gives way to moss forest which persists to the edge of the alpine vegetation at about 11,000 feet. The trees of the moss forest are lichen-covered and festooned; the ground is carpeted with a layer of moss and decayed vegetation many feet thick.

Above 11,000 feet the trees are stunted conifers and other species constituting what is known as alpine forest. The timber is rarely continuous, but grows in stands separated by stretches of grassland over which tree-ferns and shrubs are scattered. Trees are rarely found above 12,000 feet, where grasslands predominate.

Some areas in various parts of the Territory are completely covered by tall grasses, usually kunai or kangaroo grass. Very extensive grasslands occur in the Waria, Markham, Ramu and Sepik valleys and in the highlands.

Some of these may be natural grasslands, but in most cases there is little doubt that they have been caused by fires or clearing.

In the swamp lands there is a large variety of plants. Mangrove is to be found between the limits of tides on most flat areas along the coast and also along rivers. It covers the delta of the Ramu River. Nipa palm is often associated with mangrove and patches of it grow in the less salty parts of the large rivers. In general the mangrove occurs nearest the sea with nipa behind it extending to the limits of the brackish water. Sago palms grow generally in swamps beyond the limits of brackish water, numerous stands occurring along the Sepik and Ramu Rivers. Pit pit, which grows to a height of about twelve feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country, usually lining stream banks, but it is not widespread.

There are several timbers which have economic possibilities; they are mainly softwoods, although a few durable hardwoods exist. (The development of timber and other forest industries is dealt with in Chapter 6 of Section 4 of Part VI of this report).

Fauna. The fauna of New Guinea is closely related to that of Australia. However, the long isolation of the New Guinea group of islands has resulted in the survival of some species which have become extinct on the continent.

There are over 100 species of mammals. Among these marsupials predominate, the largest being the tree kangaroo. The phalanger family is represented by several species of which the cuscus and red bandicoot are members. There is only one carnivorous animal, the dasyure, known in Australia as the native cat, but it is extremely rare. Non-marsupials include the echidna (or spiny ant-eater). Bats, rats and mice are common.

There are about seventy species of snakes many of which are poisonous. The non-poisonous varieties include boas and pythons. Lizards are common and many species are represented. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea.

More than eighty species of amphibia exist, all of which belong to one or other of five families of frogs; many of these are arboreal.

New Guinea is the home of numerous brightly coloured birds. Most are of Australian origin, but many have come from the Malayan region. The Bird of Paradise and the Cassowary appear to be of native origin. There is an abundance of cockatoos, parrots and lorries, pigeons, kingfishers, honeysuckers, thrushes, warblers and shrikes.

The waters of the Territory contain over 1,400 species of fish, most of which are found in brackish and salt water. In reef waters the most common species are trevally, parrot fish, snapper and many other which are important as food. Mackerel and tuna are common throughout the year in reef and adjacent waters. In the estuaries and at the mouth of the rivers mullet, bream, cod and milk fish are to be found.

The fish species of the highland rivers are far less varied, and of the few species found, the eel tail catfish is the most common.

Members of the group *Crustacea* are well represented, the species of crayfish and prawn being typical of the Indo-Pacific region.

The Territory teems with insects and most places are alive with ants, cockroaches, flies, sandflies, mosquitoes, and many other types. Some of these are dangerous, the most harmful to humans being the malaria-carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite. Certain species of borers and coconut hoppers are detrimental to plants. Butterflies are numerous, large, and often beautifully coloured.

Discussion of the fauna of the Territory would be incomplete without some mention of the giant snail, which was introduced by the Japanese as a food during the war. Work is being carried out continuously to control the spread of this potentially serious pest, which has caused much damage to village gardens in areas of New Ireland, New Britain and adjoining islands.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE

Population

At 30th June 1965, the indigenous population of the Territory was estimated to exceed 1,500,000 and was made up as follows:

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Enumerated population—			
Children	338,237	316,022	654,259
Adults	473,715	419,236	892,951
Total	811,952	735,258	1,547,210
Estimated balance .. .. .	..	..	11,310
Grand Total .. .. .	..	..	1,558,520

Particulars of the indigenous population by districts are given in Table 1 of Appendix I.

At the census of 30th June 1961, the non-indigenous population numbered 15,536, consisting of 9,158 males and 6,378 females.

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population at 30th June 1964, and 30th June 1965, taking into account the revised estimates of uncounted population, indicates that there has been a small natural increase, resulting in a net overall gain of about 36,364.

Except in local government council areas the annual census of the indigenous population is compiled, wherever possible, by administrative patrols. Where such a census cannot be satisfactorily conducted estimates of population are compiled on the basis of all available information.

Changes and Movements of Population

Few of the indigenous people travel outside their linguistic groups except to trade or work. As in many other countries, the towns provide an attraction and there is some drift of population to them. The permanent or semi-permanent population in towns, continues to grow and it is not uncommon to find second and third generation town dwellers who give a measure of stability to the population of the main centres. The growing towns pose administrative difficulties in connexion with housing,

recreation, employment and social services generally, but the growth rate is not large enough to constitute a major problem. Associations based on traditional interests but developing into trade unions are a stabilizing factor, but this process of development is not yet complete. Friction sometimes occurs between groups, but rarely to the extent of creating an administrative problem. No purely urban-local authorities have so far been established and social control among town dwellers is becoming vested in such organizations as the Rabaul Welfare Committee, which is representative of all migrant groups in that area. The committee concerns itself with such matters as employment and repatriation and maintains a constant review of urban social conditions.

The intensive economic development and expansion of education, infant and maternal welfare and general health services which have taken place among the indigenous population since the war of 1939-1945 have resulted in population increases in many areas. There is, however, no shortage of land for subsistence purposes, but such shortages could develop in the future in some of the more densely populated areas such as the Chimbu Valley in the Eastern Highlands District and the Maprik Sub-district of the Sepik District. In other areas of high population such as the Wabag Sub-district of the Western Highlands District, land resources, while adequate for subsistence, may be insufficient for progressive agricultural development schemes. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is continuing its work in these areas to improve local agricultural techniques and raise the output and quality of food and cash crops. In the Chimbu, Maprik and Wabag areas an intensive survey has been conducted into population growth, soil fertility, farm practices and other matters so that the extent of the problem may be gauged and, where necessary, remedial measures planned.

Investigations have already shown that areas suitable for re-settlement exist in some districts and these investigations are continuing. A situation demanding re-settlement measures has not so far developed in any area, but some 2,000 acres of land in the Gazelle Peninsula and 532 acres at Ambenob, near Madang, have been leased to local government councils and 15,923 acres to individuals in connexion with land development and settlement schemes. Additional land is being made available. These schemes are referred to in Part V, Chapter 3, and Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3 (b).

One of the duties of officers in the field is to determine what lands are surplus to the foreseeable needs of their owners and might therefore be available for purchase for use by others.

Structure of Tribal Societies

Ethnic Structure. The indigenous people of the Territory may in general be grouped with the Melanesians who occupy the greater part of the Western Pacific. There is a great diversity of physical types and linguistic groups among them.

The distinction sometimes made between Papuan and Melanesian racial types lacks clarity as there is a great deal of overlapping between groups and much variation within each group. There is some confusion also because these terms have been used in linguistic studies and linguistic groups do not necessarily coincide with physical



Rugged terrain, mountain torrents and swift flowing streams are significant elements of the difficulties being overcome and opportunities being realized.



Cus-cus.



Goura Pigeon.



The Cus-cus and Goura Pigeon are two of the many species of fauna important to the majority of inhabitants for personal adornment and traditional cultural activities. Preservation of fauna is provided for, with exceptions under prescribed conditions, by the *Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance 1922-1947*. Preservation of indigenous culture is promoted not only by legislation such as the *Antiquities Ordinance 1953-1962*, but by schools and museums and the active encouragement of community organizations interested in festivals and displays.



Large numbers of the people still find the subsistence economy a bountiful source of food and the means of personal adornment.

groups. Probably the chief conclusion from physical studies has been that the origins of the Territory's people were diverse and that there has been a good deal of movement and mixing among the ancestors of the present-day people. Generally, it may be said that the Papuan is representative of the interior, while the Melanesian is representative of the coastal and island areas.

A few groups of such short stature that they have been described as pygmies or negritos have been recognized. Apart from stature, however, they do not appear to have any greater differences from their neighbours than those generally found between the Territory's groups and it has been suggested that they may not be a distinct immigrant type but may have developed locally from ancestors similar to those of their neighbours. The main group in this classification is in the Aiome area of Madang District.

In the north-west islands of the Manus group are small groups of people physically resembling the inhabitants of the area commonly called Micronesia and they have been classified as Micronesian. There appears to have been considerable mingling between these people and neighbouring Melanesians.

The Polynesian groups are few in number and are confined to the Tauu and Nukumanu Islands and other small adjacent atolls.

Linguistic Structure. The linguistic pattern is varied and so great is the diversity that members of villages only a few miles apart are often unable to understand one another without the aid of an interpreter. In coastal areas language groups exceeding 5,000 are unusual and a great many are well below that figure. In the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts some larger groups have been found such as the Medlpa language group extending over more than 30,000 people in the Mount Hagen Sub-district and the even larger Kuman language group in the Chimbu Sub-district and the Enga language group in the Wabag and Mount Hagen Sub-districts.

Polynesian languages are spoken in a few small eastern islands such as Tauu and Nukumanu, and Micronesian influences are evident in some of the small language groups of Manus District. For the rest of the Territory, the languages fall into one or other of two broad divisions. On the one hand are languages of the Melanesian type. These are related to one another within the Territory and to other Melanesian languages spoken in the Western Pacific. They belong to the Austronesian family of languages, though some of them exhibit non-Austronesian characteristics. On the other hand are languages which are frequently called Papuan, but since it has not been possible to demonstrate any relationship between them, it appears undesirable to give them a name that suggests that they belong to a type.

Generally speaking, the Melanesian languages are found in the Manus District, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and the coastal areas of the New Guinea mainland where they frequently appear side by side with non-Melanesian languages. On the mainland they are not found far inland, their greatest penetration being about 70 miles in the Markham Valley. Non-Melanesian languages have been found in every district though they are rare in New Britain and New Ireland. They are found

throughout the New Guinea mainland interior and part of the coast. They are spoken by a greater number of people than are the Melanesian languages.

A great many people also speak Melanesian Pidgin, which has become the lingua franca for the whole of the Trust Territory. The vocabulary includes a large number of words of English derivation, some Melanesian terms and a few German, Malay and Polynesian terms. The grammar is simple and based on Melanesian. It is quickly learned by the indigenous inhabitants among whom it has spread rapidly as a means of overcoming the multiplicity of local languages and dialects which formerly were a bar to communication and understanding between groups.

Indigenous Religions. Magico-religious beliefs and practices are an integral part of the indigenous cultures. They are numerous and diverse in character and are largely based on ancestor and spirit worship. Belief in a supreme being or a limited number of deities has not been observed, the emphasis having been on respect for and attempts to please and propitiate a number of spiritual beings, some remembered ancestors, some existing from the remote past. At times these beings are given a location in certain material objects. Generally, the attitudes of the indigenous people towards the universe are anthropomorphic. Supernatural beings are generally conceived of as being human and approached according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession but the attitude to such beings could not properly be called 'worship'. There is widespread belief in the existence of individual spirit doubles which have some resemblance to the soul and which are thought to survive for various periods after death. Generally mourning rites play a significant part in the people's lives, while placation of the ancestors' ghosts is often important in rules governing agriculture, hunting, fishing, etc. There are numerous myths and legends closely identified with prevailing superstitions and beliefs in magic by which the attributes of inanimate things may be acquired. The people have not built up a consistent theology or magicology but continue their magical practices because tradition has given these a validity. Usually no clear distinction is made between the 'natural' and the 'supernatural', so that magical and religious arts are thought of as quite practical ways of coping with certain aspects of physical reality. Sickness and misfortune are often ascribed to sorcery, the breaking of taboos, or to malevolent spirits. The concept of fortuitous 'accident' is nearly always limited and in many areas non-existent.

Male cultic societies occur in many parts of the Territory and are commonly associated with, among other things, the initiation of young men into adulthood.

Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity. Otherwise the individual's right to his own customs and beliefs is recognized by law. At the same time the people are quite receptive to the evangelistic work of the Christian missions and there are now considerable groups which are largely Christianized. In many cases, of course, traditional magico-religious beliefs and practices persist in Christian communities.

There has been no major religious or quasi-religious movement in the Territory for some years. Such move-

ments as have taken place have usually been on a small scale and of short duration. The practices adopted have usually been a synthesis of Christian and traditional rituals, frequently based on a wrong conception of European ideals and methods.

Social Structure. Social systems vary considerably in detail throughout the Territory, but in outline conform to a pattern usual in the Western Pacific region of Melanesia (and indeed among indigenous societies in many other parts of the world) and can be said to be based upon the family.

The chief characteristics of the social structure are:

- (a) the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of differences in individual wealth;
- (b) the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group;
- (c) generally egalitarian relationships with an emphasis on acquired rather than inherited status; and
- (d) a strong attachment of the people to their land.

Other characteristics typical of New Guinea and other parts of the Western Pacific and Melanesia are the small size of the political unit and general absence of formal political institutions. Emphasis is placed on the acquisition of material goods, not primarily for personal consumption or the creation of differential living standards, but rather as a means of establishing individual prestige and status within the community through the giving of feasts and the performance of complex sequences of gift exchanges.

Most of the people are agriculturalists engaged in growing food to meet their own needs but also producing a few economic crops for sale or barter. The latter activity has been greatly increased in the post-war years to form a basis for economic progress and in the more advanced areas is assuming an importance greater than that of traditional subsistence farming. The latter remains, however, and forms a bulwark against economic recession. Generally, subsistence farming is based on a system of shifting cultivation. Land is cleared but only one or two crops are taken from it, after which it is allowed to revert to bush or grass. Before a crop is planted a major clearing effort is usually required. The crops planted in this way include yams, taro and sweet potatoes. In some places, however, food collection from naturally growing plants such as the sago palm is more important than cultivation. Yams, taro, sweet potatoes and sago and also subsidiary foods may be found in the one area, but usually one of the four forms the staple food of any particular group. Domestic pigs are kept and are numerous in some areas. They are regarded as a token of wealth and prestige to be reserved for feasts and special occasions, rather than a source of daily food. In coastal areas the indigenous people fish and everywhere some form of hunting adds to the variety of the diet, but the quantity of meat thus obtained is small and the protein intake is limited.

The division of labour between the sexes involves the extension of women's work beyond domestic duties within the home. In the main, women maintain the gardens, though men do the initial clearing and such heavy work as fencing. Planting, harvesting and some maintenance

are the work of both sexes, with variations from place to place in the extent of either's duties.

Articles of trade importance may be made by either men or women. Clay pots, for instance, which in various places are a basis of exchange, are made by women in many areas.

Features of the indigenous system of work are the small degree of specialization and the high degree to which each individual is equipped to carry out all duties considered suitable for his or her sex. A few practices, particularly in the spheres of art and magic, may be confined to a few people or to individuals within some communities and some individuals are naturally more skilled than their fellows in particular activities; but except as provided for through division between the sexes, all individuals perform the same type of work and can practise most of the skills possessed by their communities. A man's importance or standing as a leader in a community does not exempt him from such duties as the cultivation of crops, house-building and canoe-making.

Inheritance follows two systems. In some communities the predominant principle is that the individual inherits from the father and his group; in others inheritance is predominantly from the mother's group. Affiliation with kinship groups shows the same variation.

In most areas, ownership of land is vested in a clan or some other kinship group, with usufructuary rights being granted to individuals over a reasonable amount of the land. In some areas the individual may select his own garden land, in others it may be assigned by tribal authority. Hunting, grazing and forest lands are usually held in common. In a few areas true individual ownership of land exists. Further information on this matter is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, in subsection (a), Land Tenure.

The people of the Territory live in villages usually of 200-300 inhabitants, though some are larger; in hamlets of about 20-40 inhabitants; or sometimes isolated in single dwellings. Except near centres of European influence, houses are built of local timber, grasses and palm leaves and show many differences in size, design and method of construction. This is due in part to the great diversity of the environment, ranging from the low-lying coastal regions to altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the mountainous interior and includes swamp, river and lake. Usually the houses are occupied by the individual family, though it is customary in some places for men to sleep and spend a large part of their time in special 'men's houses'.

The people's sense of community fellowship rarely extends beyond the village or collection of neighbouring hamlets. Within the larger language groupings, while there is usually little feeling of common interests and aims, there is an awareness of difference from other groups speaking a different language.

Communities in the Territory have always been strongly influenced by belief in magic—both 'social' and 'anti-social'. Social magic may be directed towards ensuring the well-being of garden crops, adequate rainfall and the success of trading expeditions. Anti-social magic may be aimed at bringing death and

disaster to enemies. Skill and power in magic are often thought to be the possession of particular individuals whose qualities are utilized by their fellows. This is probably the most notable example of specialization to be observed among the Territory's communities.

Generally in the political organization of local groups all men have some influence and all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by exhibiting qualities considered desirable by the group. Energy in the acquisition of wealth in the form of garden produce, ceremonial and other objects counts for much in most communities, while in earlier days skill in leadership in war was also an important quality. Other attributes which may confer influence are general personality, outstanding knowledge of a group's customs and skills and, in some communities, inherited rank or reputation as a practitioner of magic.

Each group has its customary law, backed by the authority of myth and legend, but there are no institutions specifically directed towards the administration of justice. Offences are matters for adjustment between the individuals actually concerned, or between the kinship groups to which they belong; sometimes they may be left to the operation of supernatural forces. In cases of murder, for example, the view is often taken that the kinship group of the dead man is entitled to kill the murderer or another member of his group, or to receive some form of compensation. Adultery, regarded as a serious offence in many groups, is likewise often a matter for punishment, or the payment of compensation to the aggrieved person and his kindred. Some offences, such as incest, are frequently considered to have such dangerous spiritual consequences for whole communities that the group unites in demanding the punishment or even death of the offending parties. Disputes affecting whole communities are generally resolved by meetings of community leaders, which in this way function from time to time as a rudimentary form of tribunal.

A few customs contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as headhunting, the blood feud and cannibalism, occurred within the traditional social system. The law against such usages is enforced in all areas including areas classified as 'restricted'.

The practice of the arts is rarely undertaken for its own sake but usually in connexion with religion, magic and ceremonial occasions. Where contact with outside influences has modified traditional beliefs, interest in the practice of indigenous arts has naturally tended to decline. In an attempt to maintain interest in traditional art forms, schools have placed emphasis on handicraft work.

Extensive trade systems existed in many areas in the past and some of these still remain, for example in the Huon Gulf and Markham River areas of the Morobe District, the Mount Hagen area of the Western Highlands District and the Manus and New Britain Districts. Artefacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, some utilitarian, some possessing ceremonial or religious significance, are exchanged between communities for other objects, foodstuffs or money.

Medical science and principles of sanitation were quite unknown to traditional society. Death and illness have undoubtedly influenced the evolution of religious and magical practices, and the whole social structure has at least been modified by endemic disease. The presence of malaria or epidemics of diseases like seasonal pneumonia

and dysentery have frequently contributed to local migrations and resettlement. The limitations which chronic malaria and hookworm impose on physical and mental effort have been significant, and such ill-health perpetuated by insanitary practices has been a major influence in slow population growth and general backwardness.

The traditional social system does not include formal educational institutions. Knowledge to fit them to take their place as adults is given to children by example and practical application. Children accompany their elders on their daily tasks, observing and assisting to the limit of their ability, and hence gradually develop all the adult skills. Knowledge of the group's legends and social values is imparted in stories told by the elders and may be added to during initiation ceremonies.

Most aspects of indigenous life have been increasingly affected by external influences since the period of first European contact. There have been no significant changes, however, in the physical types of the various areas, as there has been little intermixing between groups. Social systems have been affected by the organized activities of the Administration and the missions, by employment outside the individual's local group and by increasing contacts between groups.

The use of money has to some extent modified the influence of older forms of wealth on which leadership was often based. The disappearance of warfare and the lessening of belief in the efficacy of magic have also had an effect on the basis of leadership, on local political conditions and on customary law.

The diverse nature and peculiar characteristics of indigenous society, however, have presented many obstacles to orderly social change. The difficulty of communication with a people who have no tradition of literacy, and who speak so many different languages that they are unable to communicate amongst themselves, has impeded progress. But even when the possibility of material and social progress and the means of achieving it have been presented in comprehensible form, there remains the task of awakening in the people such a desire for progress that they will be prepared to pay the price of major social change. In very ordinary but basic matters adherence to custom can hinder progress. For example, the need for children to attend school regularly, and for many years, may be in conflict with the need for them to obtain the local practical education described above, with the desire of the social groups to retain the services of the young, and with the fact that a minor amount of normal schooling can appear as a significant and sufficient education to an illiterate people. Even such matters as the conducting of a census can require extensive investigation and great care, as in some areas people are not permitted by tribal custom to speak their own names, while in others they will not give their names, or will give false names, through fear that the recording of their names in a book will, by magical association, give power over them to the recorder or to the holder of the book.

Apart from the difficulty of introducing new ideas and methods, the pressure of change inevitably causes some degree of conflict within the social system. When such conflicts reach significant proportions or when failures occur or desires for unattainable goals arise, there is a danger that the people will try to rationalize or explain

them as resulting from the discarding or amendment of traditional custom; this can result in failure to use and benefit from all available knowledge and in consequent resentment.

Exclusive loyalty to village groups is another obstacle to progress as it tends to prevent the development of a conception of the wider national community. While it is important that divergent interests should be reconciled, and balanced by a recognition and development of common interests, experience has shown that a too rapid transition to wider groupings and consequent modification of existing loyalties may cause some weakening of the local social system before new forms have been adequately developed and adopted. The establishment of law and order, the development of communications and the use of a lingua franca all assist in breaking down barriers of ignorance and active mistrust, while schools, co-operative societies, local government councils, social organizations, public health, agricultural and forestry services foster orderly progress and the growth of a wider consciousness. Progress in these fields, though not always rapid, is usually steady and soundly based.

Nevertheless, the broadening of social consciousness has in some cases involved severe social strains. In the former small, close-knit communities, while there was a large degree of external suspicion, there was also a highly developed sense of internal security on the part of individuals in relation to their society. This was connected with each community's complex network of rights and obligations involving all members of the community. The small degree of specialization meant that individuals had a full share in, and an adequate understanding of, the full range of their culture. Lack of knowledge of other systems and other cultures led to a conservatism which worked against social change. Most members of a community accepted their social system without question, and the sense of security arising from this situation prevented the development of the individual and community stresses which frequently accompany social change. The broadening of experience of large numbers of people has meant that this situation has been fundamentally altered in many parts of the Territory.

On the one hand, knowledge of the existence of a wide variety of social systems and social possibilities has frequently led individuals to question the validity of their own systems, including some elements of those systems which have been valuable in maintaining social integration and stability. In some places, this has been followed by an early breakdown of several important social sanctions, and the weakening of the forces behind the internal network of rights and obligations on which each individual's sense of security was based. Where this has happened before new or adapted social institutions have had time to take sufficiently deep root, a considerable feeling of bewilderment and insecurity has developed.

On the other hand, though knowledge of the existence of cultural possibilities other than their own has been acquired by many individuals, few have yet gained, through experience, as distinct from instruction, a sufficient understanding of the cultures concerned to enable them to absorb into their own culture those elements they consider desirable. At times this has led to a feeling of frustration which combined with a loss of faith in the validity and

security of various aspects of their original small social groups, has in some places brought undesirable social and psychological strains to many people. Observation shows that strains of this nature have not only led to mental attitudes which are unsatisfactory to individuals themselves, but also to very difficult social situations connected with the relationship between different groups in the community.

In recognition of these situations, a clinical survey of the mental health of the indigenous people was conducted by a psychiatrist and a professor of psychology from Australia. As a result of their findings, a Division of Mental Health was created in the Department of Public Health and the Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development established. The permanent Committee, which held its first meeting in July 1961, continues to advise the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and to study trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas.

In summary then it may be said that the Territory is an area of great cultural diversity as well as considerable variation in the degree and nature of cultural contact. These factors, coupled with the difficulties of terrain and climate, the complete lack of any indigenous capital works or services suitable to a modern state, the resistance to changes in the indigenous social system, and the unsuitability of the indigenous institutions for development beyond the small village or tribal group or beyond the subsistence level, result in administrative problems of extraordinary complexity and magnitude.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORICAL SURVEY

New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1545 a Spaniard, Ynigo Ortis de Retez, sailing along the north coast of the island, coined the name 'New Guinea' because of some fancied resemblance between the inhabitants of the north coast of the mainland and those of the African Guinea Coast. The first Englishman to sail along the New Guinea coast was William Dampier in 1700, and the strait between New Britain and Rooke Island was afterwards given his name.

During the next 170 years visits were made by other European navigators, mainly Dutch and British, but although much of the coastline of the island and its associated groups had been explored, little was known of the country and its inhabitants until late in the nineteenth century, when the need of European industries for coconut oil provided for the first time a market for one of New Guinea's natural products, and brought its isolation to an end. In the 1870's the largest trading firm in the Pacific, Godeffroy's, of Hamburg, began trading for copra in the New Guinea islands. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what is now the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The administration of the new Territory, then known as German New Guinea, was placed in the hands of the chartered company, the German New Guinea Company, but in 1899 the Imperial Government assumed control. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921.

In 1920 the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 22 of the Covenant, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, a Mandate for the Government of the Territory of New Guinea. The *New Guinea Act* 1920 was passed by the Commonwealth Government to provide for the government of the Territory in accordance with Article 22, the Act coming into force on 9th May 1921.

The Territory was administered under the Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and large areas of the Territory were devastated. The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, the organ of military government became responsible for the administration of the indigenous inhabitants, and, as far as circumstances permitted, kept plantations in production. The indigenous people made a valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945, civil administration of the Territory was progressively restored between October 1945 and June 1946, under the provisions of the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946. This Act provided for those parts of the Territory to which the National Security (Emergency Control) Regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia had ceased to apply to be administered in conjunction with the Territory of Papua as an administrative union called the Territory of Papua-New Guinea, with one Administrator and one Supreme Court (the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea).

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December 1946.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949 approved the placing of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua with the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Act provided for a Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (which was established at Port Moresby, Papua, on 26th November 1951) and also for a judicial organization, a public service and a system of local government. The Legislative Council consisted of 29 members, 16 of whom were official members, three were elected members and nine, at least three of whom were indigenous, were appointed members. Under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1960, membership of the Council was increased to 37. There were to be twelve elected members including six indigenous members elected by the indigenous population, ten appointed members, at least five of whom were to be indigenous, and fourteen official members. Following a further amendment to the Papua and New Guinea Act, the first House of Assembly was opened on 8th June 1964. The House, which has 64 members only ten of whom are nominated official members, has an elected indigenous majority and replaces the former Legislative Council.

At the end of the war the Territorial Administration had embarked on the task of recovery and rehabilitation, the progressive accomplishment of which was greatly assisted by large grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and payments of war damage compensation.

In the post-war years there has been a marked expansion of the Public Service of the Territory and a corresponding increase in the tempo of development in all fields. An Auxiliary Division of the Public Service was created in 1957 to provide a training ground through which members of the indigenous population could progress to other divisions of the Service. Legislation has been enacted that provides for the integration of the Service and a continuing increase in the proportion of indigenous officers within it. The integration of Administration servants with the new Public Service began this year. (Part V, Chapter IV).

The Territory has been visited by United Nations Visiting Missions on six occasions—1950, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1962 and 1965. The 1965 Visiting Mission, consisting of M. André Naudy (France) as Chairman, Mr Dermot J. Swan (United Kingdom), Mr Dwight Dickinson (United States of America) and Mr Nathaniel Eastman (Liberia), visited the Territory from 13th March to 12th April 1965. The Mission visited 8 of the 9 districts and held 38 public meetings and 27 meetings with representative groups, organizations and associations. On 21st and 22nd April the Mission had discussions with the Administrator and his Headquarters staff at Port Moresby and then proceeded to Canberra for discussions with the Ministers of State for Territories and External Affairs.

Personal taxation was introduced in the Territory from 1st January 1958, and the system of direct taxation was extended still further by the introduction of income tax on 1st August 1959. At the same time, export duties were abolished. Another significant development in the field of public finance occurred in 1960 with the raising of the first Territory loan of £100,000. By 30th June 1965 a total of £6,849,361 had been subscribed in public loans in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and of this £155,197 had been redeemed.

A Local Courts Ordinance, providing for Courts with jurisdiction over members of all races, and repealing the Courts for Native Affairs Ordinance which provided for courts with jurisdiction only over and in relation to the indigenous people, was enacted. This Ordinance makes provision for the early expansion of participation by indigenous people in the administration of justice, and for the training of officers of local courts in judicial methods and procedures. Legislation providing for the expansion of the composition and functions of the local government system was brought into operation on 1st January 1965.

A number of significant developments took place during the year.

The House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee on Constitutional and Political Development in May 1965, to consider ways and means of preparing and presenting, and to draft for the House a set of constitutional proposals to serve as a guide for future constitutional development in the Territory. The members appointed were Mr J. Guise (Chairman), Mr W. Bloomfield, Mr I. F. G. Downs, Dr J. T. Gunther, Mr L. Johnson, Mr N. Brokam, Mr Simogen Pita, Mr S. Giregire, Mr J. Stuntz and Mr W. Watkins.

The report on economic development of the Territory prepared by the mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was received and

accepted by the Australian Government as a valuable guide for policy and action. In stressing the value of educational expansion at the secondary, technical and higher technical levels the Bank mission's report supported the report of the Commission on Higher Education.

Following the adoption by the House of Assembly of the University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance early in 1965, the Australian Government announced the

founding of a University and an Institute of Higher Technical Education which would accept students in 1966 and 1967 respectively.

Of particular significance was the increasing participation by Territory representatives in International conferences; for the first time an indigenous representative attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva. Territory exhibits at International Trade Fairs are being manned increasingly by New Guineans.

PART II. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

CHAPTER 1

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The constitutional authority for the administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, which became law on 1st July 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December 1946, this Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System on the terms set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. The Act provides for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, but declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to maintain the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and to expend annually in the development and welfare of the Territory an amount not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in the year in respect of the Territory. No changes were made during the year in the legislative provisions affecting or defining the legal status of the Territory.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS

By the Citizenship Regulations made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1960 of the Commonwealth,

persons born in New Guinea who are not British subjects are 'Australian protected persons' and therefore protected persons within the meaning of the Act. All indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory are therefore Australian protected persons unless they are British subjects. Any Australian protected person may renounce this status at the age of twenty-one. A non-indigenous inhabitant of the Territory who was not born there retains his individual national status. Residence in the Territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of Australian citizenship by naturalization. Under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1960 any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalization on compliance with the conditions laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Act. He then becomes an Australian citizen by naturalization. A non-indigenous person who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalization in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

There is no distinction between the various types of status—British subject, alien and protected person—in regard to legal rights and responsibilities, except that aliens are subjected to some statutory restrictions, e.g. the necessity to register and ineligibility for the franchise and for appointment to the Public Service.

An indigenous inhabitant who is an Australian protected person enjoys the same rights in relation to that status as an Australian protected person who is not an indigenous inhabitant. Similarly an indigenous inhabitant who becomes a British subject would, in relation to that status, enjoy the same rights as a natural-born British subject.

PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

CHAPTER 1

INTERNATIONAL

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies in furnishing reports and other information in relation to the Territory. Two elected members of the House of Assembly were included in the Australian delegation to the Trusteeship Council and to the General Assembly. Representatives of the Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organization, the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Administration officers were included in the Australian Government delegation to the International Labour Conference. Study fellowships allotted by the World Health Organization to officers of the Administration are referred to in Part VII, Chapter 7. The report was received of the Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which, at the invitation of the Australian Government, conducted an economic survey of the Territory. This report will provide a constant reference in the Administering Authority's consideration of economic policies in the Territory.



Members of the 1965 United Nations Visiting Mission toured eight of the nine Districts and informed themselves through meetings with many of the Territory's Local Government Councils and large community gatherings.

Mission members shown above from left to right are: Mr. Dermot J. Swan (United Kingdom); M. André Naudy (France)—Chairman; Mr. Nathaniel Eastman (Liberia); Mr. Dwight Dickinson (United States of America).





Modern simultaneous translation equipment is used in the House of Assembly.



The proclamation during the year of eighteen new Local Government Councils brought the population under responsible local government to 879,918.

Illustrative of the continuing expansion of local government, the former 'Wewak Native Local Government Council' has become the 'Wewak-But Local Government Council'.

Information relating to treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June 1965 is given in Appendix XXIII.

There were a number of official visitors from overseas during the year, and three members of the House of Assembly and the President of the Port Moresby Workers' Association were guests at Kenya's Independence Celebrations in December 1964. The Chief Electoral Officer attended the 1965 elections in Ceylon.

In addition to the various missionary organizations whose activities are described in other sections of this report, non-governmental bodies of an international character which are active in the Territory include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations, and the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs.

CHAPTER 2

REGIONAL

The principal organ of inter-territorial co-operation in the region is the South Pacific Commission which was established in 1947 by agreement between the six metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. The Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments on matters affecting the economic and social development of these territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

Selected officers of the Administration are members of the Research Council of the Commission, and the Trust Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained through the Commission's work.

In order to associate the inhabitants of the various territories with the work of the Commission, the agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission provided for the establishment of a South Pacific Conference with advisory powers as a body auxiliary to the Commission. The Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, is attended by delegates selected to ensure the greatest possible measure of representation of the local inhabitants of the territories. Delegations from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea have attended all sessions. The next conference will be held in Lae in 1965.

CHAPTER 3

COMMON ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS WITH OTHER TERRITORIES

Apart from their relationship with the people of Papua under the administrative union (see Chapter 4) no political, economic, social or religious associations are maintained in common with the people of neighbouring territories.

At the present stage of development, interest lies mainly in the development of close collaboration between the many tribal and communal elements in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

CHAPTER 4

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION WITH THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA

The basis of the Territory's legislative, administrative and judicial systems is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into force on 1st July 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and, in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea, provided for the administration of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement states:

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4, will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these Territories if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

The Papua and New Guinea Act expressly declares the intention of the Commonwealth Government to maintain the identity and status of New Guinea as a trust territory.

The practical operation of the administrative union is explained in succeeding chapters of this report.

No plans exist to establish separate legislative, judicial and administrative organs for the Trust Territory or to transfer the headquarters of the Administration or of the Supreme Court to the Territory.

Section 11 of the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that there be expended annually in the Trust Territory upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in the Territory. As mentioned in Chapter 1 of Section 1 of Part VI the revenues and expenditures of each territory are recorded separately, those costs common to both being apportioned to each on an appropriate basis. Revenue and expenditure from revenue of the Trust Territory during the past five years were as follows:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Locally raised revenue ..	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349	7,453,230
Expenditure from revenue ..	13,411,035	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,608	24,389,954

The level of expenditure has risen substantially each year with a corresponding increase in the deficit which has been met by a direct grant from the Administering Authority. These grants are interest free and non-repayable.

Separate statistics are compiled for the Trust Territory in the categories prescribed by Regulations under the *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 and in a supplementary series for the purposes of this report.

Details of the officers of the Public Service working in the Territory are contained in Appendix II.

No new districts have been created during the year under review, nor do any of the district boundaries extend into the Territory of Papua or *vice versa*.

PART IV. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

CHAPTER 1

POLICE FORCE

Organization

The *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1955-1959 provides for the constitution and regulation of the police force. The force is divided into four branches—the Regular Constabulary and the Native Constabulary, whose members are employed wholly on police duties; the Field Constabulary, comprising officers of the field staff of the Department of District Administration who, in the main, perform police duties only in those areas where no officer of the Regular Constabulary is stationed; and the Special Constabulary to which the Administrator in times of emergency may appoint such officers and constables as he deems necessary.

Subject to the control and authority of the Administrator the force is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Police.

Two Police Stations one at Minj in the Western Highlands District and one at Maprik in the Sepik District were opened during the year.

It is planned that police of the Regular Constabulary will assume progressively the police functions in rural areas that are now carried out by the Field Constabulary. Officers of the Regular Constabulary already carry out as far as possible investigations into major crimes in rural areas, and are also taking over progressively the police functions carried out by local government council constables.

A total of 86 officers of the Regular Constabulary, including a headquarters component of 16, carry out duties in or on behalf of the Trust Territory and 1,689 members of the Native Constabulary are stationed throughout its nine districts.

For the purpose of police administration by officers of the Regular Constabulary, the following townships have been proclaimed as special police districts—Rabaul, Lae, Bulolo, Wau, Goroka, Mount Hagen, Madang, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng, Kokopo, Sohano, Kundiawa, Kainantu, Mumeng, Warangoi, Minj and Maprik.

Training

Construction of the second stage of the Police Training College for officer cadets has been commenced at Bomana in Papua. This stage incorporates additional barrack and married accommodation, lecture rooms, sports field and swimming pool.

Eleven officer cadets graduated as sub-inspectors from the Police College on 26th August 1964. Of these, eight were New Guineans, the first to complete the four-year course and graduate as officers of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

At present there are 36 cadets in training, the senior class of 16, including 13 New Guineans, has completed two and one half years, while the remaining 20 cadets, 16 of whom are New Guineans, were enrolled in January 1965.

An officer of the Department of Education provides full time instruction in secondary education subjects for the cadet officers, who also attend the language laboratory at the Port Moresby Teachers' College.

A new Police Training Depot for other ranks is under construction on land immediately adjoining the Police College. This Depot, which is expected to be completed during March 1966, will provide accommodation for 300 trainees.

Specialist Training. An officer of the Constabulary commenced a six-month ballistic training course at the New South Wales Police Department in February 1965.

The indigenous member of the Police Band who enrolled at the Queensland Conservatorium of Music for 'associate' course during 1963, continued to make excellent progress. In the final examination of his second year of the Associateship Diploma, he passed in all subjects, obtaining three Honours and five credits.

Regular Constabulary

Members of the Regular Constabulary are appointed and hold office under the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963. Appointments are made initially for a period of six years. Prior service in another police force is a necessary qualification for expatriate officers, who must also attend an induction course held either at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, Sydney, or in Port Moresby. The induction course is followed by a period of in-service training in the Territory.

Native Constabulary

Recruitment. The Native Constabulary is recruited by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year and the standard of applicants shows a consistent improvement. In addition to being of good character, recruits must be of superior physique and intelligence. Initial enlistment is for a term of not less than three years and not more than five years.

Recruits attend a twelve months' training course with a syllabus covering police procedures, first aid, report writing, elementary law, physical culture, hygiene, foot drill, rifle training, police functions and traffic control. On completion of training they are posted to police stations throughout the Territory, where they carry out practical town police duties for twelve months and gain some experience in patrol duties.

Duties. Members perform police duties in towns and settlements. Non-commissioned officers and constables may also be engaged as instructors and bandsmen, and on clerical duties. Those who accompany exploratory patrols carried out by officers of the Department of District Administration are specially selected, and play an important part in the task of extending Administration influence to new areas.

Conditions of Service. Accommodation, clothing, rations and medical attention are provided free of charge to a member, and to his wife and child if they are living with him at his place of employment. At the close of the year, 921 members had their families living with them.

A new type of uniform replacing the former sulu and jumper was issued to all ranks of the police force on 1st October 1964.

The rates of pay of members of the Native Constabulary are as follows:

Rank	Year of service	Rate of pay		
		£	s	d.
Trainee	First	90	3	0
	Second	99	6	0
	Third	111	12	0
Constable	First	129	0	0
	Second	142	16	0
	Third	159	0	0
	Fourth	178	10	0
Constable (First Class)	Fifth	198	0	0
	First	217	10	0
	Second	231	0	0
Senior Constable	Third	243	9	0
	First	256	10	0
	Second	269	11	0
Sergeant (Third Class)	Third	282	12	0
	First	295	10	0
	Second	308	11	0
Sergeant (Second Class)	Third	318	3	0
	First	327	12	0
	Second	340	10	0
Sergeant (First Class)	Third	353	11	0
	First	386	2	0
	Second	399	0	0
	Third	412	1	0

Leave of absence on full pay is granted on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service plus the time necessary for the member to travel to and from his home village. Free transportation is provided.

The salaries of non-commissioned officers and constables are now supplemented by the payment of overtime and shift allowance; patrol allowance; money in lieu of tobacco in rations, if desired; and money in lieu of rations when proceeding on leave.

Under the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Regulations 1959 members of the Native Constabulary are also eligible for a non-contributory pension. A member with twenty years or more of continuous service, or a member who has completed fifteen years' continuous service and who is discharged as medically unfit, is entitled to receive a pension. The amount of pension is one-quarter of the average annual pay received by the member, including the value of rations issued for his personal use, during the three years of continuous service last preceding his retirement. The pension scheme also provides for pensions for the widows and dependent children of deceased members or deceased pensioners.

Police Association

The formation of an industrial organization covering officers and members of the Constabulary was initiated by non-commissioned officers and constables and resulted in the formation of the Papua and New Guinea Police Association on 28th July 1964.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC ORDER

There was one major incident of public disorder during the period under review, details of which are given in Part V, Chapter 2.

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

As mentioned in Part III of this Report, the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 provides for the administration of the Trust Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea.

The Act, which is administered by the Minister of State for Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P.,

through the Department of Territories at Canberra, provides for the appointment of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act also provides for a House of Assembly which, subject to the assent of the Administrator, or, in certain cases defined in the Act, of the Governor-General, has full legislative power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The House of Assembly, with 54 elected and 10 nominated official members, was inaugurated on 8th June 1964, and replaced the former Legislative Council which first met in November 1951.

Provision is made for an Administrator's Council, consisting of the Administrator and three official and seven elected members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Minister, to advise the Administrator on any matter referred to it by the Administrator, or in accordance with an ordinance, on any other matter.

The *Local Government Ordinance* 1963, came into force on 1st January 1965. It repealed the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1960 which had provided for the constitution of councils with limited powers consisting wholly of indigenous members. The new Ordinance provides for the establishment of all types of local government—multi-racial as well as mono-racial, urban and rural—exercising all the powers and functions normally within the scope of local government as well as powers and functions in relation to the enforcement, variation or abolition of native custom, or such limited powers as the Administrator in Council may determine. It requires the Administrator to appoint a Commissioner for Local Government to administer the Ordinance, and for the publication at least once a month of a Local Government Gazette in which all rules made by councils and proclamations affecting them must be published. The purpose of the Local Government Ordinance is to provide for a flexible local government system, applicable to all areas despite the different stages of economic, social and political development attained by various parts of the Territory.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, established under the Papua and New Guinea Act, is the highest judicial tribunal in New Guinea and the only court possessing general jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are provided for under the *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958. Courts having limited jurisdiction are District Courts, constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1924-1961, and Courts for Native Affairs constituted under the *Native Administration Ordinance* 1921-1962. Land claims and disputes are also dealt with by the Land Titles Commission, under the provisions of the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by fifteen functional departments, the detailed administration of which is in each case the responsibility of the departmental head. A critical oversight of the organization and work methods of the departments is exercised through his own departmental organization by the Public Service Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Minister of State for Territories. The officers of the fifteen functional departments and of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are members of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The headquarters of the Administration is located at Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

Policy and Development Plans

It is the continuing aim of the Administering Authority to promote and foster among the indigenous population an understanding of, and competence in, the operation of democratically elected representative institutions and the administrative machinery of government so as to bring

them as quickly as possible to the stage where they will be able to manage their own affairs and decide their political future as a people.

With the object of fostering familiarity with, and competence in meeting the demands of, positions of political and administrative responsibility the *Parliamentary Under-Secretaries Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 18th November 1963, enables the Administrator to appoint elected members of the House of Assembly to be Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. The Ordinance provides that a Parliamentary Under-Secretary who is not a member of the Administrator's Council may, with the consent of the presiding officer, attend and speak at a meeting of the Council. Ten indigenous members have been appointed as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and five of these have been appointed to the Administrator's Council.

The progress achieved in central government would have been impossible without the basis provided by experience of local government. Since 1950, when the first four native local government councils were established covering a population of 15,400 people, the system has been extended until there are now seventy-two councils covering a population of 879,918. The declared aims of local government policy have been:

- (a) to provide a means of teaching the indigenous people to assume a measure of responsibility for their local affairs in accordance with democratic procedures;
- (b) to provide area machinery and local funds for extending and co-ordinating social services at village level and hence to enlist the active support of the people in raising living standards;
- (c) to face the indigenous population squarely with the fact that progress is inseparable from good order and industrious habits and that social services have to be paid for; and
- (d) to prepare the way for fitting them in a manner they can understand into the Territory's political system.

The establishment of multi-racial councils under the new Local Government Ordinance is seen as the next step in developing the understanding of responsible government already achieved through the native local government councils.

As a result of the training courses described in Part V, Chapter 3 a body of competent clerical and administrative workers is being built up at the local government level. Conferences of representatives of all native local government councils in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea help to create an awareness of the common nature of their problems and foster a feeling of community, a development that has been further strengthened by the attendance of indigenous representatives at conferences outside the Territory.

Political ability has also been fostered by the appointment of indigenous people to statutory boards and committees, by the co-operative and trade union movements, and indirectly by indigenous participation in the work of various non-governmental associations, by women's clubs, sporting clubs and by many forms of adult

education. These activities have been actively promoted by the Administration over a period of years as necessary aids to the continuing process of advancement.

In March 1965, six members of the House of Assembly attended a two weeks' political education course in Canberra. In addition to attending lectures, they examined economic and developmental projects, attended sessions of the Commonwealth Parliament and talked with members of Parliament, local government officials and diplomatic representatives. Later in the year a second group undertook a similar course.

Revision of the judicial system of the Territory is continuing. Further progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of Professor D. P. Derham, Professor of Jurisprudence of the University of Melbourne, which were outlined in the 1960-61 Report. Assent has been given to legislation, which, when implemented, will replace the present courts of summary jurisdiction with a new system of courts of summary jurisdiction which will operate throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and which will exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases involving people of any race. In September 1963, eight students commenced a four-year course of training to prepare them for participation in the work of the courts as magistrates, clerks of court and interpreters. Three students are continuing this training and two are studying Criminal Law and Elements of Law, Practice and Procedure at the University of Queensland. Of the remaining three, two returned to their positions within the Department of Law and one accepted employment with a private organization.

Police of the Regular Constabulary are progressively assuming responsibility for all police functions throughout the Territory. The first indigenous police officers have graduated from the officers' training course and several are in charge of police stations.

Education about democratic processes of government and administration of justice has been complemented by efforts to encourage the people to understand and take an active part in the day to day administration of the Territory. The *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963 came into operation on 10th September 1964, and since then plans for the reconstitution of the Public Service have been progressively implemented. Many new positions have been created and, under this Ordinance, suitably qualified local officers are given preference in appointment.

CHAPTER 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Structure

The general structure of the territorial government is described in Chapter 1 of this Part and the administrative organization is illustrated by the chart in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

Authority for the government of the Territory is derived from the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, which provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of

an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Administering Authority and to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Kt, C.B.E., O.St.J., continued in his appointment as Administrator of the Territory.

Heads of Departments

Territorial ordinances confer various statutory functions on heads of departments by office and, in addition, in some cases the Administrator has delegated to the head of a department certain of his powers relating to that department or to subject matter under the supervision of the officer concerned.

Legislative Organs

The main legislative organ is the House of Assembly which has power to make ordinances. Legislation in the form of regulations pursuant to ordinance may be made by the Administrator or the Administrator in Council as prescribed.

The House of Assembly

The House of Assembly is established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 and consists of 64 members, namely:

- (i) ten persons, to be known as official members appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator;
- (ii) 44 persons elected by electors of the Territory; and
- (iii) ten persons, not being indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, elected by electors of the Territory.

An official member must be an officer of the Territory or a person who holds a specified statutory office. Official members hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

The electors of the Territory are listed on a common roll. The Administrator must ensure that general elections are held at intervals not exceeding four years.

The Territory is divided into forty-four open electorates and ten special electorates, each comprising one or more open electorates. The qualifications of electors and the method of election are described in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-1964 defines the qualifications of candidates. A candidate for election must be an elector of the Territory who is enrolled for the electorate for which he is nominated. He is disqualified from nomination if he is concurrently nominated for another electorate, if he is a member of the Public Service of the Territory or Commonwealth or holds a specified statutory office, if he is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or if he is under sentence of death or undergoing imprisonment for one year or longer. Nomination of candidates must be in the prescribed form and accompanied by the sum of £25 which is refunded if the candidate is elected or polls more than one eighth of the total number of first preferences of the successful candidate.

Under the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 an additional qualification required is that candidates in special electorates be non-indigenous persons.

Certain changes in official membership of the House occurred during the year: Dr R. F. R. Scragg, Director of Public Health, filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr N. J. Mason and Mr J. W. Ellis, District Commissioner, was appointed temporarily during Mr J. K. McCarthy's absence from duty.

The House of Assembly met four times during the year under review: the first meeting being held from 1st to 10th September 1964; the second meeting from 18th to 22nd January 1965; the third meeting from 22nd to 26th February 1965; and the fourth meeting from 17th to 24th May 1965.

The membership of the House at 30th June 1965 was as follows:

Speaker

Mr H. L. R. Niall, C.B.E. Member for North Markham Special Electorate

Elected Members

John Pasquarelli
Paul Lapun
Waiye Siune
Yauwi Wauwe
Pita Lus
Koriam Michael Urekit
Lepani Watson
Zure Makili Zurecnuoc
Robert Tabua
Sinake Giregire
Keith Tetley
Graham Henry John Pople
Keith Levy
Ugi Biritu
Koitaga Mano
B. B. Holloway
W. Bloomfield
Siwi Kurondo
Tambu Melo
Singin Pason
Poio Iuri
Ehava Karava (Gabriel)
M.M.
Makain Mo
Suguman Matibri
Paliau Maloat
Pita Tamindei
Gaudi Mirau
Momei Pangial
John Guise
Kaibelt Diria
Eriko Rarupu
Nicholas Brokam
Muriso Warebu
Edric Eupu
Matthias Tutanava
Toliman
Stoi Umut
James Meanggarum
Dirona Abe
Handaba (Teiabe) Tiaba
Wegra Kenu
Tei Abal

Open Electorates

Angoram
Bougainville
Chimbu
Chuave
Dreikikir
East New Britain
Esa' Ala-Losuia
Finschhafen
Fly River
Goroka
Gulf
Gumine
Hagen
Henganofi
Ialibu
Kainantu
Kaindi
Kerowagi
Kutubu
Lae
Lagaip
Lakekamu
Lumi
Madang
Manus
Maprik
Markham
Mendi
Milne Bay
Minj
Moresby
New Ireland
Okapa
Popondetta
Rabaul
Rai Coast
Ramu
Rigo-Abau
Tari
Upper Sepik
Wabag

Leme Iangalo
Paul Manlel (Tauleke)
Simogun Pita, B.E.M.

Percy Chatterton
John Stuntz
Ian F. G. Downs, O.B.E.
Frank Martin
Roy Ashton
William James Grose
G. Gilmore
Don Barret, E.D.
Ronald Thomas Dalton
Neville

Wapenamanda
West New Britain
Wewak-Aitape

Special Electorates

Central
East Papua
Highlands
Madang-Sepik
New Britain
New Guinea Islands
South Markham
West Gazelle
West Papua

Official Members

John T. Gunther, C.M.G., O.B.E. Assistant Administrator (Services). (Senior Official Member)
Harold H. Reeve Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)
Walter W. Watkins Secretary for Law
Anthony P. J. Newman Treasurer
William F. Carter Director, Posts and Telegraphs
Frank C. Henderson Director, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries
John K. McCarthy, C.B.E. Director, Department of District Administration
Geoffrey D. Cannon, D.F.C. Director, Trade and Industry
Leslie W. Johnson Director, Department of Education
Roy F. R. Scragg Director of Public Health
Thomas W. Ellis District Commissioner

The following members were Parliamentary Under-Secretaries at 30th June 1965:

Mr Dirona Abe, Under-Secretary for Health
Mr Lepani Watson, Under-Secretary to assist the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)
Mr Edric Eupu, Under-Secretary for Lands
Mr Sinake Giregire, Under-Secretary to assist the Assistant Administrator (Services)
Mr Nicholas Brokam, Under-Secretary for Information and Extension Services
Mr Paul Lapun, Under-Secretary for Forests
Mr Simogun Pita, Under-Secretary for Police
Mr Robert Tabua, Under-Secretary for Works
Mr Matthias T. Toliman, Under-Secretary for the Administrator's Department
Mr Zure M. Zurecnuoc, Under-Secretary for the Treasury.

The principal language of the House of Assembly is English. Minutes are kept and a verbatim record is made of the proceedings and debates.

Simultaneous translation of proceedings of the House of Assembly is carried out in Motu, Pidgin and English by a corps of interpreters and is of particular value to those members of the House who are not fluent in English.

The House of Assembly is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, but the Papua and New Guinea Act requires

that an ordinance shall not have any force or effect until it has been assented to by the Administrator or, in certain cases specified in the Act, the Governor-General. The Administrator or Governor-General may return an ordinance to the House of Assembly with recommended amendments whereupon the House considers the amendments and returns the ordinance, with or without the amendments, to the Administrator or Governor-General for assent. Where assent is withheld, the Minister for Territories is required to cause a statement of the reasons for the withholding of assent to be laid before Parliament within fifteen sitting days after the date on which assent was withheld.

The initiation of legislative proposals in the House of Assembly is governed by Sections 50 and 52 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 and by the Standing Orders regulating the order and conduct of the Assembly's business and proceedings.

Standing Committees. The House of Assembly has established:

- (a) a Standing Committee on Public Works as required by the *Public Works Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1964-65; and
- (b) a Standing Committee of Public Accounts as required by the *Public Accounts Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1965.

Other Committees. In addition to the Standing Committees on Public Works and of Public Accounts which are statutory bodies, the House of Assembly, under its Standing Orders, has appointed committees for the following matters concerned with the conduct of the House—Standing Orders Committee, Library Committee, House Committee, and Regulations and Orders Committee; during its latest session, the House of Assembly appointed a select committee to examine constitutional development.

The Administrator

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances. Pursuant to the provisions of the *Administrator's Council Ordinance* 1960 this power is exercised with the advice of the Administrator's Council.

The Administrator-in-Council

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 requires the establishment of an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator on any matters which he refers to it and on any other matters as may be provided by ordinance. It consists of the Administrator, three official members and seven elected members of the House of Assembly, appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Administrator.

Under the *Administrator's Council Ordinance* 1960, the Administrator is not bound to act in conformity with the advice of the Administrator's Council, but, if he fails to act in accordance with that advice in a case where it is provided by an ordinance that an act or thing shall or may be done by the Administrator in Council, he must provide the House of Assembly with a statement of his reasons, not later than the first sitting day of its next meeting.

Not only do the composition and operation of the Administrator's Council directly associate the House of Assembly with the daily tasks of administration, but through the participation of elected members of the House of Assembly a measure of responsible government is provided.

The membership of the Administrator's Council at 30th June 1965 was as follows:

Official Members of the House of Assembly

Dr John T. Gunther, O.B.E., Assistant Administrator (Services)
Mr Harold H. Reeve, Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)
Mr Anthony P. J. Newman, Treasurer, in absence of Mr J. K. McCarthy, C.B.E.

Elected Members of the House of Assembly

Mr Nicholas Brokam, Member for New Ireland Open Electorate
Mr Ian F. G. Downs, O.B.E., Member for Highlands Special Electorate
Mr John Guise, Member for Milne Bay Open Electorate
Mr John R. Stuntz, Member for East Papua Special Electorate
Mr Robert Tabua, Member for Fly River Open Electorate
Mr Matthias T. Toliman, Member for Rabaul Open Electorate
Mr Zure M. Zurecnuoc, Member for Finschhafen Open Electorate

Statutory and Other Boards and Committees

There are a number of statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise executive or advisory functions. The more important are listed in Table 16 of Appendix II.

District Administration

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into nine districts each administered by a district commissioner who is the Administrator's representative, and, as chief executive officer, is responsible for general administration and the co-ordination of the activities of all departments in his district.

No changes were made to district boundaries during the year.

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to the distribution of the populations, topography, ease of communication and other administrative considerations. Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under complete Administration control. The number of sub-districts remained at thirty-seven. During the year a former patrol post at Konos in New Ireland was reopened. One base camp in the Eastern Highlands, two on New Ireland and three in the Sepik District were opened.

The districts, their headquarters, the approximate area of each, the number of sub-districts and the area of the Territory under full Administration control are given in Appendix II, Tables 5 and 6, and are shown in the maps annexed to this Report.

Classification of Areas

Certain areas of the Territory which are not yet fully under the control of the Administration are declared 'restricted areas' under the provisions of the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* 1950. Entry to restricted areas is confined to indigenous people, Administration officials and authorized persons. The Administration is thus able to control the rate and extent of contact with the inhabitants and ensure that development is peaceful and appropriate to their circumstances.

The Administration establishes friendly relations through the patrol system. Disputes are settled and the people are encouraged to seek advice. Medical, educational and economic activities are initiated and a census is taken. The people are thus introduced into the system of law and order, and, with the establishment of continuous supervision, control is consolidated and expanded. As the Administration extends its control, demands on its personnel increase, not only in the newly contacted areas but in the more advanced areas where the people need intensive guidance and rapidly developing services.

On 27th July 1964, restrictions were removed from 790 square miles in the Western Highlands. On 22nd June 1965 restrictions were lifted from 165 square miles in the Eastern Highlands and 1,780 square miles in the Sepik District. The remaining restricted area is 967 square miles in pockets of rugged and difficult country in the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. The Administration hopes that restrictions will be removed from all areas by 30th June 1966.

Details of restricted areas are given in Appendix II, which also includes a chart showing areas restricted as at 30th June 1965.

Patrols

In areas not under restriction the aim is to visit the people as often as possible, and to remain with them as long as it is necessary to deal with any matters which might arise. Visits are made by officers of the field staff of the Department of District Administration and of other Departments, in particular, Public Health, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Restricted areas are patrolled as frequently as possible in a similar way, with the aim of consolidating influence and bringing the areas under complete control.

Patrols in restricted areas are led by experienced officers. In unexplored or partly explored country, a preliminary aerial reconnaissance is first undertaken if practicable. The first ground patrols make contact and establish friendly relations with the people. They obtain information for administrative purposes as well as topographical data. Work proceeds from a number of points in the region in such a way that patrols from various posts link up and eventually the whole region is covered. Patrols working in isolated areas are equipped with portable radio transmitting and receiving sets.

Details of the number of patrols carried out in each district are given in Table 5 of Appendix II.

Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols

In September 1964 a Council tax collection party in New Ireland set out to collect Local Government Council Tax in an area affected by a cult outbreak. The group

included elected Councillors of the Lavongai Local Government Council, police and District Administration officers.

On 24th September the party was attacked by about fifty men at Lokono Village. Four police received serious head injuries and eight received minor injuries.

The Department of District Administration sent two patrols from Kavieng to restore law and order and investigate the matters. Lokono, Kabien and Kaut villages and neighbouring hamlets were found to be deserted. The patrols spent two weeks in the field making contact with individuals and groups, and reassuring them. It is believed that important elements in the attitude of the villagers were apathy towards economic development and a desire to withdraw from the increasing complexity of modern life, with an emotional regression towards anarchy and a desire to reaffirm the ancient pattern of life. By 6th October* all families had returned to the villages. After investigation, thirty-five men were charged with riotous behaviour. At subsequent Court hearings in Kavieng two of these were discharged and thirty-three were convicted. One of these was fined £5, five were imprisoned for one month, four for two months, 22 for four months and one for six months. The area has since been stable and a subsequent unarmed patrol reported a friendly reception.

CHAPTER 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Councils

The background to the local government council system is described in Chapter 1 of this Part. The following table illustrates its development since the establishment of the first councils in 1950:

Year ended 30th June	Number of councils	Number of councillors	Approximate population covered
1951	4	72	15,400
1952	4	62	15,400
1953	6	106	24,813
1954	6	139	28,600
1955	6	141	29,997
1956	6	147	31,100
1957	10	230	52,560
1958	15	379	91,157
1959	18	470	119,532
1960	23	657	167,900
1961	27	780	206,300
1962	38	1,164	357,534
1963	50	1,518	512,119
1964	55	1,670	635,530
1965	72	2,089	879,918

Particulars of the 72 councils in existence at 30th June 1965, including dates of establishment, are given in Table 10 of Appendix II.

During the year eighteen new councils were proclaimed: one in the Bougainville District, six in the Eastern Highlands District, one in Madang District, three in the Morobe District, one in New Britain District, three in the Sepik District, and three in the Western Highlands District.

Nine councils comprising one each in the Bougainville, Eastern Highlands, Madang, New Britain and New Ireland Districts, two in the Sepik District and two in the Manus District were extended to include additional villages.

Amalgamation of two councils occurred in the Western Highlands District; in the Morobe District the representation of two councils was varied and a re-adjustment of ward boundaries was made in one council in the Morobe District.

Of the eighteen new councils proclaimed, three in the Eastern Highlands District and one in the Madang District included areas other than areas deemed by native customary usage to be occupied by members of Village Groups, making them the first councils with multi-racial electorates.

Field staff of the Department of District Administration continue to promote the formation of council in all districts; as a result of this preparatory survey work it is expected that more councils will be formed. In addition a day to day advisory service is provided to councils with assistance in this work being given by specialist offices of other departments.

Functions and Constitution. Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963, the Administrator in Council may establish by proclamation local government councils which have authority, subject to the laws of the Territory, in defined areas to:

- (a) maintain peace, order and good government;
- (b) organize, finance or engage in any business or enterprise;
- (c) carry out any works for the benefit of the community; and
- (d) provide, or co-operate in providing, any public or social service.

A council may also act as the agent and perform and do such matters and things as are agreed upon on behalf of the Administration, an agency or instrumentality of the Administration, another council, or any other public body or institution, on agreed terms and conditions.

To enable them to carry out these functions councils are empowered to make rules, including rules imposing personal taxes, and rates and taxes on land situated in the council area. Rules must be published in the Local Government Gazette, laid before the House of Assembly on the first sitting day of the House after the making of the rule, and be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government. A rule may be disallowed by a resolution of the House of Assembly, or by the Commissioner. Should the Commissioner disallow a rule, in whole or in part, or recommend amendments to a rule, he must immediately give the Administrator a statement of the reasons for the disallowance or amendments, to be laid before the House of Assembly. Rules which have not been disallowed have the full force of law.

It is an offence for any person to prejudice the free and effective exercise of the lawful power and authority of a council.

By the proclamation establishing a council or by a subsequent proclamation the Administrator in Council may make provision for the manner in which a council is to be constituted, for the wards in which the council area is divided, and for the manner of election to the

council. It is usual to provide that should a ward refuse or fail to elect a councillor, the Commissioner for Local Government may nominate a person to be a councillor for that ward, and such person shall be deemed to have been elected.

Any resident of a Council area who is not less than 18 years of age is entitled to stand as a candidate for election. Women have been nominated from time to time; at present none hold office although over 126,000 are enrolled as voters. Tenure of office of councillors is for twelve months following the initial elections, with subsequent elections being held biennially. The qualifications for voters and the method of voting are referred to in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The Returning Officer for an election for a Local Government Council is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. After the Returning Officer has declared the result of an election the Chief Electoral Officer publishes the names of successful candidates in the local Government Gazette.

At present there are four nominated councillors each representing a ward of the Tikana Council. These four wards, in an area affected by the cargo cult which originated in New Hanover, did not nominate candidates for the council's most recent election.

A member of a council may be dismissed from office by the Commissioner for Local Government, but only after due inquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual. No councillors were dismissed during the year.

Council presidents and vice-presidents are elected by secret ballot of an incoming council from their own number.

Executive committees composed of varying numbers of councillors, and usually including the president and vice-president, are appointed to prepare and later supervise a works programme, to organize festivities and sports days, to watch over the care and maintenance of council transport, to consider more important correspondence and to perform other similar functions.

Council members are paid allowances from council revenue, the rates being fixed by the councillors when drawing up the annual estimates. The annual appropriation for personal allowances of members and wages of council employees may not exceed one-half of the total estimated recurrent revenue of the council without the written approval of the Commissioner for Local Government. These allowances are not regarded by the people as a salary but rather as a reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members when engaged on council business. The highest allowance voted in £364 a year by the Gazelle Peninsula Council for its president. Most councils also vote a small sum annually as a special allowance to executive committee members.

Finance. Each council derives most of its revenue from a personal tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the Local Government Ordinance. Revenue is expended by the council in accordance with its certified annual estimates and no part of it goes to the Territorial Government.

With the coming into operation of the new Local Government Ordinance, councils are changing their financial year from the calendar year to the July-June financial

year. Councils whose tax rules for 1965 were approved before 1st January 1965 will continue those rules in effect until 31st December 1965. They will later pass tax rules for the period 1st January 1966 to 30th June 1966, and thereafter on a July-June year basis. Other councils have passed separate tax rules for the period 1st January 1965 to 30th June 1965. Tax rates declared by rules of the various councils for the six months period to 30th June 1965 are given in Table 10 of Appendix II.

Councils may also impose rates and taxes on land situated in council areas and fees in respect of any of the matters coming within the scope of their powers.

A local government council tax review committee may grant an exemption from, or reduction of, council tax on grounds of hardship or lack of sufficient means, or may on any grounds reduce the amount of rates and taxes payable by a person to such amount as, to it, seems proper.

Beginning in January each year, every council holds a series of meetings to determine tax rates and to prepare annual estimates for the next financial year beginning on 1st July. Such meetings are attended by representatives of various Administration departments concerned with local services. In the light of all relevant circumstances, and with the approval of the Commissioner for Local Government, each council then passes a rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year, and then makes a more precise estimate of the total revenue it can expect to receive.

When the revenue figure has been estimated and the carry-over figure calculated every item of expenditure whether recurrent or capital, is decided by the full council, all major items being voted on separately. Finally, the estimates are approved by formal motion and forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government for certification that funds are likely to be available to meet the proposed programme.

Council members and electors take a keen interest in the financial affairs of their council. Several councils during the past year prepared their estimates unaided.

It is the policy of the Administration that the councils should progressively assume responsibility for all local public health services (including measures of hygiene such as sanitation and the improvement of water supplies).

In order that this process may take place in a sound and uniform manner a system of grants-in-aid has been introduced whereby the financial contribution to health services made by any particular council depends on the stage of development it has reached. Councils have been graded, according to their ability to pay for health services, into four categories designated Stage 0, Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3. The Stage 0 council makes no contribution for salaries of medical workers or cost of drugs and dressings. Further, approved environmental sanitation projects are paid for by the Administration but the council provides all buildings for health work and is responsible for construction and maintenance. The scheme provides that councils included in higher categories make progressively greater proportional contributions until at Stage 3 a council would provide 75 per cent of the salaries of medical workers employed in its area, 50 per cent of the cost of drugs and dressings used, 50 per cent of the cost of approved environmental sanitation and 100 per

cent of building costs. There are, as yet, no Stage 3 councils in the Territory.

The Department of Education assists with a building subsidies scheme for the construction and maintenance of school buildings by local government councils. Where councillors are subsidized for school building projects the amount of the subsidy is 50 per cent of the total cost.

Tables giving an analysis of expenditure by councils during 1964 are contained in Appendix II.

Training. Formal training in local government council matters is provided at the Vunadadir Local Government Training Centre, and at the Ambenob Centre near Madang. Both centres cater for the Territory of Papua as well as the Trust Territory. The centres provide courses as required of approximately two weeks' duration for indigenous leaders and newly elected councillors. The courses cover the principles of local government, rule-making, the relationship between councils and Administration departments and the functions and responsibilities of councillors. Similar courses are provided as necessary by District Administration officers at the various district headquarters. The two training centres also provide formal training courses for local government assistants, council clerks and assistant council clerks, which are open to young men of about twenty years of age who have reached education Form 2. The courses cover basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping and other subjects. Local government assistants receive training in local government legislation, meeting procedures and all clerical aspects of council work; on finishing the course, they are posted to a district where they complete their practical training by working with a council and accompany local government survey patrols. When fully trained they are able to advise and assist councils in most aspects of their work. After graduation clerks are posted to councils for employment. Training courses are also provided for project clerks, who will be responsible for the accounts of a cocoa fermentary.

During 1964-65 thirteen council clerks from the Trust Territory completed their training at Vunadadir and one local government assistant was appointed.

Training courses for newly elected councillors were held in every district as needed and several groups from a number of districts attended the Council Training Centre at Danben, Madang.

Ninety-six field staff officers of the Department of District Administration were also given courses of instruction in local government.

Council Activities. During the early stages of their existence councils spend a large part of their budget on administrative requirements including the erection of council chambers and staff houses and the purchase of transport equipment. Much of the initiative at first is taken by Administration officers, but after a year or two councillors begin to develop considerable executive ability and the initiative shifts more and more to the members.

A council's first contribution to health services is generally the provision of buildings for medical aid posts, which are then staffed and conducted by the Department of Public Health. Later, as indicated above, councils assume greater responsibility for local health services.

Several have co-operated with the Public Health Department in the establishment of rural health centres staffed by Papuan or New Guinean assistant medical officers and other trained staff. (See Chapter 7 of Part VII). Experience with centres of this type shows them to be a useful means of providing day-to-day health care for residents of the council area and also indicates that, since the people themselves as taxpayers have a direct personal interest in the centres they soon become a part of the life of the community and help to create an appreciation of general health practices in the village and the home.

In the field of education, councils erect schools and classrooms, and some have built dormitories for children whose homes are not within walking distance of a school. Others have built premises of local materials for community technical schools which are then staffed and conducted by the Department of Education. Such technical schools teach basic carpentry and mechanical skills appropriate to village needs (as distinct from the trade training provided at Administration central technical schools). In several areas this local training has provided the semi-skilled tradesmen required by councils for their own building projects and for the operation and maintenance of trucks and similar equipment. As living standards rise in the villages there is also a growing need for men with some knowledge of carpentry and mechanics to assist in building better houses, and in servicing bicycles, trucks, outboard motors and other equipment purchased by the villagers.

Other community services organized and financed by councils include the provision of village water supplies through the construction of roof catchments, concrete wells or windmills, and the making of side roads to open up isolated localities for cash cropping. These roads are made at little cost by the voluntary labour of the local people using council trucks and equipment. Council transport is also available on hire for the movement of primary produce and supplies between the villages and market outlets.

Some councils have undertaken various forms of economic activity to develop their own areas. As described in previous reports those in New Britain have concentrated on the production of cocoa. Bank loans, guaranteed by the Administration, were negotiated to extend existing fermentaries and build new ones and there are now eighteen in operation.

During 1964-65 the amounts of the loan, and of the Administration guarantee were reduced to a new figure of £90,945 following the amalgamation of the five Tolai Councils. The new limit of the guarantee was arrived at by deducting the total redemption from the former limit of £227,020. Of the amount of £90,945 the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council had, at 30th June 1965, borrowed £86,608 2s. 9d. of which £15,544 10s. 6d. had been repaid. The fermentaries produced 1,863 dry tons of cocoa valued at £231,306.

The Departments of District Administration and of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries provide managerial and technical advice for these activities through extension services. Each fermentary employs and pays a fermentary supervisor (trained in cocoa processing by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries), a clerk (trained by the Department of District Administration) and local casual workers, all of whom are New Guineans.

The land settlement projects at Vudal and Warangoi in the New Britain District and at Ambenob in the Madang District reported on in detail in earlier reports are continuing to make progress.

Councils have also been active in the cultural field; they have sponsored exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, encouraged participation in choral competitions and in district agricultural shows, helped to finance film shows and donated school prizes.

Periodic consultations are held with indigenous members of the House of Assembly. This is a valuable means of informing members of public opinion in council areas, and of enabling villagers to learn about the work of the House of Assembly and the way it is dealing with matters of direct and indirect concern to them.

The annual conference of all local government councils in the Trust Territory and Papua was held at Wewak from the 6th-10th July 1964. Delegates were chosen by district conferences of local government councils, on a basis of 1 to each 25,000 of population. Thirty-four delegates attended and debated thirty-five agenda items. Among the matters discussed were self-government for the Territory, interference from external sources in the political development of the Territory, central government subsidies, loans for individuals and small groups who lack security, council taxation, the need for technical training schools, the need for more land commissioners to be appointed, the introduction of a wider variety of fruit trees to improve the diets of villagers and a future name for the Territory.

Resolutions such as those dealing with independence and a name for the Territory were referred to Members of the House of Assembly. The Administration is taking action, where appropriate, on other matters raised. Fifty officers of the Department of District Administration have been appointed Deputy Commissioners under the *Land Titles Ordinance* 1962. Subsidies to councils already exist in the fields of health and education and general aid is granted to councils in predominantly subsistence areas. Proposals for the rationalization of subsidies and extension of their coverage are at present being examined.

A South Pacific Commission Technical Meeting on Urban Local Government took place in Port Moresby from 27th July to 7th August 1964. The Papua-New Guinea delegation included three indigenous representatives of whom two were from the Trust Territory, and two indigenous observers, of whom one was from the Trust Territory.

District and Town Advisory Councils

District advisory councils, which are non-statutory bodies, gives residents an opportunity to express their views and to offer advice to the district commissioner on matters affecting the district in which they live. There is a district advisory council in each of the nine districts of the Territory. Each council consists of the district commissioner who is chairman and members appointed by the Administrator for two years. Members are eligible for reappointment.

Each council has a majority of indigenous members. In each of the Morobe, Sepik, Eastern Highlands and New Britain Districts there is a council membership of twenty including the district commissioner and eleven New Guineans. In each of the Madang, Manus, New Ireland,

Bougainville and Western Highlands Districts, the council provides for a maximum membership of fifteen including the district commissioner and eight New Guineans. The councils are proving a useful means of widening the participation of the indigenous people in the political life of the Territory and of associating them more closely with other racial groups in the handling of local affairs.

Members of the House of Assembly, who are also eligible for appointment to district advisory councils, are entitled to attend meetings of district advisory councils in their electorates and to take part in discussions.

Town advisory councils are non-statutory bodies established to advise the Administration on matters affecting township areas. There are eleven town advisory councils in the Territory, two of which were established during the year under review. Of these eleven councils, six are concerned only with the areas within their township boundaries while the remaining five are required to consider also matters affecting the more intensely developed areas adjacent to their respective townships. Membership of councils consists of private citizens and Administration officials appointed by the Administrator for two-year terms, the chairman being elected annually from among the members. New Guineans are included in the membership of all town advisory councils.

The composition of district and town advisory councils is shown in Tables 14 and 15 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislation

The Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is constituted under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 and regulated by the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963. This Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in November 1963, and together with the Regulations and various Determinations made thereunder, came into operation on 10th September 1964. The *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1963 and Regulations were at the same time repealed.

Closely related to the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963 is the *Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance* 1952-1965. This Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Public Service Arbitrator and the hearing and determination of claims submitted on behalf of officers and employees of the Public Service.

Other important provisions relating to the Public Service are contained in the following legislation:

- (a) the *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1951-1965, which provides for pension and provident fund benefits for overseas officers;
- (b) the *Papua and New Guinea Retirement Benefits Ordinance* 1960-1963, which provides for retirement benefits for local officers; and
- (c) the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1964, which provides for compensation payments in respect of injury or incapacity arising out of or in the course of employment.

Control, Structure and Staffing

The *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963 which, as mentioned earlier in this chapter, came into operation on 10th September 1964, gave effect to a complete reconstruction of the Public Service. The main aims of this reconstruction were:

- (a) to set up a Public Service related as far as possible to Territory circumstances and conditions rather than have, as previously, a Public Service designed basically for overseas staff and therefore related to Australian conditions;
- (b) to recognize the growing capacity of the local people to share in the administration of the Territory's affairs; and
- (c) to provide for prospective increases in the numbers of local public servants, including the progressive admission to the Public Service of the majority of those persons employed as Administration Servants.

Control of the Public Service in such matters as the creation and abolition of offices, changes in the classifications, designations and duties of offices, the determination of salaries and allowances and the making of regulations and determinations under the Ordinance, has been retained in the Minister of State for Territories. Similarly, responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Public Service has been retained in a Public Service Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General. The Commissioner also retained the specific duties of exercising a critical oversight of the activities of departments and their methods of conducting business; of devising means for effecting economies and promoting efficiency in management and working; of submitting reports and recommendations to the Minister on matters required to be dealt with by him; and of furnishing annually to the Minister a report on his activities as Commissioner and on the condition and efficiency of the Service.

The new structure provides for an integrated Public Service of three divisions—First, Second and Third—instead of four (First, Second, Third and Auxiliary) as previously. The Second Division now includes many positions formerly included in the Third and Auxiliary Divisions and the Third Division has been expanded to include positions which are specifically intended to be filled by officers who were formerly Administration Servants. The minimum entry standard for the Second Division has been reduced from the Victorian Leaving Certificate, or its equivalent, to the New South Wales Intermediate Certificate, or its equivalent. For the Third Division no general minimum educational qualification is required. Entry requirements are related more directly to the technical skills or experience needed, although some formal education standard is needed, depending on the requirements of the particular position.

Under the new organization provision is made for a single line of positions. Positions may be given one of two salary classifications depending on whether they are occupied by local or overseas officers. Local officers are those to whom local terms and conditions apply and overseas officers are those to whom overseas terms and conditions apply. Provision exists for local officers to be given preference in promotion over overseas officers if the local officers are capable of satisfactorily carrying out the duties of the positions concerned.

With the introduction of the new legislation the terms and conditions of overseas officers remained unaltered. Specific provision was made, however, for the engagement of overseas staff as contract officers. All overseas officers in the Public Service immediately prior to the introduction of the new legislation were transferred to equivalent positions in the new organization.

Local officers who were serving immediately prior to the introduction of the new legislation were also transferred to appropriate positions in the new organization and no serving local officer suffered any reduction in salary due to implementation of the new structure. In all cases where the new salary rate was lower than that which previously applied, the officer has retained his former salary by way of a special non-reduction allowance. All new entrants to the Public Service since the introduction of the new legislation have commenced duty at the appropriate new salaries.

The terms and conditions of service of local officers under the new legislation provide the benefits normally found in a career public service—security of employment, opportunities for training, advancement and promotion; annual recreation leave, sick leave, furlough and retirement benefits.

At 30th June 1965 there were 182 local officers occupying positions in the Second Division of the Public Service.

Two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven permanent local officers occupied positions in the Third Division and 970 were temporarily employed in that Division.

Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment) at 30th June 1964 and 30th June 1965 were as follows:

First, Second and Third Divisions—					1964
Permanent officers—					
Expatriate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,631
Indigenous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	172
Asian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Temporary employees—					
Expatriate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,530
Indigenous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18
Asian and Mixed Race .. .. .	..	..	..	..	183
Exempt officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	507
Exempt employees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	340
Auxiliary Division—					
Permanent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,040
Temporary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	164
Total					6,655
First, Second and Third Divisions—					1965
Permanent officers—					
Overseas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,380
Local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,042
Contract officers (a)—					
Overseas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,055
Temporary employees—					
Overseas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,803
Local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	997
Part-time .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46 (2 local)
Mixed Race .. .. .	..	..	..	..	144
Total					9,467

(a) A contract officer is a person who is employed by the Administration for a specified period: this category also includes artisans and nurses who are employed on a fixed term basis.

Administration Servants. With the introduction of the new legislation and the expansion of the Public Service to cover the classes of work previously performed by Administration Servants, no further appointments under the *Administration Servants Ordinance* 1958-1960 were made. At the same time the majority of Administration Servants became eligible for appointment to the Public Service and many have already been appointed. Many more are in the process of being appointed. The admission of Administration Servants to the Public Service is on a purely voluntary basis and every applicant is given a personal interview. Of all those so far interviewed there has been only an isolated case where the applicant has not wished to proceed with his appointment. Special non-reduction allowances are paid to former Administration Servants where their salaries on appointment to the Public Service are less than their assessed former emoluments.

Recruitment

Permanent appointments to the Public Service during the year ended 30th June 1965 totalled 3,174. Appointment of overseas officers is now made on a contract basis. Included in the figure of appointments is a small number of trainees recruited last year. The distribution of officers among departments was as follows:

Department	Second Division	Third Division	Total
Administrator	12	12
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	172	172
District Administration	166	166
Education	236	236
Forests	71	71
Information and Extension Services	35	35
Labour	23	23
Lands, Surveys and Mines	34	34
Law	16	16
Police	4	4
Posts and Telegraphs	118	118
Public Health	1,248	1,248
Public Service Commissioner	1	11	12
Public Works	512	512
Trade and Industry	120	120
Treasury	398	398
Unattached	1	1
	1	3,173	3,174

Establishments

The most significant activity during the year was the reconstruction of the Public Service. Apart from changing the whole structure of the Service, this involved the creation of a great number and variety of positions in all Departments to provide for the entry of Auxiliary Division Officers and Administration Servants into the Second and Third Divisions. The opportunity was taken to remove a number of anomalies, and where appropriate to standardize designations, classifications and qualifications and duties for positions common to several Departments.

Other significant changes in organizations and establishments are mentioned below.

The Department of Native Affairs was reorganized and re-named the Department of District Administration, the organization and establishment provided giving emphasis to the developmental aspects of the Department's activities by the elevation of Local Government and Welfare Branches into Divisions, and the reinstatement of the Department's central function of co-ordination of district activities by transferring District Commissioners and their staffs from the Department of the Administrator to the new Department. Officers in charge of sub-districts were designated Deputy District Commissioners.

A reorganization of the Police Department included the provision of new positions for the appointment of the first commissioned local officers who graduated from the Police Training College in September 1964.

Permanent positions were created to cater for the staffing of the Electoral Office and the House of Assembly.

In the Division of Engineering of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, all existing positions were abolished and 128 new positions created. This reorganization was based largely on a review of methods and procedures made earlier with the assistance of officers from the Australian Post Office.

Both the Currie Commission and the World Bank reports emphasized the need for increased technical education in the Territory. In line with these recommendations six positions of Instructor Grade 2 and 42 positions of Instructor Grade 1 were created during the year in the Technical Division of the Department of Education.

In a reorganization of the Department of Public Health, twelve Assistant Health Inspector positions intended for local officers were created.

The Customs Branch and the Co-operative Section of the Department of Trade and Industry were reorganized.

Arising from Arbitration Determinations and salary agreements in Australia, most of the positions requiring professional knowledge and skills were reviewed and reclassifications effected. These included the positions of medical officers, foresters, surveyors, agricultural officers, chemists, botanists and entomologists. In a similar manner reviews were made of the salary classifications for most artisan and related positions and of positions of accounting machinist, typist and related positions.

A number of positions in a variety of occupations were provided in all Departments to meet new or changing situations and variations effected to the classification of several existing positions.

Methods

Major departmental reviews were begun in the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Department of Information and Extension Services and the Department of Public Works. These were still continuing at the end of the financial year.

Hansard procedures were also under review at the end of the period: proposals being considered are expected to shorten the time and lessen the cost of preparation. The proposed introduction of decimal currency has necessitated a review of all legislation and subordinate

documentation administered by the Department of the Public Service Commissioner. Draft amendment schedules have been prepared and a review of forms containing monetary expressions has begun. An examination of standards and design of office furniture and equipment is being conducted.

Six courses on Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques, and Critical Path Methods have been given for professional and supervisory staff from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Department of Posts and Telegraphs and the Department of Public Works. Lectures were given to the clerical training group at the Administrative College.

Training

The training functions of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are divided into two separate units. Training inspection is carried out by the Assistant Inspector (Training) and direct teaching duties are the responsibility of the Principal of the Administrative College. This arrangement ensures attention to departmental training needs and to the assessment of courses of training to be provided within departments and consequently a more rapid development of courses.

The Public Service Commissioner provides in-service training courses to improve the efficiency of officers and to contribute, therefore, to the overall effectiveness of the working of departments. Assistance is also given directly to the students resident in the Territory who are seeking to improve their academic qualifications through courses of study leading to matriculation and to university degrees and diplomas.

Courses of formal education at primary and secondary school level are provided for public servants by the Department of Education. The overall programme enables officers of the Public Service to pursue courses of study by attending classes after normal working hours, and by undertaking correspondence courses. The programme is designed to assist officers to qualify for entry to, and advancement within, the Public Service.

Administrative College. The College is at present occupying temporary quarters at Six Mile, Port Moresby (known as the Six Mile Annexe) and at Konedobu. The main teaching functions are carried out at the Six Mile Annexe while short term training courses are conducted at Konedobu. The construction of permanent accommodation for 300 resident students and for resident staff, estimated to cost £750,000 began in November 1964. Established to meet the need for more advanced training of New Guinean and Papuan Public Servants the College is already conducting a number of training programmes. Two special full-time vocational education courses of nine months' duration, one equivalent to Queensland Junior Certificate level and one at Queensland University Matriculation level, were completed in February 1965. These courses were designed to assist selected serving officers in administrative, personnel and finance categories who have shown ability and potential to obtain educational qualifications for promotion.

The results of the Matriculation equivalent course showed that nineteen officers successfully completed the requirements in all subjects. All other officers who gained passes in subjects will receive credit in those subjects and may gain further subject passes by contesting examinations at a later stage.

In the Junior equivalent course seven officers successfully completed the four subjects. All other officers received credit for subjects passed and will be able to sit for future examinations.

Selected officers were appointed or transferred as Trainee Court Officials within the Department of Law. Initially trainees undertake various phases of court work, and, depending on the aptitude and choice of the individual, continue through more advanced stages of training, completion of which would provide the qualifications necessary for appointment as Magistrate (Local Court) or Clerk (District Court). The full course of training will extend over four years, but provision exists for any trainee unsuccessful at any stage or unwilling to continue to be appointed to an office in a court commensurate with his level of attainment.

In April arrangements for the intake of twenty-seven students for the Matriculation equivalent course and nineteen students for the Junior equivalent course were brought to finality. These officers are in residence at the Six Mile Annexe.

Basic clerical, typing and stenographic courses were also conducted.

Thirteen officers successfully completed a basic clerical course and have been posted to departments.

Six stenographers completed their training course in December 1964 and were appointed to departments.

Eleven typists completed training in August 1964 and were appointed to departments. Sixteen typing trainees and seven stenographer trainees are at present in training.

There are forty-six officers in residence at Six Mile Annexe undertaking long term training. Students attending the College for short courses of training are in hostel accommodation in Port Moresby.

An advisory body, the Interim Council of the College, advises the Administrator and Public Service Commissioner on the development and administration of the College. The Interim Council consists of Dr J. T. Gunther, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.H.A., Assistant Administrator (Services), Chairman; Mr D. M. Fenbury, Secretary, Department of the Administrator; Mr John Guise, M.H.A.; Mr L. W. Johnson, M.H.A., Director of Education; Mr J. Mattes, Principal, Australian School of Pacific Administration; Mr L. R. Newby, Director of Information and Extension Services; Professor R. S. Parker, Department of Political Science, Australian National University; Dr R. F. R. Scragg, Director of Public Health; Mr Paulias Tonguna, Area Education Officer, Department of Education; Mr J. K. McCarthy, M.B.E., M.H.A., Director of District Administration and Mr D. Chenoweth, Principal, Administrative College.

The resident students at the Six Mile Annexe have formed a Students' Representative Council which is concerned with the welfare of students and is responsible, to a limited extent, for the discipline of the student body.

In-Service Training. Induction courses giving detailed information on service conditions and on conditions in particular areas of the Territory are conducted for new appointees on their arrival in the Territory after attendance at an orientation course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

One hundred and thirty-eight overseas officers attended courses of this type throughout the year. These courses emphasize the responsibilities of overseas officers in assisting the development and advancement of local officers.

Special induction sessions were included in the basic clerical course for Second and Third Division clerks and for girls undertaking typing and stenographic courses.

Ninety-nine cadet patrol officers, 52 education officers and 43 agricultural officers attended courses orientated to their specialized duties during the year.

Further courses in job construction for technical departments were also conducted.

Assisted Studies Scheme. At the beginning of 1963 the Free Place Scheme which enabled officers to study full-time or part-time at the University of Queensland was replaced by an assisted studies scheme which provided for grants of study leave with full pay to enable officers to complete tertiary qualifications; a refund of fees for subjects successfully completed; and assistance with travel costs for post-graduate study overseas.

During the year 22 officers have been granted study leave, refund of fees has been made to an additional 43 officers, and one officer has been granted assisted travel costs to study abroad.

Public Service Secondary Education Scholarships. These scholarships, to enable serving officers to study full-time for the Junior or Intermediate Certificate or for matriculation, were introduced in 1962 to assist and encourage officers of demonstrated potential who had been studying part-time. The conditions of the scholarships are that the officers are granted leave without pay for one or two years to complete the Junior Certificate or adult matriculation during which time they are paid an allowance to cover their costs of board and lodging at the school, out-of-pocket expenses and, in the case of married officers, the subsistence of their families.

Of the nine officers undertaking matriculation scholarships last year, two successfully completed their examinations for the adult matriculation. Two officers passed in two subjects and require one further pass to qualify for adult matriculation, while three officers passed in one subject and require passes in two further subjects.

Studentships. Studentships are available to enable persons applying for appointment to the Public Service, who have passed Standard Nine or the Junior Certificate examination but who do not already hold appropriate vocational qualifications, to undertake essential basic training before appointment to positions in the Second or Third Divisions.

During the period of studentship, which may vary in length from three months to five years and provides for training both in institutions and on the job, an allowance is paid which is increased after two years of study.

Australian School of Pacific Administration (A.S.O.P.A.). The function of the school is to provide courses for the education of officers and prospective officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as well as the following selected personnel:

- (i) persons nominated by Christian missions operating in the Territory, with a view to their receiving education for secular purposes;
- (ii) indigenous people whose standard of education fits them for higher training; and
- (iii) persons whose admission to the school, in the opinion of the Minister for Territories, would be of benefit to the Territory.

The courses of study at the School include a general orientation course for new entrants to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea; an orientation course for education officers; and courses for cadet patrol officers, patrol officers, cadet education officers and senior officers.

Following a decision by the Administration at the end of 1963 to recruit cadet patrol officers on a fixed term basis, the training course for these officers was reviewed and now consists of:

- (i) four weeks' orientation course at the School; and
- (ii) a three months' course arranged by the Department of District Administration in Port Moresby.

The School will continue to conduct the one year Certificate Course for patrol officers already appointed on a permanent basis, and who, though qualified, have not yet attended the course.

On completion of a thesis to the satisfaction of the Principal, a holder of the Certificate is awarded the Diploma of the School. Unless he has already completed four years' field service with the Department of District Administration, a candidate for the Diploma must have held the Certificate for at least two years before submitting a thesis.

The course for cadet education officers is a two-year post-Leaving Certificate course given by the School under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Education. The entry qualification was changed from matriculation to Leaving Certificate from the beginning of the 1961 academic year. It includes two-year courses in anthropology, geography and land use, and education in under-developed areas, and a one-year course in history and government. In addition, cadets undertake studies over two years which are equivalent to those for New South Wales teacher-trainees, but are designed to provide the specialized emphasis required by teachers in Papua and New Guinea. Upon successful completion of the course cadets have attained the academic requirements for a Teachers' Certificate.

The School also gives courses of lectures to Administration Junior Secondary Arts and Science cadet education officers training at the Sydney Teachers' College and the Alexander Mackie Teachers' College in Australia.

Certain new appointees to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea are required to attend an orientation course of nine days' duration at the School before their departure for the Territory. This course is designed to introduce them to Papua and New Guinea—its people, its problems and the aims of the policy of the Administration. The subjects covered by the course are anthropology, geography and land use, government and history.

The following table shows the number of courses conducted by the Australian School of Pacific Administration during the 1964 and 1965 academic years and the number of students enrolled for each course:

Course	1964		1965	
	Number of courses	Number of students	Number of courses	Number of students
Cadet Patrol Officers' Orientation Course	3	79	4	99
General Orientation Course (including officers of the Army and Navy ..	8	90	6	60
Department of Territories .. ..	..	(6)	..	(1)
and nominees of missions) .. ..	..	(—)	..	(6)
Patrol Officers' Certificate Course .. ..	..	(28)	..	(9)
Patrol Officers' Correspondence Course	1	27	1	30
Cadet Education Officers' Course—	1	103	1	57
First Year Primary .. (including free place for mission student)	1	37	..	..
Second Year Primary (including free place for mission student)	..	(1)	..	..
First Year Junior Secondary	1	27	1	32
Second Year Junior Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	(1)
Graduate	1	4	2 { Arts Science	62
Total	1	4	2 { Arts Science	6
	1	8	1	10
	18	379	18	356

CHAPTER 5

SUFFRAGE

House of Assembly

To provide for elections to the House of Assembly the *Electoral Ordinance* 1963, the *Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 and the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 came into operation on the 18th November 1963.

The Electoral Ordinance introduced universal adult suffrage for elections to the House of Assembly with all electors voting from a common roll. The Papua and New Guinea Act stipulates that no person shall be disqualified on the ground of race from being enrolled and participating as an elector, nor from being elected as a member of the House of Assembly.

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963 provides for a Chief Electoral Officer to administer the Ordinance and for the appointment of returning officers; for the creation of electorates and for their redistribution; for the appointment of polling places and the establishment of electoral rolls; and prescribes the qualification of electors and candidates, and the methods of nomination, voting and counting of votes. It also provides for the hearing of petitions concerning the validity of an election or return by the Supreme

Court as the Court of Disputed Returns. The powers of the Court are defined and include the power to declare that a person who was returned as elected was not duly elected, or to declare an election absolutely void. Illegal practices at elections are listed and provision made for penalties not exceeding £200 or imprisonment for six months.

All persons not under 21 years of age (other than aliens as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1960*) who have a home in the Territory or have lived in the area of an electorate continuously for at least 12 months are entitled to enrolment and to vote at elections. People are disqualified from enrolment on the usual grounds such as insanity and criminal conviction, as defined by the Ordinance.

The boundaries of each electorate are defined by the Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance and the Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance. The Territory of Papua and New Guinea is divided into forty-four open electorates (of these thirty-one are wholly and two partly in the Trust Territory) and ten special electorates (seven of which are in the Trust Territory), each of the latter comprising one or more of the open electorates. Every elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the special electorate for which he is enrolled.

Enrolment of qualified electors is compulsory. Provision is made in the Electoral Ordinance for objections and appeals against the enrolment of an elector or refusal to enrol an elector. Special provision is made to allow a person whose name has been omitted from the roll but who is otherwise eligible for enrolment to vote at an election. When compilation of the first common roll was completed in November 1963 it contained the names of 1,028,339 electors.

Qualifications of candidates for election and method of nomination are set out in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Voting, which is not compulsory, is on the system of preferential voting for candidates. Where an elector, however, has shown his first preference, but has not shown a consecutive order of preference for all or any other candidates, the ballot paper is not informal. All voting is by secret ballot but assistance may be given to physically incapacitated or illiterate voters to enable them to complete the ballot paper.

A list of members of the House of Assembly is given in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Local Government Councils

The *Local Government Ordinance 1963*, which came into force 1st January 1965, repealed the *Native Local Government Ordinance 1949-1960*.

The new ordinance and regulations provides that councils may be constituted to include representatives of areas other than areas deemed to be occupied by village groups. It sets out the electoral procedure to be followed and qualifications of electors. A person not less than 18 years of age who is a resident of a council area and has been ordinarily resident in that area for more than six months out of the twelve immediately preceding the date of enrolment shall be enrolled as an elector. A person being not less than 18 years of age who is liable to pay rates or taxes for land or other property in the area is entitled on application to be enrolled as an elector. A corporation having its

main place of business in the area for more than six of the twelve months preceding enrolment or which is liable to pay rates or taxes for land in the area is also entitled to enrolment on application, the voting right being exercised by one person nominated by the corporation.

Officers of the Department of District Administration are appointed as Returning Officers by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. Voting is not compulsory and is by either open or secret ballot. In practice a semi-secret ballot is usually conducted by the Returning Officer. The system of voting is preferential.

The following table shows, for those council wards where elections were contested, the number of eligible electors and those who exercised the franchise at the most recent elections, not all of which were held under the provision of the new *Local Government Ordinance 1963*:

Council	Number entitled to vote		Number voting	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agarabi	1,666	1,838	1,650	1,829
Amanab(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ambenob	1,960	1,834	1,670	1,439
Amuk	3,730	3,821	3,373	3,567
Asaro	3,523	3,429	2,985	2,506
Bainings(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Baluan	1,403	1,429	1,299	1,268
Biwat.. ..	1,865	539	1,611	507
Bola	644	730	493	543
Buin	1,730	1,779	1,582	1,512
Buka	1,452	1,431	1,339	1,314
Bukaua	528	653	463	570
Bundi(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Central New Ireland ..	1,143	931	1,065	866
Dei	3,726	3,496	2,404	2,197
Elimbari(a)(b) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Finschhafen	3,413	3,117	1,172	1,257
Gadup(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gau	1,927	2,348	1,766	2,116
Gazelle Peninsula	9,060	8,298	7,070	6,426
Goroka	5,365	5,503	4,805	4,429
Green River	689	586	529	556
Iabu	1,009	1,175	897	1,034
Kafe	6,181	6,005	4,744	4,467
Kamano	1,877	2,269	1,867	2,266
Karkar	2,184	2,336	1,619	1,638
Kerowagi	6,638	6,349	5,439	5,088
Kieta	1,536	1,494	1,334	1,210
Lagaip	5,321	5,173	4,586	4,136
Lavongai	2,390	1,594	1,253	835
Lei-Wompa	981	1,187	783	979
Lufa(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Manus North Coast ..	1,437	401	1,302	335
Maprik	3,405	2,273	2,971	2,036
Markham	2,658	2,861	2,445	2,488
Minj	3,256	..	2,887	..
Morobe	765	1,095	726	938
Mount Hagen(c)	3,798	3,898	2,465	2,328
Mul(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Mumeng	2,042	2,964	1,969	2,848
Namatanai	1,534	1,323	1,342	1,054
Nawae	2,237	3,015	1,960	2,569
Ngangamp	1,343	..	1,046	..
Okapa(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Pagei	757	642	620	495
Pindiu	2,711	983	1,963	632
Rai Coast	1,780	1,634	1,578	1,446
Rao-Breri	1,374	1,361	1,091	1,172

(a) These Councils had not held an election by 30th June 1965. (b) This Council was formerly the Chuave Local Government Council. (c) This Council is an amalgamation of the former Hagen and Kui Councils.

Council	Number entitled to vote		Number voting	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Salamaua	259	381	223	329
Saussia	2,334	2,249	2,248	2,134
Siassi	1,335	1,454	1,165	1,296
Siau	1,045	1,227	965	1,052
Sinasina(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Siwai	969	1,051	879	963
Sumgilbar	1,668	1,618	1,430	1,369
Tairora(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Teop-Tinputz	784	332	551	310
Tikana	1,249	1,022	1,115	906
Vanimo	569	520	476	450
Wabag	9,121	3,318	6,979	1,807
Waiye	1,900	2,252	1,189	1,063
Wakunai	972	884	686	679
Walsa(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Wantoot(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Wapei	2,724	2,303	1,214	1,495
Wapenamanda(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Watabung	1,512	1,551	1,343	1,465
Wewak-But	1,841	1,141	1,410	724
Wosera	4,260	4,569	3,932	4,310
Yangoru	2,790	2,926	2,355	2,814
Yawar	1,778	1,596	1,697	1,466
Yonggamugl	2,823	2,118	1,775	1,539
Total	143,492	126,479	116,166	101,066

(a) These Councils had not held an election by 30th June 1965.

CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are at present no political organizations in the Territory. A political organization called the United Progress Party functioned in the Territory in 1961, but it has since ceased to exist.

One candidate, who was unsuccessful, was sponsored in the 1964 House of Assembly elections by a group called the New Guinea Party, whose members reside in Australia and which is not active in the Territory. While there is as yet no organization resembling a political party among members or electors of either the House of Assembly or of local government councils, there is some evidence of activity among a section of the people which could lead to the formation of such a party in the foreseeable future.

CHAPTER 7

THE JUDICIARY

Types of Courts

The courts which exercise jurisdiction within the Territory are:

- (1) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea;
- (2) District Courts;
- (3) Children's Courts;
- (4) Courts for Native Affairs; and
- (5) Warden's Courts.

The Supreme Court, established by the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. *The Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958 gives the court an unlimited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.

District courts, established under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1924-1961, have criminal jurisdiction over the less serious offences which are punishable on summary conviction, but have no jurisdiction to try treason crimes, misdemeanours and other indictable offences. They also exercise a limited civil jurisdiction.

Children's courts, established under the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962, have jurisdiction in respect of all offences by children (other than homicide) and of all applications and complaints under the Ordinance. They also have power to declare offenders to be incorrigible or uncontrollable children and to commit them to special institutions established under the Ordinance. For the purposes of the Ordinance a person under the age of sixteen years is a child, and where a case involving him arises in an area where there is no specially constituted children's court the local court of summary jurisdiction must deal with the case as if it were a duly constituted children's court.

The jurisdiction of the Courts for Native Affairs covers offences by indigenous inhabitants against the Native Administration Regulations, and civil actions of any kind (other than matters relating to the ownership of land or water) if all parties are indigenous persons.

These courts will be abolished when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 is brought into operation. The local courts will have a limited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters and this jurisdiction will extend to all persons irrespective of race.

The Administrator has power to establish for each gold-field or mineral field a warden's court with jurisdiction over civil cases concerning mining or mining lands held under the Mining Ordinance, and offences against the mining laws of the Territory.

In addition to these courts there is a Land Titles Commission set up under the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1963. The function of the Land Titles Commission is to inquire into and determine what land in the Territory is the rightful property of persons or communities, and the persons or communities by whom, and the shares in which, that land is owned.

Appeals

Appeals from the decisions of the courts of inferior jurisdiction (in questions both of fact and of law) and from the decision of the Land Titles Commission (on questions of law only) lie to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The High Court of Australia has jurisdiction, subject to prescribed conditions, to hear and determine appeals from judgements, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court.

Official Language

English is the official language of the courts. Where indigenous inhabitants are involved, however, evidence, etc., may be given in a local language, in which case it is translated into English for the court. Court interpreters

are employed as necessary to assist the presiding judge or magistrate. While no statutory qualifications are prescribed, in practice considerable experience, a good educational background and competence in the relevant languages are sought in interpreters.

Constitution of the Courts

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia appoints. At 30th June 1965, there were three judges holding office in addition to the Chief Justice. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Retiring age is 65 years. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be exercised by a judge or judges sitting in chambers. The seat of the Supreme Court is at Port Moresby, but the judges move on circuit throughout the Territory as need arises.

The Administrator may establish or abolish district courts and may appoint places for holding courts within districts. A district court may be constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, by a district officer (as defined in the *Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance* 1949-1963) or by two or more justices. There were five stipendiary magistrates at 30th June 1965, four of whom preside at Lae, Rabaul, Madang and Goroka respectively, and move throughout the Territory as required.

The Administrator may appoint justices of the peace to be magistrates of the children's court to sit with lay persons (one of whom in each area shall be a woman) appointed by the Administrator to be members of the children's court.

District officers are *ex officio* members of Courts for Native Affairs which consist of one or more members. The Administrator may appoint any person to be a member of a Court for Native Affairs and may terminate any such appointment.

No action has been taken to recognize the jurisdiction of indigenous tribunals. In fact, any tribunal other than one established by law is illegal, and it is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage the people to turn to the existing statutory judicial system which provides the highest measure of justice.

To associate the people more closely with the work of the courts a training programme has been instituted under which selected applicants undergo a course of training for appointment as magistrates and clerks of courts. The first course commenced in September 1963 with eight trainees.

Warden's courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1962. Any officer of the Public Service may be appointed a warden.

Judicial Appointments

To be eligible for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of not less than five years' standing.

The Admission Rules under the *Legal Practitioners Ordinance* 1954-1961, provide that a barrister and or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme

Court of any State or Territory may be admitted to practice in the Territory. Other persons desiring to be admitted must first register as students-at-law and satisfy certain academic requirements of professional qualifications.

Fees

Court fees are on a moderate scale and in general are related to the amount at issue in the particular case. No fees are payable in criminal cases or in courts for native affairs.

Legal Aid

Under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, any person without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself may, without the concurrence of the judge, be granted such assistance if on trial for an indictable offence.

Through the office of the Public Solicitor, every indigenous person appearing before the Supreme Court on a criminal charge is defended by a qualified legal practitioner and many appeals and civil actions are also conducted for the indigenous people by this office.

Methods of Trial

The normal British and Australian procedure governing the methods of trial and ascertainment of facts is followed by the courts of the Territory.

Equality of Treatment Before the Law

One of the basic principles of English law is equal treatment of all in the courts, irrespective of race or nationality, and this principle is observed throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants have the right of free recourse to the courts and are guided in such matters by officers of the Department of District Administration and by the Public Solicitor, whom they may approach on any matter.

It is considered that at the present stage of development of the indigenous people, a judge sitting alone with the responsibilities of judge and jury still affords the best assurance of justice for an indigenous person on trial. The *Jury (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1951-1952, which provided for persons of European descent charged with capital offences to be tried before a jury of four persons, has been repealed. There is now no jury trial in the Territory and the provision of the law regarding trial of issues is the same for persons of all races.

Penalties

The penalties which may be imposed by the courts are stated in the ordinances and regulations under which the charges are laid. The penalties so specified are the same for all sections of the population, but in imposing a penalty in any particular case the courts take into account the background of the offender and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. It has been recognized nevertheless that, having regard to the structure of their society, it would not be appropriate in many cases to subject the indigenous people to the full rigour of the criminal law, and a special code entitled the Native Administration Regulations which provides a very simple court procedure and a lower level of penalties has been in operation since 1924.

Capital punishment by hanging is the extreme penalty, irrespective of race, class, creed or person, where a person has been convicted of wilful murder, treason or certain kinds of piracy. Power of clemency is vested in the Governor-General. In practice no execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case, including information as to the stage of advancement of the condemned person and the area where he lives, have been reported to the Minister of State for Territories and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy has been considered by the Administering Authority. During the period under review no death sentences were carried out. In twenty-four cases death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment.

The only offences for which corporal punishment may be imposed in the case of adults are those indictable offences for which such punishment is specifically authorized by the Criminal Code, viz., sexual offences against females, certain crimes of particular violence, and prison offences. The power to impose corporal punishment for these offences belongs to the Supreme Court; it is rarely exercised and has not been exercised at all in recent years. Corporal punishment may not be imposed on a female.

Children's courts are not empowered to impose corporal punishment, but where offenders are under the age of fourteen years, the court may, without proceeding to a formal conviction and punishment, dismiss a charge upon being satisfied that suitable chastisement has been inflicted on the child by its guardian.

Deportation may not be imposed as a penalty, but under the *Migration Ordinance* 1963, the Administrator in Council may, subject to certain conditions, order the deportation of a person not born in the Territory who has been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer or who is not a fit and proper person to be allowed to remain in the Territory.

Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1923-1962 of the Commonwealth of Australia, European prisoners may be removed from the Territory to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia. In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant who is a prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence. Juvenile offenders, who are a relatively small class and are mostly convicted of petty theft or housebreaking, are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement.

All penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court (except where the penalty is death, when it may be reduced only by the Governor-General). Thus in place of a life sentence a court may impose one of a term of years, and instead of a sentence for a term of years it may impose a fine.

Conditional Release

A person convicted of any offence not punishable with death, instead of being sentenced to any punishment to which he is liable, may be released upon his own recognizance, with or without sureties in such amount as the

court directs, that he shall be of good behaviour for a time fixed by the court, or come up for sentence when called upon.

CHAPTER 8

LEGAL SYSTEM

General

The main source of the law of the Territory is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 of the Commonwealth of Australia. Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory confers on the Administering Authority the same powers of legislation in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and entitles the Administering Authority to apply to the Territory, subject to such modification as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Territory. The Papua and New Guinea Act authorizes the House of Assembly, subject to the Act, to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The Administrator, under the provisions of the Act, may assent or withhold his assent to an ordinance, or may reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. Certain ordinances, of a nature as specified by the Act, must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. An ordinance has no force or effect until it has been assented to by the Administrator, or where required, by the Governor-General. The Governor-General may within six months after the Administrator's assent to an ordinance disallow the ordinance or a part thereof. Each ordinance assented to or from which assent has been withheld, or a disallowed ordinance, must be laid within a specified period, before both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act, which adopted the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, all laws in force in the Territory immediately before the date of commencement of the Act, i.e., 1st July 1949, were continued in force, subject, however, to their subsequent amendment or repeal by ordinances made in pursuance of the Papua and New Guinea Act. The laws so continued in force comprised:

- (a) ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act* 1920-1935; and
- (b) ordinances made under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946

One of these ordinances, the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952, adopts as laws of the Territory to the extent that they are applicable to the circumstances of the Territory and not inconsistent with any other law of the Territory:

- (a) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;
- (c) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on 9th May 1921;
- (d) certain ordinances of the Territory of Papua; and

CONCLUSIONS

- (e) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on 9th May 1921.

In addition to laws which derive from the above sources, certain other laws apply in the Territory:

- (a) certain Imperial legislation, e.g. the *Fugitive Offenders Act* 1881; and
- (b) Commonwealth Acts which are expressed to extend to the Territory.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—adheres both in principle and practice to that pertaining in England and the Australian States.

The Council of Law Reporting, formed in September 1962, has issued the second part of its series of the Papua and New Guinea Law Reports.

Native Law and Custom

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952 provides that the tribal institutions, customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory shall not be affected by that Ordinance, and shall, subject to the provisions of the ordinances of the Territory from time to time in force, be permitted to continue in existence insofar as the same are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

The *Native Customs (Recognition) Ordinance* 1963 provides that native custom shall be recognized and enforced by, and may be pleaded in, all courts, except insofar as, in a particular case or context, it is repugnant to the general principles of humanity, is inconsistent with an enactment in force in the Territory, is against public interest, or is not in the best interests of a child.

The Native Administration Regulations provide for Courts for Native affairs to take judicial notice of all indigenous customs and give effect to them, save insofar as they are contrary to the principles of humanity or conflict with any law or ordinance in force in the Territory; and for all district officers and patrol officers to make themselves acquainted by all means in their power with the indigenous customs of their district, and to reduce such customs to writing and keep a copy of them in the district office.

No attempt has been made to codify such information, but there is a qualified anthropologist on the staff of the Department of District Administration who investigates and advises on indigenous customs and usages. All field officers of the Department of District Administration take courses of special training in anthropology with particular reference to New Guinea.

The increasing interest being shown in the Territory in political development is reflected in the appointment by the House of Assembly of a Select Committee on Constitutional Development. The Committee of ten members is to prepare draft proposals which will serve as a guide for future constitutional development. The House has shown that it recognizes that social and economic development must complement political advancement.

Further progress towards increased local self-government was made with the implementation on 1st January 1965 of the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of rural and urban councils covering all groups in the community, and for councils to have increased functions and responsibilities. Eighteen new councils were proclaimed during the year, four having multi-racial electorates; approximately 879,900 people are now represented on local government councils.

The *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963 which came into effect on 10th September 1964 provides for an integrated Public Service. The Auxiliary Division was abolished and entry requirements for the third division related to the technical skills required rather than to a particular standard of general formal education. Two different rates of pay related to local conditions and conditions in Australia have been established for all positions which can be occupied by either an officer recruited locally or one from overseas. Provisions are included enabling preference to be given to local over overseas officers in promotions where the local officer is capable of satisfactorily carrying out the duties of the position concerned.

There are now only 967 square miles of restricted areas in the Territory. A further 2,735 square miles were brought under full control during the year with the lifting of restrictions from 790 square miles in the Western Highlands District, 165 square miles in the Eastern Highlands District and 1,780 square miles in the Sepik District.

Early in 1965 the sixth United Nations Visiting Mission visited eight of the nine districts in the Territory and held numerous public meetings. The Mission commented particularly on the mutual understanding existing between the people and the Administration and reported that the people still sought assistance from Australia as they approached the goal of self-government.

PART VI ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Section 1. Finance of the Territory

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC FINANCE

As mentioned in Part III of this Report, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are governed in an administrative union as the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Legislation relating to public

finance applies equally to both Territories. The basic legislation governing the budget of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act provides that:

- (i) the revenues of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure of the Territory;
- (ii) the receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory shall be regulated as provided by ordinance;

- (iii) no revenue or moneys of the Territory shall be issued or expended except under appropriation made by law and except by warrant under the hand of the Administrator;
- (iv) the accounts of the Territory shall be subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Administering Authority; and
- (v) there shall be expended in each year, upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory of New Guinea, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in respect of the Territory of New Guinea.

Supporting legislation is provided in the *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1964* which governs procedures for the receipt, expenditure and control of revenue and moneys of the Territory. Moneys are expended only under authority of an appropriation ordinance passed by the House of Assembly.

In conformity with statutory requirements the Treasurer annually prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure before the commencement of the financial year to which they relate. The estimates are presented by the Treasurer to the Administrator, who sends a copy to the Minister of State for Territories for consideration and determination by the Commonwealth Government of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. When the estimates of revenue are thus fixed the details of expenditure are then presented to the House of Assembly in the form of an appropriation bill. This bill is debated by the House of Assembly and if approved is passed as an appropriation ordinance. Before the ordinance can become operative it must be assented to by the Administrator, but, although expenditure may then be incurred within the limits of the appropriation, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia is empowered to disallow the ordinance within six months of assent thereto should he consider such action warranted.

The revenues of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are supplemented by a direct, interest-free and non-repayable grant from the Commonwealth of Australia. The grant for 1964-65 was £27,999,398 and of this amount £16,936,724 was allocated to the Territory of New Guinea.

The revenues and expenditures of each Territory are recorded separately and costs common to both are apportioned to each on an appropriate basis.

The revenues raised within the Trust Territory of New Guinea are derived chiefly from import tariffs and direct taxation and in 1964-65 amounted to £7,453,230. A comparison is made in Appendix IV of the various heads of revenue and expenditure for the Territory of New Guinea for the last five years. Expenditure for each year by the Administration on the government, welfare and development of the Territory has substantially exceeded the public revenue raised within the Territory.

Revenues and expenditure from and on behalf of indigenous inhabitants are not recorded separately. The balance, however, is heavily weighted on the side of expenditure incurred for the benefit of indigenous inhabitants, as will be seen from the details furnished in

Appendix IV and the references made in this report to the social, medical, educational, agricultural and other services provided throughout the Territory.

The Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically record the following items of financial assistance to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the last three years:

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£
Grant towards expenses, including native welfare and development ..	20,000,207	25,249,308	27,999,398
Australian School of Pacific Administration ..	64,968	70,880	88,117
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds ..	98,541	115,944	123,772
Lighthouse services—buildings, works, fittings, furniture and equipment ..	34,897	22,789	(a)
Maintenance of lighthouse services ..	25,520	21,999	(a)
International Bank Mission ..	7,260	7,777	2,295
Total	20,231,393	25,488,697	28,213,582

(a) Not available: expenditure on this service is now included in a global figure for all lighthouse services under the control of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport.

In addition, the Commonwealth Government spends considerable sums each year on essential works and services in Papua and New Guinea at no cost to the Administration. Commonwealth departments, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial and Research Organization spent in 1964-65 approximately £7.4 million, of which £3.3 million was on capital works.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea has no administrative, fiscal or customs union with any other neighbouring territory and no preference on imported goods is given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

The loan programme for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was achieved by the use of three types of loan-raising media: premium securities, private treaty loans and savings certificates. The 1964-65 loan programme of £3,160,000 was fully subscribed.

The sixth series of premium securities, which was offered to the public on 10th June 1964 to provide funds for public works and services, closed on 29th May 1965, and at 30th June 1965 securities to the value of £228,380 were on issue.

The seventh series of premium securities was opened for public subscription on 9th June 1965, and at 30th June 1965 £25,830 had been subscribed. The interest rates for this series are higher than those of the previous series, an average return over the full period being 5.7 per cent as against 5.2 per cent; there is also a more favourable rate of capital appreciation.

Private treaty loans had raised a further £2,892,950 for works and services by the end of the year.

The third series of savings certificates, which opened on 1st November 1963, remained open for subscription and at 30th June 1965 a total of £48,461 had been subscribed, while certificates to the value of £2,560 had been redeemed.

The indigenous population subscribed approximately £130,000 during the year to all current series of premium securities and savings certificates.

At 30th June 1965 the public debt of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea amounted to £6,694,164.

Local Authorities

The budgetary system and procedures of local government councils are described in Chapter 3 of Part V of this Report.

CHAPTER 2

TAXATION

General

The types of taxation imposed in the Territory are customs and excise duties, income tax, personal and local government council taxes, stamp and succession duties and registration fees. Of these the more important are discussed below. No hut, land or cattle taxes are imposed. All taxes must be paid in money.

Customs Duties

Customs revenue accounts for a considerable part of local revenue. Customs matters are regulated under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959, and duties on imports are prescribed by the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1964.

Import revenues for the three years from 1st July 1962 to 30th June 1965 were:

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£
Amount of import duties ..	1,797,691	1,984,064	2,248,407

Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII.

Excise Duties

Excise is regulated under the *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 and the *Excise Ordinance* 1956-1959. Excise duties are prescribed by the *Excise Tariff* 1956-1964.

The current rates of excise duty are 5s. 6d. a gallon on beer and 2s. 9d. a pound on twist tobacco and 25s. a pound on cigarettes.

Income Tax

Legislation. The imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon incomes are regulated by the *Income Tax Ordinance* 1959-1965; the *Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance* 1959; and the *Income Tax Regulations* 1959, as amended.

Scope of Income Tax. In general, income assessable for income tax purposes includes all income derived directly or indirectly from sources in the Territory and, in the case of resident taxpayers, unless expressly exempt, from sources outside the Territory.

For the purposes of the tax, the word income is used in its ordinary sense and also includes certain other receipts declared by the *Income Tax Ordinance* to be assessable income. Receipts such as gifts (other than gratuities given by the employer to an employee in the course of his employment), legacies, profits from the sale of property (unless acquired for the purposes of profit making), lottery wins and most capital gains are not regarded as income and are not assessable.

The Ordinance sets out certain kinds of income which are exempt from tax, e.g., the income of religious institutions and income derived from gold-mining.

Although a partnership is required to furnish a return of income, it is not generally liable to pay tax on that income. The assessable income of a partner includes his individual interest in the net income of the partnership. His share of a partnership loss is an allowable deduction.

Taxable Income. Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from the assessable income all deductions allowable under the Ordinance and it is to taxable income that the rates of tax are applied to calculate the tax liability.

The allowable deductions fall into three main categories:

- (i) Expenses incurred in gaining or producing assessable income or necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for that purpose, except to the extent that such expenditure is an outgoing of capital or is of a capital, private or domestic nature, or is incurred in gaining exempt income.
- (ii) Special deductions such as bad debts, expenses of borrowing, trading losses incurred over the previous seven years and gifts to certain institutions. Primary producers may claim a deduction for capital expenditure which will bring land into production or improve the productive qualities of land already in use. Certain other deductions are allowable for those engaged in the timber and mining industries.
- (iii) Concessional deductions, i.e., family and personal allowances granted to resident taxpayers, including:
 - (a) Deductions of the amounts indicated for the following dependants:

	£
Spouse	230
Daughter-housekeeper	230
Child of less than 16 years of age	130
Student child	130
Invalid relative	130
Parent	230

- (b) Certain domestic and private expenditure, such as medical expenses, life insurance premiums, etc. Leave fares are deductible in the case of self-employed persons; and
- (c) Personal allowance of £286.

Returns and Assessments. Individuals with assessable income in excess of £104 and all partnerships, companies and trustees are required to lodge returns of income. However, Australian residents (including companies) whose income from Territory sources is confined to dividends, interest and/or pensions, are not required to lodge Territory returns of income on the understanding that such income will be included in their Australian returns.

The amount of income tax payable on the taxable income of an individual taxpayer is calculated at graduated rates laid down in the Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance appropriate to the financial year. The rates applicable to income derived during the year ended 30th June 1965 are set out in Table 1 of Appendix V.

The rates of tax payable by companies are also laid down in the Ordinance. The rates operative on income derived during the year ended 30th June 1965, were, in the case of public companies, 4s. for each £1 of the taxable income, and in the case of private companies, 2s. 6d. for each £1 of the taxable income up to £5,000 and 3s. 6d. for each £1 of the taxable income in excess of £5,000.

Companies, with the exception of non-profit companies, are assessed for tax if the taxable income is £1 or more. Non-profit companies are not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds £104.

The Ordinance prescribes the means of calculating a private company's distributable income in any year and the portion of this which may be retained. A company is liable to additional tax on any part of its distributable income in excess of the permitted retention allowance not paid in dividends. This tax was imposed at the rate of 6s. 8d. in the £1 for the financial year 1964-65.

Rebates allowed under the various sections of the Income Tax Ordinance and any credits are deductible from the tax as calculated on the taxable income. Credits arise in cases where tax has been paid in the country of its origin on assessable income derived from sources outside the Territory.

Objections and Appeals. Machinery is provided in the Income Tax Ordinance for the lodgement of objections to assessments. A taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision on an objection may request reference of the decision to the Review Tribunal or, alternatively, may request that the objection be treated as an appeal to be forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Payment of Tax. A salary or wage earner has tax instalments deducted from his pay by his employer, who remits this money to the Taxation Office. In respect of business, investment and non-salary and non-wage income, the counterpart of tax instalment deductions is provisional tax, payable in advance and applicable to companies and individuals. Such tax instalment deductions and provisional tax are essential elements of the pay-as-you-earn system of income taxation in the Territory. In each case the amount of tax instalment deductions or provisional tax paid in respect of a particular year is credited against the amount of tax subsequently assessed for that year. The taxpayer is required to pay to the Taxation Office any balance owing, or receive a refund of any excess.

Personal Tax

Legislation. Personal tax is levied under the *Personal Tax Ordinance* 1957-1960 on all male persons 18 years of age or over. Rates are fixed annually under the *Personal Tax (Rates) Ordinance*. The 1964 Ordinance fixed a maximum rate of £2 per person per annum, together with

lower rates to be applied under conditions specified. Personal tax is levied on indigenous persons only in areas where significant economic activity provides cash incomes.

Exemptions. Exemptions based on grounds similar to those used in fixing local rates may be granted by district officers, who receive recommendations from patrol officers in cases where the latter consider that, owing to a decline in prosperity or for other reasons, payment of tax would involve hardship.

In addition, persons liable for local government council tax pay only that part of personal tax, if any, which exceeds the council tax. Those liable for income tax are entitled to a rebate of income tax equal to the amount of personal tax paid.

Payments of Tax. Personal tax is assessed and payment is made annually on demand, by cash only, to a patrol officer or Treasury official, who issues receipts to each individual taxpayer. Collections are remitted to the Treasury.

Appeals. The Personal Tax Ordinance established a right of appeal to a taxation tribunal for the purpose of seeking exemption or reduction in the amount of personal tax. The tribunal may grant an exemption or a reduction of personal tax on the ground of lack of sufficient means or hardship or may on any ground reduce the amount payable as it thinks fit. A person aggrieved at the decisions of a taxation tribunal may appeal to a taxation appeals tribunal constituted by the Administrator by public notice.

The penalty for refusing or failing to pay personal tax is £50 or imprisonment for six months.

Revenue from Income and Personal Taxation

Revenue from taxation for the year ended 30th June 1965 was as follows:

	£
Personal tax	48,433
Income tax (individuals) ..	1,128,829
Income tax (companies) ..	760,542
Collections of personal tax from various districts were:	
New Britain	22,731
Morobe	8,748
Madang	1,698
New Ireland	5,176
Sepik	3,496
Bougainville	2,085
Eastern Highlands	4,477
Western Highlands	—
Southern Highlands	22
	<hr/>
	48,433
	<hr/>

Local Government Council Tax

Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963 a council may levy within its area rates and taxes which are payable to the council treasury account. Grounds for exemption from or reduction of tax are set out in Chapter 3 of Part V and information concerning taxes levied by councils during 1965 is given in Appendix II.

Stamp Duties

Under the *Stamp Duties Ordinance* 1952-1961 certain instruments are liable for duty. There include bills of exchange, promissory notes, conveyances or transfers on sales of real property, leases, receipts, bills of lading, deeds of settlement or gift, memoranda and articles of association of companies, transfers of marketable securities, powers of attorney and certain policies of insurance.

Duties are assessed at a fixed or *ad valorem* rate depending on the type of instrument, and payable by stamps affixed or impressed upon the documents involved.

Provision is made in the Ordinance for fines to be imposed for evasion of stamp duty and for penalties in the form of increased duty for late submission of documents.

Section 2. Money and Banking

The currency system of the Territory is that operating throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Australian notes and coins are legal tender in the Territory.

All banking operations in the Territory are regulated by the Commonwealth acts relating to banking, namely, the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, and the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1963, which replaced the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945-1953 and came into operation on 14th January 1960. Under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the central bank elements of the Commonwealth Bank, together with the Note Issue Department and Rural Credits Department, were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. A branch of the Reserve Bank has been established at Port Moresby. The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia acts as distributing agent for Australian coin through its offices at Lae and Rabaul.

The indigenous people, except for those in the early stages of contact, have largely accepted the use of currency. The Reserve Bank of Australia carries out research in the Territory, and provides facilities for the purpose of educating the indigenous people in the concepts of saving and investment, and the general requirements of a money economy.

Legal tender in the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Currency Ordinance* 1964, and, as to Australian notes, by virtue of the application of the Reserve Bank Act. No new issue of Territorial coinage has been made since the re-establishment of civil administration after the war.

Provision has been made in the *Currency Ordinance* 1964 for the adoption within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea of Australian decimal currency at the same time as it is introduced in Australia, which will be 14th February 1966. A Papua and New Guinea Currency Conversion Commission has been established under the Ordinance to take all necessary action to facilitate the spread of knowledge and understanding of the decimal currency system, and its introduction and efficient, just and smooth operation in the Territory.

Foreign exchange, which is controlled by the regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia, is supplied through the central banking system of the Commonwealth to the branches of banks operating in the Territory. There are no restrictions on payments between the Territory and the

Commonwealth. As the Territory uses Australian currency, foreign exchange rates, and restrictions on exchange transactions with other countries are the same as those applicable to similar transactions between Australia and those countries. During the period under review there have been no major fluctuations in exchange rates between Australia and other countries.

There are four trading banks operating in the Territory: the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the National Bank of Australasia Limited. At 30th June 1965 nineteen branches were maintained by these banks at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. In addition, bank agencies were operating at Kokopo, Wau and Lae.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited, the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited and the National Bank Savings Bank Limited. At 30th June 1965 nineteen branches were maintained at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen and 190 agencies were operating at smaller centres. School agencies are conducted at many centres.

Rates of interest for bank deposits and advances are the same as those in Australia.

The public debt of the Territory is the amount raised by subscriptions to Private Treaty Loans, Territory Premium Securities and Territory Savings Certificates. In 1964-65, £3,154,988 was raised in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea by these means. Rates of interest applying in the Territory at 30th June 1965 are detailed in Appendix VI.

No information is available relating to current accounts maintained by indigenous people. In June 1965, the number of operative savings bank accounts of indigenous depositors, however, was 112,495, the balances of which totalled £2,524,509. There were also 31,151 school savings bank accounts of which the balances totalled £62,500; some of these belonged to indigenous children.

Details of the amounts invested by the indigenous people on fixed deposit and in government securities and loans are not available.

The levels of deposits and advances of cheque-paying banks in 1964-65 and deposits of savings banks at 30th June 1965, in the Territory of New Guinea are shown in the following table:

BANK DEPOSITS

Particulars	Average	
	June 1965	1964-65
	£'000	£'000
Cheque-paying banks—		
(a) Not bearing interest—		
Australian Governments	449	362
Other customers	3,753	4,008
(b) Bearing interest—		
Australian Governments .. ..	..	..
Other customers—		
Fixed	2,807	2,558
Current	271	258
Total	7,280	7,186
Savings banks balances at 30th June 1965 ..	£7,325,000	

BANK ADVANCES

Particulars	Average June 1965	Average 1964-65
	£'000	£'000
Cheque-paying banks—		
Loans, advances and bills discounted ..	2,811	2,449

Information is not available for the Territory of New Guinea regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to the purpose for which they were made.

The Territory has no separate reserves of gold and foreign exchange, but relies on the reserves of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Section 3. Economy of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

General Situation

Primary production is the basis of the Territory's economy. Agriculture is the chief activity and in 1964-65 agricultural exports accounted for approximately 86 per cent. of the total value of exports of Territory produce (excluding re-exports). An important timber industry based on the Territory's extensive forest resources is being developed. Gold mining, although now declining, is still an important activity. Manufacturing industries are of minor though growing significance.

While the economy remains to a large extent dependent on the production of copra and copra products, there has been an increasing diversification of activities. This can be seen in the greater demand for an extended range of imports and in the changing pattern of exports, especially in the increased amounts of cocoa and coffee; in the growing volume and range of manufactured products; in the development taking place in the various service industries, including building and construction, commerce, communications, transport and financial services.

Subsistence agriculture is still the predominant activity of the indigenous population, although increasing numbers of New Guineans are growing export crops or cash crops for local sale. Indigenous growers now produce just over one quarter of the copra, about one quarter of the cocoa and just under half the coffee produced in the Territory. They are also entering the field of mechanized peanut production. In addition, growing numbers of indigenous people are participating in other economic activities including livestock raising, timber production, mining, commerce, transport, manufacturing and administration. One of the activities of the Administration is to provide guidance in business management and the establishment of business enterprises.

Most New Guineans are almost wholly self sufficient in food and other domestic requirements, but as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve standards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and to promote higher standards of living and an accelerated rate of economic advancement generally, there is an increasing demand for a wide range of capital and consumer goods and services.

In the post-war period a large increase in the annual grant from the Australian Government has enabled substantial provision to be made for the long-term development needs of the Territory. Greatly increased expenditures have been incurred on purchases of capital equipment and building materials for public works; on providing the basic economic facilities that are essential to the expansion of productive capacity, such as power stations, water supplies, roads, aerodromes, wharves, transport and marketing services; and on the detailed investigation of the Territory's physical resources.

In 1964-65 local revenue from direct and indirect taxation and public loans raised within the Territory provided 38 per cent. of the total revenue required to meet expenditure by the Territorial Administration. The total amount obtained from the loans during the year was £3,154,988. The proceeds of the loans are devoted to the development of public works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, £1,955,331 being spent this year in New Guinea.

The amounts allocated to New Guinea from the grants made by the Administering Authority over the last three years to supplement local revenue were:

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
£12,136,151	£15,238,257	£16,936,724

In addition to the grant the Australian Government spent, through Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities not directly responsible to the Administration of the Territory, about 7,445,000 in 1964-65 on essential works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

As well as making a direct contribution to future development by the provision of permanent assets, the Administering Authority's expenditure on general administration, social services and education helps to raise consumption levels and thus assists the growth of local commercial enterprises.

Price and Production Trends

For New Guinea, as for other tropical countries, world prices fluctuations for agricultural commodities are a particular problem. Nevertheless, during the past year, the volume of the Territory's agricultural production continued to increase.

The price situation in relation to the principal crops was as follows:

- (a) World prices for copra, which is sold on the open market, reached higher levels than for several years. The Copra Marketing Board increased the initial price paid to producers on delivery from £60 to £70 per ton f.m.s. grade copra on 1st June 1965. This increase was subsequently made retrospective to 1st January 1965. The total proceeds from copra sales after meeting handling charges, which

are held at a relatively low level, are distributed to the producers when the accounts for sales are complete.

- (b) The cocoa price at 30th June 1965 was £81 per ton compared with £187 10s. per ton at 30th June 1964.
- (c) Prices for coffee, which vary widely accordingly to quality and liquor, remained reasonably stable throughout the year, easing slightly towards the end.
- (d) Virginia Bunch and White Spanish peanut prices remained stable over the period and at 30th June 1965, top price was 1s. 7d. per lb. f.o.b. All varieties of peanut kernels sold as oil-milling culls brought a price of between 6d. and 7d. a lb. f.o.b. Lae.

Agricultural production is the basis upon which the early economic advancement of the New Guinea people will depend. Largely as a result of the Administration's extension programmes their participation in the various cash crop industries is increasing steadily.

Copra is the principal plantation crop. Planting of coconuts by indigenous growers continued to increase. Copra produced by the indigenous producers was 26,654 tons for the year ending 30th June 1965. The prospects of increased production of copra by New Guinean producers are good owing to the adoption of improved techniques and to plantings still to come into bearing.

Exports of cocoa beans increased from 15,410 tons to 19,950 tons. Plantings by indigenous producers totalled seven million trees.

Exports of coffee beans increased from 6,770 tons in 1963-64 to 8,658 tons in 1964-65 of which 3,849 tons came from indigenous producers.

Peanut production has increased but, as the crop is grown widely for local consumption, total production statistics are not procurable. Export production amounted to approximately 1,607 tons.

Rice production increased and the Agricultural Extension Service is seeking to maintain interest in this crop because of its sound long-term prospects and the advantages of adding a storable grain to subsistence production.

Passionfruit growing in the highlands is entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. Five hundred and ninety-five tons of fruit were sold to processors at Goroka, Chimbu and Mount Hagen during the year.

Pyrethrum growing in the Highlands is also entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. The rate of production by mid-1965 was about 100 tons of flowers annually. With the establishment of a factory and extraction plant at Mount Hagen there are prospects for expansion.

Sales of vegetables by indigenous growers in town markets, including Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kaveing, Goroka and Mount Hagen provided a significant source of income during the year. These sales were estimated at 15,000 tons.

The pastoral industry is in the developmental stage and is being assisted by a scheme to encourage local breeding under which importations of breeding stock are subsidized. A scheme to subsidize the importation of horses for use on pastoral properties was also introduced during the year. An Administration abattoir at Tiaba near Port Moresby in Papua was opened during the year, and another abattoir is being constructed by the Administration at Lae for the

slaughter of locally produced livestock. Livestock importations during the year included 944 cattle and twelve horses and the subsidy paid amounted to £39,621. Also imported were 80,563 chickens, 25 turkeys and 464 ducks.

The value of timber products exported increased from £1,672,683 to £1,754,978.

No new goldfields have been located. Indigenous miners have maintained an interest in prospecting and in working claims in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts.

National Income

Studies have been undertaken over a number of years to determine a satisfactory basis on which to assess the social accounts for the Territory. During 1963 estimates of national income for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Territories in collaboration with the Australian National University.

The only significant difference in the Territory estimates from the model suggested in the United Nations System of National Accounts (*Studies in Methods*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1960), is that in addition to including income produced in the geographical area by residents and non-residents (gross domestic product), the gross Territory product also includes all income of residents derived from outside the Territory.

The Territory estimates cover both the monetary and the subsistence sectors. The larger part of the indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea is engaged in subsistence agriculture but increasing numbers of indigenous persons are undertaking wage labour in both the public and private sectors of the economy. There is no information available which would account for all employers, own account workers, and unpaid family helpers.

While there are large numbers of indigenous primary producers individual production is still small. There are difficulties in imputing production values to the extensive subsistence area. Although the distinction between subsistence production and market production is clear, any attempt to identify a particular section of the population solely with subsistence would be unreal. Many of the indigenous people are producers and consumers in both the sectors of subsistence and market production. A considerable portion of the wage labour force and their dependants also produce and consume goods outside the market system. Estimates of this non-marketed production have been included in the monetary sector.

Subsistence housing does not enter into the market system, although some items of construction, such as nails, have entered market transactions and are accounted for in the assignment of market supplies in the monetary sector.

The labour component in subsistence production is substantial. Very little of it is undertaken for monetary payment and notions of the value of undertakings and obligations vary from area to area even when values are equated to monetary terms. An attempt has been made to evaluate non-monetary gross private and community investment replacement and maintenance.

The tables in Appendix XXVI are estimates of the total market supplies and total market expenditure in Papua and New Guinea for the three years ending 30th June 1961, 1962 and 1963; data for each of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea separately are not available.

Non-Governmental Organizations

The main non-governmental organizations of an economic nature, are the Chambers of Commerce at Rabaul, Madang and Lae; co-operative societies; the Highland Farmers' and Settlers' Association; the Morobe District Planters and Farmers' Association and the Planters' Association of New Guinea; and the Madang, Lae and Rabaul Workers' Associations.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY AND PLANNING

General

Economic policy aims at developing the resources of the Territory to provide a rising standard of living for the whole population and to create a viable economy. For the achievement of this objective all sections of the community, especially the indigenous people, are encouraged to play their part.

The advancement of indigenous agriculture to improve food supplies, bring about a more efficient use of village land and increase the production of cash crops is given a high priority by the Administering Authority. In most areas a basic administrative framework has been established and there are many indigenous people who have developed various skills and who are living at a higher standard than was customary in the past. The improvement of living standards has brought with it new needs and aspirations. The satisfaction of these, together with the provision of adequate employment opportunities and the creation of an economic foundation for the Territory's developmental works and social services, will require an increasing economic effort on the part of the people. Progress will also depend on the success achieved in promoting interest and participation in more advanced forms of economic enterprise.

Because of the nature and distribution of the Territory's resources it is clear that, in the short term at least, agriculture must continue to provide the basic income required for the economic advancement of most of the indigenous population. The Administration therefore attaches considerable importance to its agricultural extension programme (described in 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part) and to other measures, including research and experiment, designed to assist in the establishment of new indigenous agricultural enterprises, the development of existing enterprises and the improvement in efficiency of indigenous agriculture generally. Technical aspects of this work are primarily the concern of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while other major aspects devolve upon the Department of District Administration. The aims of the Administration in this direction can only be achieved fully by co-operation between officers

of many departments of the territorial Public Service—in particular the two above-mentioned Departments together with the Departments of Education; Public Health; Lands, Surveys and Mines; Forests; and Trade and Industry.

An important aspect of economic policy is that relating to the administration of land, which is described in detail in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part. Provisions to protect the rights of the people of New Guinea are included in all the land laws of the Territory. The basic safeguard is that only the Administration may acquire native-owned land and then only if in its judgment the land is surplus to the present and prospective needs of the people and the owners wish to sell. Having acquired the land the Administration may dispose of it to settlers, indigenous or non-indigenous. As the only form of tenure given is leasehold, the Administration retains some control and periodically, in accordance with the terms of the lease granted, reviews the future use of the land.

As well as protecting their existing interests in land the Administration is trying to ensure that enterprising indigenous groups and individuals will have access to all the land they need under a system of tenure suitable to planned use.

Land settlement schemes have been started in several areas by the Administration, and many indigenous agriculturalists have become leaseholders of land previously acquired by the Administration. Their number is increasing rapidly.

Local government councils participate in some of these schemes, e.g. in the Madang District, and the Gazelle Peninsula.

At the same time, as mentioned in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part, legislation has been passed which enables the conversion of customary systems of land tenure to a system which gives the individual a clear legal title to this land. This facilitates the better use of available land by the indigenous people and the more orderly handling of land transactions.

One of the greatest problems met with in the economic advancement of the Territory is that of capital formation. In the traditional subsistence economy production is largely geared to current needs and the economic situation is one of stagnation rather than growth. As the people move towards a more advanced economy there is an increasing need for capital—to finance basic investigations of resources; to develop further the public utilities, including power and water; to provide roads, bridges, airfields, wharves and buildings; to purchase plant, machinery and equipment; to provide houses, schools and hospitals; to provide transport and communications.

A potential source of capital, both public and private, is beginning to develop in the money incomes received by the indigenous people from various forms of economic activity. As a means of mobilizing savings, special forms of loans using savings certificates in denominations down to £1 are being issued. To promote an extension of this kind of savings the Reserve Bank of Australia, by arrangement with the Administering Authority, has established savings and loan societies. In addition, many New Guineans have subscribed to the various public loans raised each year.

For some time to come, however, the yield of local public revenue, even if supplemented by a growing volume of loan funds raised in the Territory, will be far below the level required to finance development in the public sector of the economy, let alone provide for annual administrative needs, and it will be necessary for the Territory to continue to rely heavily on the annual grants of the Administering Authority.

The annual grant for 1964-65 was £16,936,724, an increase of £1,698,467 over the amount granted in 1963-64 for the Trust Territory.

As the economy has become more complex a need for capital to finance the enterprise of the producer has also emerged. The first New Guinean producers who entered into cash production, either for the local market or for export, already had their land, the wage-free labour of themselves and their families, and their own food and houses. Under guidance and with the distribution of seeds and plants by the Administration they could establish new crops without any demand on outside capital. Their first cash income was not needed for subsistence but could be used to purchase vehicles and implements. In areas recently brought under control this is still largely the situation, but as the economy advances and the indigenous settler and his family move into cash production of a more advanced kind, a need develops for initial finance for a house, subsistence and wages and the provision of implements and vehicles from the start so that steps to full production may be hastened. Between these two types of situation the need for capital has been met in a number of areas by community activity such as co-operative ventures and economic projects organized by local government councils and loan societies formed under the *Savings and Loan Societies Ordinance* 1961, as well as by loans from special Administration funds administered by the Native Loans Board.

The various forms of credit assistance provided or backed by the Administration are outlined below. In addition credit facilities are provided by the commercial banks, but use of these has been limited among the New Guinean people by the fact that most of their land is held under native customary tenure and cannot be pledged as security, by protective restrictions on their contractual capacity and by their own unfamiliarity with the uses of credit. Reform of the land tenure system, referred to above, should remove some of these obstacles.

The investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the New Guinean people and to ensure that their full participation in the economic life and wealth of their country will not be prejudiced. Such a policy serves not only to hasten the development of the Territory's resources and the expansion of secondary and tertiary industries, but also to provide additional avenues of training for the people in managerial and technical skills. Where it has been considered useful and practicable, incentives to attract capital to the Territory have been provided. These include a relatively low scale of taxation in the Territory compared with taxation in Australia; tariff protection and tariff concessions; and the provision of technical and other services by the Administration to investigate and provide information or advice on industrial possibilities, sites and services, and on such matters as prevailing freight rates and

the size and distribution of markets throughout the Territory.

The *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance* 1965 was brought into operation on 1st April 1965, to encourage the establishment of industries in the Territory. The *Customs Tariff* 1959-1964 was amended during the year to protect the Territory's developing industries by increasing the rate of duty on various articles.

It is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry to promote active participation by the local people in the field of secondary industry by the provision of counselling in all aspects of business management. The efforts of the Administration to encourage primary production are also assisted by special entry arrangements to the Australian market. Specialists from various departments of the Australian Government are made available to investigate problems, to carry out scientific surveys, and to conduct such basic research as that carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the survey of natural resources and in recent research directed towards the most effective utilization of local building materials.

In addition, at the request of the Australian Government a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development conducted an economic survey of the Territory in 1963. The basic objective of the Mission, as agreed by the Government and the Bank, was to undertake a general review of the economic potentialities of the Territory and to make recommendations to assist the Australian Government in planning a development programme designed to expand and stimulate the economy and thereby raise the standard of living of the people. The report of the Mission was made available late in 1964.

Commenting on the report, the Minister of State for Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P. expressed the Australian Government's gratitude to the Mission for its valuable analysis of the prospects for economic growth in the Territory and said that the Mission's proposals had been accepted by the Government as valuable guides for policy and action. The Mission recommended a five year programme and made numerous proposals for the development of primary industries, the manufacturing industry, tourism, mining, power supplies, transport and communications. The Mission also stressed the value of educational expansion at the secondary, technical and higher levels to qualify increasing numbers of the indigenous people for effective participation in the economic advancement of the Territory. While noting that the indigenous people must play an increasingly important role in development, the Mission expressed the view that economic self-independence could not be reached for at least several decades and emphasised that continuing and increased outside aid, primarily from Australia, in the form of skilled manpower and funds, would be necessary to improve and hasten the prospects of the indigenous people becoming less dependent on external aid.

A considerable amount of research and experimental work is carried on by the Administration itself in relation not only to agricultural production, but also to pests and diseases, stock-breeding, fisheries, forests and mining.

Subsidies, either of a direct nature or by the carrying of economic operating losses, have been provided for air transport and telegraphic communications, while facilities of a high standard have been established for civil aviation.

The importation of livestock for breeding has been encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies. A freight subsidy has also been granted for the importation of approved Malayan rubber planting material. Customs exemptions have been extended to the importation of agricultural machinery, some mechanical equipment, industrial metals, and industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Training and advice are provided for the indigenous people in their own economic activities and in the new forms to which they are being introduced. These and other matters relating to the Administration's policies in the economic field are described in detail in Section 4 of this Part.

The application of specifically economic measures is not, of course, the only aspect of Administration policy bearing on the economic development of the Territory and its resources. In the long run such measures would have little effect if unsupported by progressive social policies, especially in the fields of labour, health and education, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Report.

Administrative Organization for Economic Development

Most departments of the Administration carry out functions relating to economic growth and development. Those most directly involved are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests, the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Department of Labour and the Department of Trade and Industry (all of which work closely with the Department of District Administration).

Other instrumentalities with responsibilities in the field of economic development include the Land Development Board, details of which are given in Chapter 3(a) of Section 4 of this Part, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Board and the Coffee Marketing Board.

The composition and functions of the three latter bodies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 of Part V, local government councils prepare, finance and administer local economic development programmes, while co-operative societies and rural progress societies also play an important part in the economic progress of the indigenous people. Details of co-operative and rural progress activities are given in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part. The Departments of Trade and Industry, District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively foster these forms of organization and advise and assist the people in the economic plans.

Programmes of Economic Development

On the basis of the research and experimental work which is being carried on and surveys which have been made to determine the extent of resources and appropriate patterns of development, economic plans and programmes of various kinds have been drawn up and are being implemented.

In the field of agriculture in particular, action plans are in operation to encourage the production of a number of commodities, while programmes for the development of indigenous agriculture in the various administrative districts have also been laid down. Progress under these plans is described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part.

Reference to plans for development in other fields of economic activity will be found in Chapters 4 to 10 of the same Section.

Credit Assistance For Economic Development

The *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1964* provides that the Administration may guarantee repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for a purpose approved by the Minister for Territories. Loans for the development of central cocoa fermentaries operated by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been guaranteed under this Ordinance. During 1964-65 the councils amalgamated and a fresh guarantee of £90,945 was arranged. At 30th June 1964, £86,608 of this amount had been drawn, £15,544 has been repaid and the balance owing was £71,064.

Under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1962* special credit may be given to individuals and groups of people of indigenous or part-indigenous descent to further the development of primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises, and local government or community economic development projects. Continued interest was shown in loans under this Ordinance and 31 loans aggregating £19,798, made up as follows, were approved during the year.

Recipient	Purpose	Number	Amount
			£
Societies ..	Purchase plantation ..	1	3,600
Individuals ..	Land settlement ..	27	15,734
	Purchase livestock ..	2	300
	Vehicle repairs ..	1	164
		31	19,798

Of the 27 loans to assist land settlement 15 were for development of blocks with coconut tree plantings in the Dagi River and Cape Hoskins areas and nine for cocoa planting in the Gazelle peninsular of the New Britain District and three were for development by coconut plantings in the Morobe District near Lae.

The scope of the Treasury Ordinance for the guaranteeing of bank loans by the Administration has been extended to include all categories of borrowers who are eligible to borrow on the recommendation of the Native Loans Board under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1962*.

The *Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958-1963* established a credit scheme for ex-servicemen settlers in Papua and New Guinea.

The closing date for lodgment of applications for the initial loans under this Ordinance for both indigenous and Australian ex-servicemen was the 5th November 1962. An amendment to the Ordinance in 1963 provided for the granting of an additional loan or loans to an eligible person

who has already received a loan under the provisions of the Ordinance. This additional assistance was made available because of exceptional drought conditions and insect plagues in areas being developed by borrowers.

At the 30th June 1965, 88 approved loans to Australian ex-servicemen and 49 to indigenous ex-servicemen in the Trust Territory were current. The total of these loans amounted to £1,863,262 of which £1,675,081 had been disbursed to borrowers.

CHAPTER 3

INVESTMENTS

As mentioned in Chapter 2 the investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous population.

The procedures governing the formation and registration of domestic and foreign companies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

During 1964-1965 eighty companies having a total nominal capital of £3,690,100 were incorporated as local companies and twelve companies with a total nominal capital of £1,075,000 were de-registered. Ten companies increased their nominal capital by a total of £3,138,875 and the net increases in nominal capital during the year in the commercial, industrial and agricultural categories were £4,127,975 (9.53 per cent), £1,035,000 (9.08 per cent), and £586,000 (2.11 per cent) respectively. At 30th June 1965, 822 local companies were operating with an aggregate nominal capital of £119,302,986.

Twelve foreign companies (i.e. companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory) were registered and one was de-registered making the number of foreign companies operating in the Territory at 30th June 1965, 174. Many of these companies operate through agents, usually a local company or firm, and the exact amount of capital actually invested in the Territory is not known. Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII. Statistics of personal and company taxation for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are included in Appendix V.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital to two local companies, Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited, which have a nominal capital of £2,000,000 and £300,000 respectively. Statutory returns show that the total paid up capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is £1,500,000 and the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £750,001; the total paid up capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is £300,000, and of this the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £152,999.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1963 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea requires every person or group of persons carrying on business in the Territory under a name other than the true names of all the members of the business to register the business name in accordance with the Ordinance. Nine hundred and eighty

seven names were registered under this Ordinance at 30th June 1965.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Nationals of members of the United Nations, other than the Administering Authority, and of non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in economic matters with nationals of the Administering Authority.

CHAPTER 5

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

There is no problem of private indebtedness among members of any section of the population. Among the indigenous population there is a certain amount of indebtedness in kind and in services towards kinsfolk, but this is within the framework of the social structure and forms an essential part of their custom in relation, for example, to such matters as marriage. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

Section 4. Economic Resources, Activities and Services

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

The general situation regarding economic resources, activities and services and the Administration's policy for economic development are described in Chapters 1 and 2 of Section 3 of this Part.

Executive responsibility for implementing government policy rests with the Departments of Trade and Industry, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, Forests, and Lands Surveys and Mines, which work in close co-operation with the Department of District Administration.

Legislation relating to the protection of the Territory's resources includes the Lands, Mining, Water Resources, Forestry, Fire Prevention and Animal and Plant Quarantine Ordinances, and developmental and marketing enactments such as the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1964, the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1962, the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1963, the *Cacao Ordinance* 1951-1952, the *Cocoa Industry Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Coffee Industry Ordinance* 1960 and the *Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance* 1963-1964.

In addition to providing for the control of pests and diseases some ordinances and regulations prescribe for the inspection and grading of products according to recognized standards.

In general indigenous laws and customs do not conflict with the provisions made to conserve resources. Care is taken to see that non-indigenous development is not injurious to indigenous interests.

No special privileges are granted to any non-indigenous groups in any branch of the economy.

Normal banking and commercial credit facilities, which are described in another section of the Report, are available to all sections of the community.

Production, Distribution and Marketing

Cash crops are mainly sold overseas, and to assist economic advancement in the Territory, Australia generally provides favourable marketing conditions for the Territory's products. Agricultural products may be sold freely in the Territory according to the owner's judgement. Generally there is competition between traders operating in the Territory for the handling of products for marketing overseas. Exports of copra are controlled and there is some control on the export destinations of coffee.

Many indigenous inhabitants engage in business activities on their own account. Information on the participation of co-operative societies and local government councils in production and commercial activities is given later in this chapter and in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Numbers of indigenous people are engaged in mining for alluvial gold in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Some work full time at the occupation but most work the alluvial deposits as an adjunct to traditional subsistence farming operations. Where banking facilities are not available the Administration receives gold parcels and makes payment to the miners. Indigenous mining operations are encouraged by the Administration through technical advice and help.

The main exports of the Territory are at present coconut products, cocoa, coffee, plywood, gold, peanuts, timber, passionfruit juice and crocodile skins.

The Territory is accorded preferential tariff treatment by Australia and all Territory produce is exempt from primage duty. Territory produce normally pays the lowest rates of duty applicable under the Australian tariff and many commodities are either completely exempt or subject to special rates; such concessions are almost exclusively for Territory produce.

Items admitted from New Guinea into Australia duty free include copra, cocoa beans, raw coffee, shell, pepper, peanuts, and timber.

During 1961 an arrangement was negotiated allowing preferential treatment for Territory coffee imports into Australia. Australian importers were allowed remission of import duty on coffee imported from foreign countries, provided that 28 per cent of their total coffee purchases was made up of New Guinea coffee. The Australian Tariff Board subsequently recommended revised arrangements, including remission of duty on raw coffee imported into Australia from sources other than Papua and New Guinea for each importer who during a specified period obtains:

- (a) 25 per cent but less than 30 per cent of his total requirements of raw coffee from the Territory—a remission of 2d. per lb; and
- (b) 30 per cent or more—a remission of 5d. per lb.

All raw coffee imported into Australia from Papua and New Guinea continues to be admitted duty free.

Following a request by coffee growers for a coffee marketing board and having regard to the requirements of the International Coffee Agreement and the incentive arrangements for marketing Territory coffee in Australia,

the *Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance* 1963-1964 was brought into effect during the year. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Coffee Marketing Board with power to regulate the marketing of coffee in the Territory. The Board consists of six members appointed by the Minister of State for Territories, five of whom are selected from panels of names submitted by organizations representative of the coffee growers of the Territory and the sixth is required to be an officer of the Public Service. The present Board consists of two indigenous members, three non-indigenous members and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

The marketing of rubber from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is facilitated by arrangements for the remission of duty on overseas rubber when the satisfactory sale of Territory rubber offering on the Australian market is assured.

The marketing of copra is under the control of the Copra Marketing Board, a body corporate set up under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957. The Board, appointed by the Minister, consists of a chairman, two representatives of the copra producers of the Territory of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of the Territory of Papua, one other member and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. There is one indigenous member on the present Board.

Under powers conferred by the Ordinance the Board purchases and sells copra on behalf of the producers. It is the sole authority controlling the export of copra and is empowered to determine the price for any copra which it purchases. Copra is sold on the open market. Prices for copra showed an increase of approximately 15 per cent based on monthly averages.

Copra is purchased by the Board under a system of grade and ownership markings, which is designed to eliminate confusion regarding ownership brands and applies to all producers and traders. A considerable percentage of copra produced by indigenous planters is channelled to the Board through co-operative societies, but where an indigenous producer desires he may operate his own account with the Board.

The Board takes delivery of copra from ships' slings where water transport is used or at a warehouse of the Board where road transport is used.

The price of copra paid to producers is arrived at on a modified "pool" principle. A tentative f.o.b. price is determined from the overseas and local sale contracts made by the Board and deductions are made to cover the estimated costs of handling, administration, "in-store" shrinkage, etc. The final prices are determined in the light of actual trading results, the entire net proceeds being distributed *pro rata* among the producers who delivered copra.

An indigenous producer can receive an immediate cash payment on delivery of copra to the Board, but the accounts of all other producers are settled twice monthly.

Stabilization

The copra industry is supported by a fund which totalled £4,213,102 at 30th June 1965, and is earning interest at the rate of about £180,000 per annum. The Copra Fund, which

is established under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Ordinance* 1954-1962, was commenced from a levy on copra production in 1946. The levy was discontinued in 1959 but the fund is still being built up from interest. A Board of five members, two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members, administers the fund. If the copra industry is in need of assistance the Board may declare a bounty and the fund is now sufficient to cushion any severe fall in prices.

Monopolies

The postal and telegraph service has been established as a monopoly reserved to the Administration, the telecommunication services being operated in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Private Corporations and Organizations

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in the *Companies Ordinance* 1963 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the regulations made thereunder. This new comprehensive ordinance came into operation on 1st July 1964, and repealed the former legislation in this field including the *Companies Ordinance* 1912-1926 (Papua adopted), the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1952, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance (No. 2) 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance Amendment Ordinance* 1952, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1953, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1954, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1960, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1961, and the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963.

A company may be incorporated in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea upon production to the Registrar of Companies of a memorandum and articles of association. These must set out the name, objects and rules of the company, and be signed by at least five, or in the case of a proprietary company, two persons who agree to become members of the company. A list of persons who have consented to be directors of the company must also be produced. Upon registration of the memorandum and articles the Registrar issues a certificate of incorporation and the members of the company are then a body corporate under the registered name of the company with perpetual succession and a common seal. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates. All companies registered in the Territory under the repealed legislation or under any corresponding previous law of the Territory shall be deemed to have been registered under the new ordinance.

Any company incorporated outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and carrying on business in the Territory is required to register as a foreign company. Registration is effected upon production of the following documents and particulars to the Registrar of Companies:

- (a) a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company;
- (b) a certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association or similar document defining the constitution of the company;
- (c) a list of the directors of the company;

- (d) a memorandum of the powers of any local board of directors;
- (e) a memorandum of appointment of an agent resident within the Territory;
- (f) notice of the situation of the registered office of the company within the Territory; and
- (g) a statutory declaration by the agent verifying certain details concerning the company.

Upon registration the Registrar issues a certificate of registration embodying particulars of the company's name, incorporation, registration, registered agent and registered office in the Territory. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates.

The principal companies registered under the *Companies Ordinance* 1963 at the 30th June 1965 engaged in the Territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services, are listed in Table 9 of Appendix VII.

Companies incorporated in the Territory or registered as foreign companies during the period 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965 are listed in Table 10 of Appendix VII.

Co-operatives

Three classes of co-operative societies are recognized in the Territory: those registered under the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1950-1963; those registered under the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1964; and unregistered societies. All societies operate on accepted co-operative principles, but their classification is related to the degree to which they are capable of managing their own affairs without assistance from the Administration. The Native Economic Development Ordinance has been amended to widen the scope of investments permitted co-operative societies.

During the year the assistance of the South Pacific Commission in the conduct of a survey of Territory co-operative development was sought. The Commission made available the services of their co-operatives specialist, Mr. R. H. Boyan.

The Registry of Co-operatives is located within the Department of Trade and Industry. For the purposes of supervision, the Territory is divided into two regions—New Guinea Mainland, with an Assistant Registrar at Madang, and New Guinea Islands, with an Assistant Registrar at Rabaul.

At 31st March 1965 there were 153 societies for retailing or marketing which dealt directly with individual members. Of these, 118 have combined in seven associations in order to concentrate the volume of produce for marketing purposes, purchasing power for the operation of retail stores and capital for the purchase of large assets such as agricultural machinery, land transport and ships. The association performs for its component societies various functions which the individual societies cannot perform as adequately or economically by themselves. The allocation of functions to an association is decided in the light of particular local circumstances; and it is an established principle that the association remains the servant of the societies and that societies should not become branches of the association.

A society representing a new development in co-operative activity was established in 1962-63 with seven members and a capital of £3,821. This society, the

Federation Security Society Limited, was established with the assistance of a leading Australian insurance company to undertake part of the insurance of vessels owned by co-operative societies. In 1965 the society changed its name to the Co-operative Security Society Ltd. The society now has eleven members, a capital of £9,166, and has extended its activities to include part of fire risk insurance for co-operative owned assets.

Particulars of societies and associations are given in Appendix XIV. Capital of the societies increased by £105,182 to £510,421 and membership increased by 5,628 to 67,563. For the twelve months to 31st March 1965 turnover was £1,243,788 and rebates to members totalled £90,643.

Registered co-operative societies are eligible under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1962 to obtain loans to further economic activities. No society in receipt of a loan has found difficulty in making repayment.

Supervision and Consolidation. Officers of the Business Training and Management Division of the Department of Trade and Industry are stationed in all districts (except the Western Highlands) to advise and assist co-operative societies and to train personnel. Throughout the year attention was given to consolidation, improvement of capital structure, and to increasing the self-reliance of members. Continued assistance, however, will be needed from the Administration in order to overcome such problems as the illegal extension of credit, uneconomic dealings, and lack of understanding of world market fluctuations, which have hampered co-operative development in the past.

Co-operative activities in the New Britain District include cocoa purchasing and processing. Ten societies have been formed solely for this purpose, including an association of native societies, the Central Nakanai Native Societies Association Ltd, established last year to consolidate existing societies in the area and to co-ordinate cocoa marketing activities. All these societies are registered under the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1964.

The experience of the Madang Association has shown that the efficiency of directors and employees in their administration and operation of co-operatives are complicated by the persistence (in some areas more than others) of traditional social obligations which do not accord with commercial principles and sound credit practice. A major feature of the Madang Association's operations has been the purchase of paddy rice from its member societies, milling it and selling it back to the societies for sale to members.

In the Manus District further consolidation and expansion of activity took place. Repayments of a loan from the Native Loans Board for the purchase of a freehold plantation are being made regularly. Another two plantations are being worked on a royalty basis and it is hoped that a further plantation, declared a native reserve, will be leased to a society.

Progress was also made in the Sepik District. The Angoram Native Society Limited, trading in crocodile skins and consumer goods, operated successfully during the year

with a substantial increase in industrial income. Societies in the area have also interested themselves in cowrie shells, native artefacts and foodstuffs.

In the Morobe District co-operative activity is mainly centered on Finschhafen, where there is considerable opportunity for commercial development. Coffee purchasing has continued in areas inland from Finschhafen where the coffee industry is being established on sound lines. The societies in the Lae area, supervised by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and an indigenous co-operative inspector, continue to operate satisfactorily.

A group of young men from the Sepik District are developing a successful business at Lae as the Sepik Mask and Crocodile Carvers. During the year they despatched their first consignment of carvings overseas and received \$300.00 from Guam.

The first co-operative society venture in the highlands districts, the Kundiawa Coffee Society Limited with share capital of £78,787, is now well established as one of the Territory's leading producers of coffee. Coffee produced by indigenous planters in the Chimbu area is now processed in their own factory. During the twelve months to 30th April 1965, the Society processed 1,516 tons of coffee and sold 1,073 tons.

Co-operative Education. The Co-operative Educational Centre at Port Moresby is administered by a board of trustees consisting of two indigenous representatives and two overseas officers of the Administration. The teaching staff is provided by the Administration, which also meets the boarding expenses of the students. Societies pay pocket money to students nominated by them. Societies take a keen interest in this school, and in the progress of their nominated students. The more successful societies finance their students through the Educational Centre, thus releasing Administration funds for other purposes.

Instruction given at the Educational Centre covers formal training for inspectors, secretaries and storemen, as well as simpler explanation of such book-keeping and business practices as the preparation of trading accounts and balance sheets. Students attend these courses progressively, depending on successful passes in each section and the uses to which they will put their training. Administration inspectors and officials of co-operatives receive training in advanced courses for inspectors and secretaries. Agricultural extension officers engaged in promoting rural progress societies are trained in elementary co-operative book-keeping at the Centre.

With students of higher educational standard becoming available for training, a more advanced curriculum which includes more detailed instruction in commercial law and practice for inspectors and society officials has been introduced.

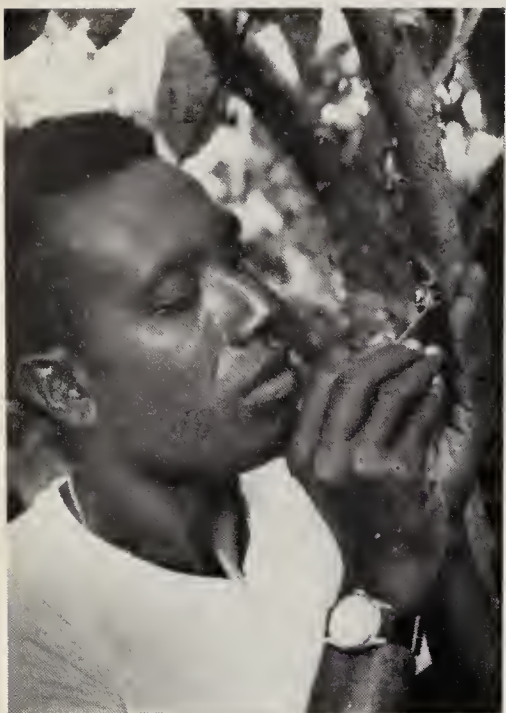
Four courses were held at the Centre during the year. A total of 35 New Guineans attended the Bulk Store Managers' Course, 35 the Association Clerks' Course, 35, including one female, the Inspectors and Secretaries' Course and 36 the Society Secretaries' Course. In addition, 40 students, including one female, attended the Society Secretaries' Course held at Kavieng.

This and the following three pages are reproduced from leaflets
for international promotion of New Guinea cocoa and coffee.

CACAO

TERRITORIO DI PAPUA E NUOVA GUINEA





Impollinazione dei semi di cacao

Consigli da un esperto in agricoltura

Estrazione dei semi bagnati

L'INDUSTRIA del cacao in Papua e Nuova Guinea produce cacao fine o da cioccolata di alta qualità e va rapidamente espandendosi.

Il tipo di cacao prodotto dalla sempre crescente industria di Papua e Nuova Guinea è usato in tutto il mondo come cacao da cioccolata, ma è sempre più richiesto come cacao per uso generale.

Tutte le selezioni di piante del Territorio sono fatte con lo scopo di produrre un seme più grande di quello destinato a uso generale; seme che viene distribuito sul mercato solo dopo attente analisi da parte dei fabbricanti per controllarne la caratteristiche di sapore ed odore. L'industria ha tratto beneficio dalle visite a Papua e Nuova Guinea dei rappresentanti delle maggiori ditte di cioccolata, questi hanno stabilito contatti con i produttori ed hanno studiato i precedenti tecnici dell'industria.

La produzione di semi di cacao nel Territorio nell'annata 1964/65 ammontava a circa 22,000 tons. In questo periodo il numero degli alberi non ancora maturi, era quasi alla pari con quello degli alberi fruttificanti. Nei prossimi due anni si prevede che la produzione raggiungerà le 30,000 tons.

I maggiori porti d'esportazione sono Rabaul, Madang e Lae, da dove partono i carichi diretti in Australia, Europa Occi-

dentale e Giappone. Spedizioni marittime via Numea si organizzano per i porti sulla costa occidentale del Nord America.

Generalmente sono i produttori che si assumono la responsabilità delle vendite, che avvengono attraverso degli agenti. Al momento i principali mercati sono l'Australia, l'Inghilterra, gli Stati Uniti, l'Olanda, il Belgio, la Germania Occidentale e il Giappone. Il commercio con l'Europa continentale è andato rapidamente crescendo negli ultimi cinque anni.

Da due o tre anni a questa parte sono andate aumentando in tutto il mondo, le vendite a premio di cacao fine o da cioccolata prodotto nel territorio. Si incoraggia lo sviluppo dell'industria col mantenere alta la qualità del prodotto e con l'osservare attentamente gli standard di esportazione.

Gli alberi di cacao che sono alla base dell'industria in Papua e Nuova Guinea vennero all'inizio del secolo importati forse da Giava, Ceylon e Samoa; le piante erano di un tipo ibrido di trinitario.

È anche probabile che si cercò di introdurre dal Venezuela del cacao tipo criollo o quasi-criollo. Nel 1932 si importò del quasi-criollo da Giava, ma da quella data in poi fu rigorosamente vietato importare piante di qualsiasi tipo e genere.

ニューギニアと
パプアの

コーヒー

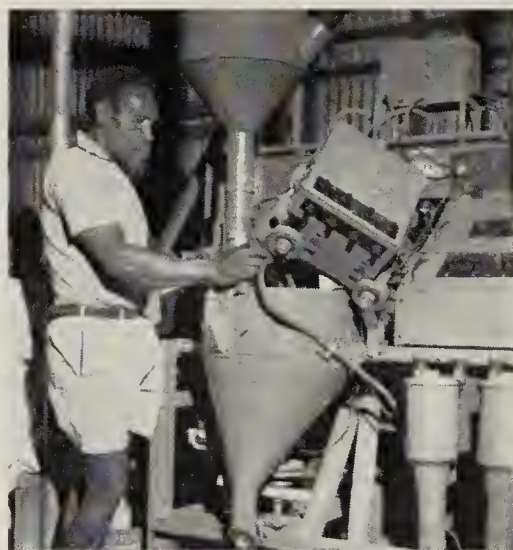




マウント・ヘーゲン附近でコーヒーを摘みとっているところ



日光で豆を乾燥させながら検査を行っているところ



電気仕分器による豆の最初のふるい分け作業

海岸地方に栽培されている少量のロバスタ種コーヒー以外は、ハフアとニューギニアのコーヒーは皆、高地性で、日ざわりのよい、きれいな高級アラビカ・コーヒーです。ゴロカ附近の高地、マウント・ヘーゲン、カイナンツ、ワウ及びフィンシュハーフェンで産出されます。

この地域でのコーヒーの生産は1963～1964国際コーヒー年度に7千トンを超えています。この年、コーヒーの木のおよそ半分はまだ十分に実を結ぶ迄に成長していませんでした。

パプア及びニューギニアのアラビカ・コーヒーはマダングとラエを通じて輸出され、直接オーストラリア、西欧及び日本に出荷できます。又ヌーミアで北米西岸の諸港に向け積みかえることもできます。主なマーケットとしては、現在のところ、オーストラリア、オランダ、西独、英国、ベルギー等があります。英国と欧州大陸との取引は最近2、3年に急激に拡大し、ごく最近では、日本への出荷が非常に増加しています。

主として生産者の利益を代表するメンバーから成るコーヒー販売委員会が最近設立され、収穫物の流通経路と配分の管理に当たっています。

この委員会は直接、販売活動にたずさわってはいません。この活動は輸出代理店を通して運営されています。

1961年実施の法律に基き、輸出に先立つ検査と見本作成の規定と共に袋の等級と表示の統一方式がつけられましたが、これは輸出コ

ffeeがマークと見本に一致することを確実にするためのものです。

標準の包装はネットで60キロ（132ポンド）です。アラビカ・コーヒーに関して規定された等級とマークは次の通りです。

A級（Aマーク）

厚みが6.75mm以上の無きずのコーヒー豆でほとんできずのある豆や異質物がまざっていないもの。

B級（Bマーク）

厚みが6.50mm以上の無きずのコーヒー豆でほとんできずのある豆や異質物のまざっていないもの。

C級（Cマーク）

厚みが6.00mm以上の無きずのコーヒー豆で、きずのある豆や異質物がほとんどまざっていないもの。

ピーベリー（PBマーク）

ひとつぶ種のコーヒーの実から収穫する無きずのラウンデッド・タイプ・コーヒー豆で商売上ピーベリーの名で知られています。

エレファント・ビーン（Eマーク）

無きずのコーヒー豆で形がうづ巻形なので、いる時にはじけてしまうもの、商売上エレファント・ビーンの名で知られています。

X級（Xマーク）

英を取り撰別した無きずのパーチメント

Six indigenous Co-operative Inspectors, including three from New Guinea, attended the 1965 S.P.C. Regional Co-operative Training Course held at Suva, Fiji. The chief inspector of co-operatives was made available during April and May to assist with the course.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, accompanied by a New Guinean Co-operative Assistant and the Secretary of the New Britain Association, attended the 1965 Queensland Co-operative Congress.

Business Advisory Service

Business Advisory Officers have been appointed at Lae and Rabaul where they are assisting New Guineans to set themselves up in business. It is hoped to conduct courses in simple book-keeping and commercial law to assist indigenous entrepreneurs in urban areas.

CHAPTER 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

General

The commercial life of the Territory is based mainly on the production and sale of primary products and the importation of manufactured goods, including foodstuffs. Small secondary industries are being established and developed.

The indigenous people are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and domestic requirements, but as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve standards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and the general standard of living, new demands are constantly arising. These are met by various means, including indigenous co-operatives in areas where there is close contact with the Administration and where cash crops and training have been introduced. Provision for the education of officers and employees of the co-operative societies is made at the Co-operative Educational Centre, Port Moresby. Particulars of co-operative activities are given in Chapter 1 of this Section and in Appendix XIV. Markets exist throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants are able to participate in trade to a greater degree as the range of products extends and transport facilities are improved. Loans under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance are available for assistance in commercial ventures provided the Native Loans Board is satisfied with the purpose for which the loan is sought and the borrower's prospects of success.

Most commercial and trading activities in the Territory are conducted by European enterprise. Indigenous co-operatives and individuals, however, are taking an increasing part in processing and marketing of primary produce, wholesaling and retailing of goods, and other activities such as transport. A Business Advisory Service has been established under the Division of Business Training and Management of the Department of Trade and Industry to advise and assist indigenous persons already engaged in business, or wishing to start individual ventures, partnerships or joint stock companies.

Apart from investments in co-operative societies the indigenous people are participating in the money economy through such enterprises as the Tolai Cocoa Scheme, the Ramalmal Trading Co. Limited, the Highlands Commodities Exchange and smaller investments in coconut, coffee and cocoa plantings throughout the Territory. In the general service industries, indigenous contractors have invested in tools, equipment and motor vehicles.

Distribution is normally through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres or through small stores and by mail orders in the more scattered settlements. There is also some direct trade between private individuals in the Territory and business houses in Australia and New Zealand.

There is no restriction on the distribution of foodstuffs, piece goods or essential commodities in the Territory.

Provision exists under the *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949 for the regulation of prices. Maximum prices have been declared only for certain foodstuffs and petroleum products, tobacco and cigarettes, sawn timber and taxi fares. As there is no shortage of essential commodities and their distribution is adequately catered for by normal commercial channels, no special measures for their allocation are needed.

External Trade

The development of export crops is encouraged where there are considered to be market prospects, and endeavours are made to ensure adequate access to world markets for Territory produce.

The International Coffee Agreement, which began to operate in October 1963, has been extended to Papua and New Guinea. The main objects of the Agreement are to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand in the international coffee market, to keep prices at equitable levels, to increase consumption and thereby to strengthen the general economies of coffee-producing countries.

Exports of cocoa beans from New Guinea have increased from 300 tons in 1950-51 to over 19,900 tons in 1964-65, but prices in the world cocoa market declined to the lowest level in the post-war period. It has been estimated that by 1966-67 Papua and New Guinea will be producing 30,000 tons of cocoa beans a year and it is vital that the Territory, as a latecomer in the cocoa industry, should have adequate access to world markets.

Apart from freight subsidies to encourage the importation of good quality cattle and thoroughbred station horses there are no direct or indirect subsidies designed to stimulate imports or exports of any particular category.

The administration publishes quarterly and annually an overseas trade bulletin which shows the details of exports and imports by quantity, value and country, classified in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification. Imports and exports to and from the Trust Territory are recorded separately.

The following figures show the trend in the value of trade over recent years:

Year	Total Trade	Imports	Exports
	£(a)	£(a)	£(a)
1957-58	21,173,928	(b) 11,545,880	9,628,048
1958-59	24,630,505	(b) 11,938,628	12,691,877
1959-60	27,584,710	12,622,354	14,962,356
1960-61	29,520,041	16,803,152	12,716,889
1961-62	28,859,816	16,078,490	12,781,326
1962-63	32,630,795	17,825,814	14,804,981
1963-64	38,416,472	21,559,406	16,857,066
1964-65(c) ..	47,103,691	27,056,297	20,047,394

(a) The valuations ascribed to imports and exports (which are quoted on an f.o.b. basis) are not comparable with those quoted in the 1954-55 and earlier reports. (b) Revised to include outside packages. (c) Preliminary figures.

Customs Duties

No customs union exists with the metropolitan country and no preferences on imported goods are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

Customs duties are imposed on imports in accordance with the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1964.

A Tariff Advisory Committee furnishes recommendations on applications for variation of the import tariff and such other matters relating to the duties of customs as are referred to it.

Import Restrictions

All important licensing in the Territory was abolished as from 1st September 1959.

Export Licences

The *Exports (Control of Proceeds) Ordinance* 1952-1961 prohibits the exportation of any goods to places other than the Commonwealth of Australia or its Territories unless a licence is in force and its terms and conditions (if any) are complied with. The Ordinance is designed to ensure the receipt into the banking system of all proceeds of overseas transactions. No fees are imposed for the issue of licences.

CHAPTER 3

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) LAND TENURE

Land Legislation

The principal legislation governing the administration of land and devised to meet the problems created by the complex and varied customs affecting land tenure and inheritance consists of the *Land Ordinance* 1962, the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962 and the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1963.

The *Land Ordinance* 1962 repealed the *Land Ordinance* 1922-1961, the *Transfer of Land Control Ordinance* 1951, the *Lands Acquisition Ordinance* 1952 and the *Lands Acquisition (Town Planning) Ordinance* 1949; and consolidated the provisions of the Land Ordinances of the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

The *Land Ordinance* 1962 limits dealings in native land and subjects all dealings in land other than native land to the prior approval in writing of the Administrator. It provides that all land which is not native land is the property of the Administration, subject to any estates, rights, titles or interest from time to time in force under any law of the Territory; and that all such estate, right, title or interest held other than native customary rights, shall be deemed to be held under the Administration. Native owners have no power to sell, lease or dispose of native land, except to other Papuans and New Guineans in accordance with native custom, or to the Administration; they have however the same capacity as non-native persons with regard to dealings in non-native land.

The Ordinance makes provision for Administration land to be declared native land. It also empowers the Administrator to declare land which appears to be ownerless to be not native land. Where a claim is made by or on behalf of an indigenous person that land so declared is in fact native land, the Administrator is required to refer the matter to the Land Titles Commission. The Administration may also acquire land by agreement or compulsory process. Special provisions are included to ensure that owners of native land are informed of any notice given under the ordinance which affects their land. Provision is also made for compensation to be paid to the owners in all cases of acquisition of land, including native land. If agreement is not reached on the amount of compensation between the owners and the Administration, the matter may be settled either by arbitration, by the Supreme Court, or by the Land Titles Commission.

The *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962 provides for the establishment of an independent judicial tribunal for the determination and protection of rights in land, particularly native land. The Ordinance provides for the declaration of an area as an adjudication area, and the appointment of a Demarcation Committee of not less than three persons, of whom a majority shall be natives, for such an area.

Three associated Ordinances are the *Survey Ordinance* 1962-1963, which provides for the licensing of surveyors and the conduct of authorized surveys; the *Real Property (Registration of Leases) Ordinance* 1962 which is designed to increase certainty in land tenure by allowing registrable Administration leases to be issued 'subject to survey' thus expediting the issues of registered leases, and the *Water Resources Ordinance* 1962, which is designed to control the use of water, assist the exploitation of hydro potential and prevent erosion and soil degeneration in catchment areas.

Classification of Land

Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:

- (a) native-owned land;
- (b) freehold land;
- (c) Administration land (including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants); and
- (d) ownerless land.

Native-Owned Land

Native-owned land is land owned or possessed by an indigenous person or community by virtue of rights of a proprietary or possessory kind which belong to that individual or community and arise from and are regulated by native custom.

The importance of land to the indigenous people and the need to protect their ownership rights have always been recognized by the Administering Authority. Provisions to protect these rights and regulate dealings in land are included in all the land laws of the Territory.

All unalienated land is regarded as native-owned until it has been demonstrated by prescribed procedures that it is unoccupied and unclaimed. This is designed to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants until the position regarding ownership of land is clarified by the Lands Titles Commission. Any land of which there are no owners, or where ownership cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, will be possessed by the Administration.

Land Inheritance. There is great variation throughout the Territory in the nature of customary ownership of land. In most areas the principal interest remains in the landholding group, and individuals within the group have limited rights of use, either for life or for a shorter period. Thus the normal system, with very few exceptions, by which rights of ownership in land use are acquired is by birth into a landholding group. The transfer of rights between individuals by sale and purchase appears to have been unusual in the past, but the practice is at present an established custom in some localities and is increasing in those localities in which it exists.

Adoption of a child (or sometimes an adult) may at times provide another example of deviation from the principle that land rights are acquired through birth. An individual is usually accepted as standing to adopted parents in the full relationship of a child actually born to them, and thus acquires all the rights which a community's customary land laws might allot to such a child. Adoption often involves the consent and approval of the kinship groups of one or both of the adopting parents. In the case of an individual adopted from outside the kinship group his enjoyment of land rights is likely to be dependent on whether or not the group in general has agreed to the adoption.

In some areas in the past communities were driven off their land by warfare, but, though warfare was formerly fairly general throughout the Territory, acquisition of land by conquest does not appear to have been general. The usual pattern of warfare involved raids with the subsequent return of the conquering group to its own lands. The highlands districts provide an exception to this pattern and in many parts of those areas acquisition of land by conquest was common.

Although customary rights over land are generally acquired through birth, the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place and can be understood only after examination of variations in kinship organization and differences in the emphasis placed on descent lines. A large number of the Territory's communities are organised into groups based on one or the other of the two forms of unilateral descent. In communities in which patrilineal descent is emphasized, land rights are inherited through the father; in those where matrilineal descent is

emphasised, inheritance is through the mother. Where both men and women are recognized as landowners, inheritance is through either a father or mother, or both.

Rights in land owned in common by members of kinship or descent groups are acquired by the individual at the time of birth and their acquisition is not dependent on the death of a previous owner.

Generally, the system of succession to land rights is followed with some rigidity in each community and custom does not vary according to individual wishes. It would not, for example, normally be possible for an individual to leave his land rights to a person outside his kinship group without the previous procedure of adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person concerned as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have scope to decide how his property rights are to be divided amongst customary heirs.

In some areas, however, a desire for a change is developing. For example, in communities in which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent, an increasing number of men are coming to want their own children to succeed to their land rights. Again, it is natural for progressive individuals who have planted perennials or made other improvements to their land to hope to be able to pass rights to such improvement to their own children as individuals rather than as members of a group.

Land Ownership. House sites in villages and hamlets are allotted to individual heads of families except that where such community buildings as 'men's houses' exist, the latter are the joint property of extended families, lineages or clans. In the case of individual family houses allotment of sites usually involves the grouping together of the homes of members of a descent group.

Land used for gardening is in some places individually owned, but in others garden areas are the common property of descent groups, such as lineages or clans, within the community. In the latter case particular garden plots for each family may be allotted seasonally by agreement of all members of the owning group, and no individual or family would have a specific claim to any particular portion of the group-owned land.

Where group ownership of garden lands exists there are gradations based on seniority, in the degrees of influence of various members of the group and consequently variations among them in degrees of control of land. At times it may be possible to discern some one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned area, but he is more in the nature of the chief spokesman in land matters and behind him are a number of other people who must also be considered as the owners.

In some communities individually-owned and group-owned garden land can be found side by side. For example, bush land newly cleared for a garden for the first time may be considered the property of those organizing the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognized as the joint property of members of the kinship group.

Hunting and collecting lands outside the garden areas are usually common property not of a kinship group but of local groups such as villages. Similarly fishing and other rights over reefs and water are owned in common by those who have, by birth, the right to reside in a particular village.

At times, it is necessary to distinguish between ownership of land and ownership of what is on land. It frequently happens that permission is given to people to plant useful trees and palms on land other than their own and native customary law recognizes such trees and palms as continuing to belong to the planters and their heirs.

Land Use. Land use must often be distinguishable from ownership. Members of many communities are likely not to be particularly rigid when it comes to allowing others temporary or seasonal use of the land, though they are very firm indeed when the matter of actual ownership arises. It may happen under a community's garden system that most of the members cultivate each season land which is owned by others. In some communities, it is the practice for all gardens to be made within a common fence on land owned by a few individuals or kinship groups, but used for a season by a large number of families. In subsequent years gardens will be made on the land of other individuals or other descent groups.

Methods of land use employed by the native people are described in Part (b)—Agricultural Products—of this Chapter under the heading *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Land Tenure Reform. The Administering Authority is aware that customary forms of land tenure do not provide a satisfactory basis for economic progress as they frequently lack the degree of flexibility needed to encourage land development by the more enterprising individuals in the community. For such persons, whether operating as individuals or groups, a system which gives a clear and transferable title to the land and thus enables the value of improvements to be realized, either through mortgage or sale, is likely to provide greater incentives for progress. Close study has therefore been given to measures which will give the greatest possible opportunity for land development by the indigenous people consistent with respect for their wishes in relation to their land customs.

The following broad principles have been adopted as the basis of policy:

- (1) The ultimate and long-term objective is to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of landholding regulated by the Territorial Government by statute, administered by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines of the Territorial Government, and providing for secure individual registered titles after the pattern of the Australian system.
- (2) Only the Territorial Government (i.e. the Administrator working through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Registrar of Titles) may issue and register land titles.
- (3) Land subject to native custom remains subject to native custom only until it is taken out of custom either by acquisition by the Administration or by the process provided for by the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963 of conversion of title to an individual registered title.
- (4) Upon either acquisition or conversion of title compensation is provided in respect of extinction of rights under native custom.

- (5) Land held under native custom may not be acquired outside native custom by other than the Administration.
- (6) For the time being land may not be acquired by the Administration unless the indigenous owners are willing to sell, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the land is not required by them; and conversion of title may take place only if the majority of those interested in the land under native custom consent to conversion and the method of conversion.
- (7) The services of Land Titles Commissioners are to be used as a first priority on investigations into claims by the Administration that land is ownerless, and may therefore be declared Administration land; on investigation into the ownership under native custom of land proposed for acquisition by the Administration; on settlement of disputes about the ownership of land held under native custom; and on investigations into the rights held under native custom in land proposed to be converted to individual registered title. To the extent that the time of the Commissioners is not fully occupied with this work, they should continue investigations into the holding of land under native custom; the results of such investigations are to be recorded for use in connexion with future acquisitions or conversions of title.

The Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance which provides for the conversion of the tenure of native land according to native custom into individualized tenure in fee simple registered under the *Land Registration Ordinance* 1924-1962, came into operation on 3rd December 1964.

Registration of Native-owned Land. Provision for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in native land is contained in the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962 and in the *Lands Registration (Communally owned Land) Ordinance* 1962. The former ordinance establishes a Land Titles Commission which is required to hear claims and disputes or to carry out investigations on its own initiative relating to rights and interests in native land, and to survey the boundaries and determine the ownership of native land. Findings must be forwarded to the Registrar of Titles for registration.

Priority is being given to investigations in those areas where the main agricultural development has taken place, e.g. in New Britain, Morobe, Madang, Bougainville and New Ireland, and in the densely populated areas of the highlands.

Acquisition of Native-owned Land. The most important safeguards to the land ownership rights of the indigenous people are that no land held under native customary tenure can be acquired from the native owners except by the Administration. The Administration may not acquire or assume title to any land without the freely obtained consent of the owner or unless that land is found, on detailed investigation, to be ownerless. Provision exists for compulsory acquisition only for defined public purposes. The Land Ordinance also requires the Administration to be satisfied, after reasonable inquiry, that the land is not required or likely to be required, either immediately or in the foreseeable future, by those on whom the land may devolve by native custom.

The acquisition of land from native owners is supervised by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines which consults with the Departments of District Administration, Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Forests, in regard to the present and prospective needs of the indigenous people and the best economic use for any land acquired.

Before assessing the area of land required by a community to meet its present and future needs the Administration makes an investigation to determine ownership according to native custom, the area of arable land owned by the community and population trends. Consideration is also given to the subsistence pattern—whether it is entirely agricultural or includes collecting, hunting or fishing, and to what extent the pattern has been modified by the introduction of new foods, cash-cropping and improved agricultural techniques; to the ecological factors obtaining in the area; and to the probable future economic advancement of the people. The latter aspect involves estimating the rate at which their capacity to undertake greater responsibility in land management and utilization is likely to develop.

All land to be purchased is valued by a qualified valuer and his assessment forms the basis for the price offered by the Administration. The price for rural land is based on agricultural or pastoral potential, accessibility and terrain. The price for urban land varies according to demand and locality.

Freehold Land

Only leasehold tenures are granted over Administration land; no provision exists to permit a grant of the freehold of such land. Administration land can however be declared native land in the possession of a particular owner who may apply under the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance for its registration in his name as the owner of an estate in fee simple. Of the freehold land in New Guinea, almost all of which was alienated during the period preceding Australian administration, present information shows that approximately 536,711 acres are held by non-indigenous inhabitants. This figure, is subject to revision as more information becomes available. It seems probable that in some areas a further amount of alienation had taken place before 1942, but records available do not disclose ownership and clarification of the position must therefore await the findings of the Land Titles Commission.

Administration Land

This comprises:

- (a) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following the acceptance of mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War I;
- (b) land purchased by the Administration;
- (c) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes; and,
- (d) land taken possession of by the Administration where, upon inquiry, there appears to be no owner of the land.

Administration land is, in effect, a reserve of public lands held in trust and will eventually come under the control of whatever political entity ultimately emerges in the Territory.

The Administrator is empowered by the *Land Ordinance* 1962 to grant leases and licences of various types. Applications for leases are first considered by a Land Board, established under the Ordinance and consisting of a chairman, and two other members, together with such other members as the Administrator may consider it necessary to appoint to act in relation to land in particular localities. Indigenous members are appointed to assist in this way.

The principal types of lease which may be granted are:

- (a) Agricultural leases for any period not exceeding ninety-nine years and subject to conditions relating to cultivation.
- (b) Pastoral leases for any period not exceeding ninety-nine years and subject to stocking conditions.
- (c) Leases of allotments for business and residential purposes for any period not exceeding ninety-nine years. These leases incorporate improvement conditions requiring the erection and maintenance of buildings.
- (d) Special purposes leases, where the Administrator considers that a grant of a lease under any other category would not be appropriate, for any period not exceeding ninety-nine years.
- (e) Mission leases to enable the erection of buildings required for specified mission purposes, or for gardens or pastures ancillary to those purposes, for any period not exceeding ninety-nine years. Rent is not payable on a mission lease.
- (f) Town sub-division leases for purposes consistent with the general plan for the development of the township, and provided undue expense to the Administration will not be involved in the provision of electricity, water and other services, for any term not exceeding five years.

Licences to enter Administration land may also be issued for various purposes. Licences remain in force for a period not exceeding one year and are subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Land Development Board, details of which are given below, examines land available for agricultural and pastoral development and prepares a land-use plan dividing the land into areas of a size suited to the best use of the land. Agricultural and pastoral leases are granted in accordance with the land-use plan.

Land totalling 393,604 acres is held under leasehold tenure by lessees outside the Administration, mostly for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Of this total, 13,263 acres were leased during the year. In addition, 138 allocations totalling 3,198 acres were made to various Administration authorities; these figures include reservations for Administration schools and other purposes.

Details of the numbers and areas of the various types of lease in force are given in Table 2 of Appendix VIII.

Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance enables the Administration to acquire or resume land for any of a number of specified public purposes, including a purpose connected with agricultural experiment and demonstration, communications, conservation of resources, defence, generation of electricity, industrial development, navigation by land, water or air, public health and public safety.

This provision applies to land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence, or permit from the Administration and to native-owned land. Before acquiring land by compulsory process the Administrator is required to have served on each of the owners of the land, or such of them as can, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, a notice inviting the owner to treat with the Administrator for the sale to the Administration of the owner's interest in the land. After a period of two months, the Administrator may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that the land is acquired by compulsory process for a public purpose specified in the notice and on the date of such acquisition the interest of any person in the land is converted to a right to compensation. Compensation by arbitration is provided for and upon application by the Administration or any other person interested, the Supreme Court may adjust rights and order the basis upon which compensation is to be determined.

Two hundred acres were acquired by this process during the year for industrial development at Tonolei Harbour, Bougainville.

Acquisition of Land by Negotiation. Native land purchased by the Administration during the past five years totalled:

Year	Acres
1960-1961 ..	7,031
1961-1962 ..	16,241
1962-1963 ..	9,717
1963-1964 ..	65,936
1964-1965 ..	15,537

The 1963-64 total includes 51,989 acres in the Talasea Sub-district of New Britain, which was purchased for agricultural sub-division and release to New Guinean and other settlers.

Reservation of Land for Public Purposes. The land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, from time to time, grant in trust, or by proclamation reserve from sale or lease, either temporarily or permanently, any Administration land which in his opinion is or may be required for public purposes specified in the Ordinance or any other purpose which may be approved by the Administrator.

Reservations made during the year included five acres at Rabaul for the Australian Broadcasting Commission and one and one half acres at Madang for a market site.

Ownerless Land

The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, subject to certain requirements, declare that any land which has never been alienated by the Administration, and of which there appears to be no owner, shall become Administration land. Thirty-nine thousand and forty eight acres have been possessed by the Administration under this provision. None was declared during the year under review.

Transfer of Non-native Land to Indigenous Inhabitants Any indigenous person or group of indigenous people may apply for land in accordance with the requirements of the Land Ordinance. Any such applications will be considered by the Land Board on their merits.

Special settlement areas with low building covenants exist in Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Lorengau, Goroka and Wau.

During the year a total of 9,909 acres of Administration land was leased to individual indigenous inhabitants or corporate bodies controlled by indigenous people, as follows:

	Number leased during year	Area leased during year	Total area
		Acres	Acres
Agricultural Leases—			
Various native local government councils and native societies ..	..	..	2,140
Individual indigenous inhabitants ..	487	9,825	15,923
Special and Special Purposes Leases—			
Various councils, societies and individuals (Note: None granted to individuals during year) ..	12	64	704
Business and Residence Leases—			
Indigenous persons and societies ..	27	20	103

Under the provisions of the Land Ordinance owners (including indigenous owners) of other than native land, whether freehold or leasehold, are able to sell or otherwise dispose of their interests in the land. This permits them to obtain finance against the security of their land, e.g. under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance or the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance or from a bank, and should facilitate the extension of cash-cropping.

Land Development Board

The functions of the Land Development Board, which is a non-statutory body, are to advise the Administrator on all matters connected with land settlement and sub-divisional surveys; to draw up an annual programme, with priorities for reconnaissance and sub-divisional surveys; and to determine a land-use plan for Administration land or land in process of being acquired by the Administration. Surveys and priorities are based on Administration policy regarding the extension of certain crops and particular emphasis is placed on making land available to the indigenous people under individual tenure.

Five hundred and forty two agricultural blocks were made available for leasing to individual New Guineans during the year in accordance with this policy.

The Members of the Board are the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs), as Chairman, the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Director of District Administration, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Director of Forests, the Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning) Department of the Administrator.

The acquisition of land from the indigenous people is not within the province of the Board, and since its discussions are at present largely of a technical nature, no indigenous member has yet been appointed.

Registration of Titles

A system of registered titles and interests in land is provided for under the *Land Ordinance 1962*. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1963*

enables the compilation of new registers and official records relating to land, mining and forestry, in place of those lost or destroyed during the war of 1939-1945.

Title restoration work proceeded and during the year 277 final orders and 67 provisional orders were made.

Surveys Completed

Surveys for rural leases were completed during the year in the Eastern and Western Highlands, New Britain, Morobe, and Madang Districts.

Restoration of Title surveys were made in the Morobe, New Britain, Manus, New Ireland, Bougainville and Madang Districts.

Town surveys for leasing of allotments were carried out at Lae, Goroka, Mendi, Mount Hagen, Wewak, Buin, Kundiawa, Rabaul and Madang.

The trigonometrical control survey in the Highlands was extended.

(b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture

As well as being responsible for a large proportion of the Territory's export income, agricultural production provides the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants with their subsistence requirements and the basic income needed for their economic advancement under the changing economic conditions in the Territory.

The main forms of agriculture practised in the Territory are:

- (a) production for subsistence under a system of bush and grassland fallowing, of root crops as a staple and supplementary minor crops such as maize, beans and various types of fruit and vegetables;
- (b) the production of dual-purpose crops (e.g. peanuts and rice) for both food and sale, allied with the cash sale of the surplus of subsistence crops such as banana, sweet potato, taro and yam; and
- (c) the plantation production of such perennial crops as coconuts, cacao and coffee for export.

Although in the past the production of plantation-type crops has been in the hands of non-indigenous producers, there has been a very rapid growth of indigenous participation in these industries in recent years. As a result of agricultural extension programmes indigenous cultivators now control about two thirds of the acreage planted to coffee and are expected in the near future to have more than half the production potential in the commercial coconut industry. Many of the plantings are still immature, and it will be some years before they actually begin to produce. Additional details of participation by indigenous producers in these industries are given later in this chapter in the section dealing with the evaluation of Territory agriculture.

Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques

Although indigenous farmers are developing new skills and are increasingly undertaking the specialized production of particular crops as a means of raising their living standards, subsistence production is regarded as an economic sheet anchor which will ease any difficulties which may be encountered in particular industries during the period of transition.

There are many ways in which productive efficiency might be increased, but, lest any of these should in the long term contribute to the destruction of agricultural resources, caution must be exercised in introducing changes. The Administration therefore continually surveys agricultural conditions among farmers and aims its extension programmes at an evolutionary development of indigenous agriculture based on the valuable and conservational aspects of the existing system. For example, the present basic system of bush or grass fallowing is inefficient in that it requires a major clearing effort each time a crop is planted, but a conservational in that the rapid re-growth which takes place in gardens tends to preserve the soil from physical and chemical degradation. Extension programmes aim at showing farmers that by practising a rotation on each clearing, instead of growing only one crop before permitting the land to revert to bush or grass fallow, they can considerably reduce the labour involved in food production. It has been found that soil fertility is by no means the only factor governing traditional agricultural practice and that other difficulties, such as rapid increase in pests and diseases, combine to make successive cropping with a single staple impracticable. The lack of food suitable for storage make the indigenous people dependent on day-to-day harvesting of the perishable staples and subject to the effects of seasonal variations. Farmers are therefore encouraged to expand the production of such storage crops as rice and peanuts which are suited to traditional subsistence methods. The use of ground covers of quick-growing leguminous trees, which provide only a minor clearing problem, as a substitute for volunteer growth is also encouraged. It is not yet known exactly to what extent a complete resting period for soils can be deferred.

The production of staple foodstuffs is usually closely linked with the social structure and magico-religious beliefs and practices of the communities concerned. Tastes, prejudices, fear of contamination of themselves and of their agricultural land, and the fear of relying on unfamiliar crops are all difficulties in the way of any attempt to diversify and improve the efficiency of indigenous agriculture. Training programmes in new methods and the value of new and varied foods, however, help to hasten their adoption.

A different kind of problem arises with the expansion of perennial crop planting for cash production. Perennial crops are of minor importance in the traditional subsistence economy, and, as land tenure systems tend to correspond with the land use methods for the production of the annual staples, the location of groves of perennials has little relation to land ownership. Because of inheritance difficulties, problems of communal ownership and the tendency for holdings to become fragmented, customary systems of land tenure do not lend themselves to the development of cash cropping with perennials, particularly where formal spacing and techniques other than grove plantings are adopted. As indicated in the earlier part of this chapter, action has therefore been taken to introduce a system of land holding providing for secure individual titles. This change may take some time to effect as indigenous communities are extremely wary of any suggestion of replacing traditional tenure. Meanwhile, however,

new systems of planting can be introduced side by side with subsistence production, provided there is no widespread development of permissive occupancy planting outside the land boundaries of effective social units.

In areas where traditional methods, particularly burning for hunting in lower rainfall regions, have caused serious deterioration of soil and vegetation, agricultural extension programmes include measures for land reclamation and conservation. A major programme of this type which includes the control of burning, encouragement to refrain from cultivating hilltop and watershed areas, and the reforestation of degraded grassland country with suitable tree seedlings, has been in progress in the Eastern Highlands District for several years. The programme has the support of the farming population, who have planted out under supervision many thousands of tree seedlings of *Araucaria* and *Casuarina* species, and has resulted in the natural regeneration of vegetation throughout degraded and eroded areas; in some of these there are now fairly dense stands of young secondary forests. It has become obvious that *Casuarina* species are the most suitable for land improvement work over a wide range of soil and climatic types in the highland areas and the planting of *Casuarina* spp. on old garden land and degraded grasslands has become an accepted technique.

Status of Indigenous Agriculture

In recent years active and expanding extension programmes have had a noticeable influence on indigenous agriculture. Since about 1956 there has been an increasing diversification of subsistence and cash cropping, particulars of which are given later in this chapter under the heading *Development of Indigenous Agriculture*.

There continues to be a marked expansion of the area and production of individual farms, and a greater understanding of the relationship between the increased production and increased income. Previously, even when new crops were introduced or larger blocks of a particular crop were achieved by co-operative effort, the area worked by individual farmers did not increase. The increase in the size of blocks cultivated by individual farmers is particularly evident in the cacao plantations of the New Britain District and in the coffee plantations of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts while a similar expansion has been associated with the mechanized production of annual crops in the Markham Valley area of the Morobe District.

Of special significance has been the development of individual farms completely outside the tribal agricultural system in the New Britain, Sepik, Morobe and Madang Districts, where farmers have taken up blocks on Administration land and have been granted formal leasehold tenure.

Survey of Indigenous Agriculture

An intensive survey in heavily populated areas in the Sepik and Highlands Districts has been conducted. The purpose was to determine the agricultural productivity and shortfalls in these highly populated areas. The survey covered the principal crops grown by the indigenous people with the exception of those grown solely for cash sale. Statistics of production of cash crops are collected regularly by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Evaluation of Territory Agriculture

The main objects of the agricultural development programme for the Territory are:

- (i) to improve indigenous agricultural methods and so increase the total volume of production and the nutritional intake of the people;
- (ii) to increase the production of such commodities as rice, meat, dairy products and fresh fruit and vegetables, which are all imported in varying quantities at the present time; and
- (iii) to increase the production of certain agricultural crops for export.

During the year under review the outstanding features of expansion in terms of these objects were increases in the overall production of cacao and coffee and in the planting of coconuts, cacao and coffee by indigenous farmers.

Coconuts and Copra Production. Planting of coconuts by indigenous farmers continued. Deliveries to the Copra Marketing Board amounted to 26,654 tons.

Cacao. Cacao bean production continued to expand during the year and exports increased from 15,410 tons in 1963-1964 to 19,950 tons. Indigenous farmers increased their production from 4,084 tons in 1963-1964 to 5,061 tons in the year under review.

Coffee. Exports of coffee rose from 6,770 tons in 1963-1964 to 8,658 tons in 1964-1965. Indigenous production increased from 3,418 tons to 3,849 tons in the same period.

Peanuts. Exports declined to 1,607 tons due to dry conditions in the latter part of the season. Commercial production by indigenous growers was 955 tons. In several districts, especially the Eastern and Western Highlands and Morobe Districts, peanuts are now well established as a subsistence crop.

Rice. Production increased slightly, approximately 617 tons of paddy being produced for local consumption.

Passionfruit. Production of passionfruit, which is carried out entirely by indigenous farmers, amounted to 595 tons compared with 503 tons in 1963-1964.

Tea. Commercial tea production is at present confined to the Government Tea Plantation at Garaina where 250 acres have been developed for leaf production and 100 acres for seed bearers.

Additional processing equipment was ordered for the Garaina factory to bring its capacity up to 250,000 lb. made tea per annum. Production declined from 67,000 lb. to 43,000 lb. The decrease in production was caused by certain areas being set aside for seed supply, and dry conditions in the latter part of the year.

Truck crops and fruit. The Administration has continued to encourage the production of fruit and vegetables for local sale and the output during the year was over 15,000 tons.

Tobacco. Although the production of Burley tobacco decreased during the year, the overall quality of leaf produced continued to improve resulting in slightly higher sale price. Production was three and one half tons. The decrease as compared with last year's production was due principally to flooding in the early part of the growing season.

Development of Indigenous Agriculture

With continued application of the extension measures described later in this chapter, further progress was made in all districts. Revised estimates are given of the number of palms and trees in the various districts.

Sepik District. One hundred and thirteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-one coconut palms were planted, bringing the total to 1,820,060 (this figure includes 148,908 palms not covered in last year's census). Copra production amounted to 635 tons. Thirty-three tons of coffee were produced. Rice plantings increased and production increased from 163 tons to 468 tons. Sales of truck crops amounted to 1,720 tons. Cacao plantings now total 58,687 trees. The decrease in numbers is due to revised tree counts.

The District is served by one agricultural station and sixteen extension centres, staffed by thirteen expatriates and 63 New Guineans. One hundred and eighty-five patrols were carried out.

Madang District. The total number of native-owned cacao trees rose by 130,883 to 706,605. Production of 117 tons was less than last year, due to unusually dry weather. Coffee production amounted to six tons. Fruit and vegetable sales amounted to 630 tons. The quality of copra continues to improve and sales amounted to 2,183 tons. Coconut palms number 1,180,000. Rice production was 58 tons. There is one agricultural station and eleven extension centres in the District.

Morobe District. Peanut production increased by 121 tons to a total of 619 tons of which 605 tons were offered for sale. Rice production was ten tons. Coffee production was 538 tons. Cacao trees number 238,850 and 60 tons of cocoa were produced. Coconut palms number 630,800 and the copra produced amounted to 349 tons. Truck crop sales amounted to an estimated 1,700 tons. Fourteen tons of *Centrosema* seed were grown. There are eighteen farming projects using some form of mechanization.

The District is served by one agricultural station and fourteen extension centres from which 298 patrols were carried out.

Manus District. Coconut plantings have continued and there are now 377,864 native-owned palms. Copra production, due to unusually dry weather, fell to 601 tons. Continued attention was given to the improvement of coconut grove maintenance and copra quality. Cacao plantings increased by 8,378 trees to a total of 36,500 trees and production was fifteen tons. There are some 6,000 rubber seedlings in nurseries which, due to the prolonged dry season, have not yet been planted in the field. Continued attention was given to annual food crops both for subsistence and cash sale.

Sales of truck crops increased to a total of 1,720 tons.

There is one extension centre in the District.

New Ireland District. Cacao planting increased to 177,172 trees. Production of cocoa was 112 tons. Coffee production is still negligible. Coconut palms, including 225,000 new plants, are now estimated at 3,056,904 and copra production was 7,507 tons. Truck crop production was 150 tons.

There is one agricultural station and one extension centre in the District.

New Britain District. The sales of truck crops are estimated at 1,365 tons, the majority being sold through the Rabaul market. Cacao plantings increased by 277,488 to a total of 4,059,400 trees whilst cocoa production increased by 780 tons to 4,455 tons. Coconut palms now total 5,111,638. The production by native producers of copra was 11,564 tons. Eight tons of peanuts were produced for local consumption.

The resettlement schemes in the Gazelle Peninsula continue to progress satisfactorily. Loan money made available by the Administration is being put to good use. Plantings of cocoa have increased to 1,285 acres of which about 200 are producing.

The District has one agricultural station and seven extension centres and an extension staff of 27 expatriate officers and 46 New Guineans.

Bougainville District. Cacao plantings increased by 458,500 trees to a total of 1,639,500. Cocoa produced was 302 tons. Rice production of 81 tons was much lower than in recent years. The total number of coconut palms is now estimated at 2,178,600 and copra production was 3,815 tons. Coffee production amounted to 8 tons.

Truck crop sales totalled 373 tons.

The District is served by one agricultural station and six extension centres.

Eastern Highlands District. Coffee production showed an increase of 329 tons to a total of 2,382 tons. Hamlet pulperies continue to prove very popular and the quality of coffee produced is high. Ninety-nine tons of peanuts were produced of which 65 tons were offered for sale. Sales of truck crops amounted to 1,647 tons. Passionfruit production was 414 tons of fruit sold to the pulperies. Trials with pyrethrum continue to indicate that this crop will thrive at altitudes over 6,500 feet and to date 662 acres have been planted producing 57 tons of dried flowers. Twenty-five acres of tobacco have been planted and this year 3.5 tons of cured leaf valued at 912 were produced.

The District is served by sixteen extension centres from which 142 patrols were carried out by the expatriate staff of eighteen and the indigenous staff of forty-eight.

Western Highlands District. Coffee production increased by 105 tons to a total of 882 tons. An estimated 2,160 acres were planted with peanuts, producing 699 tons of which 285 tons were offered for sale, the remainder being consumed by the growers. Truck crop sales, mainly sweet potato, amounted to 5,963 tons. Passionfruit production was 180 tons. Pyrethrum plantings cover 920 acres and produced 82 tons of dried flowers. Trial plots of tea were also planted and nurseries were expanded to provide seedlings to plant at least 100 acres of tea.

There are ten extension centres and two agricultural stations in the District.

Agricultural Research

The Division of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for all agricultural research and investigation. The specialist technical sections, except those engaged in livestock research, are attached to this division, which is decentralized,

most its staff being employed on the experiment stations throughout the Territory. The main research and administrative activities are as follows:

- (i) the promulgation and administration of legislation concerned with plant quarantine and the control of pests, diseases and noxious weeds;
- (ii) plant introduction and testing of new crops and new varieties of established economic species;
- (iii) crop improvement agronomic experiments with all crops grown in the territory;
- (iv) production of high grade seed and planting material;
- (v) investigation of farming systems;
- (vi) research on crop processing methods;
- (vii) design and operation of model crop processing facilities and testing of new processing machinery;
- (viii) soil and land use surveys;
- (ix) research and services in plant pathology;
- (x) research and services in economic entomology; and
- (xi) chemical and biochemical services and research.

There are five agricultural experiment stations which carry out investigations in plant improvement and also serve as demonstration centres for all phases of crop husbandry: the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Keravat, near Rabaul; the Plant Industry Centre at Bubia, near Lae; the Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina in the Morobe District; the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura in the Eastern Highlands District; and the experimental plots at Yambi in the Sepik plains.

The three main stations at Keravat, Bubia and Aiyura carry out experimental work with the main agricultural crops appropriate to their altitude. Work at Garaina is confined to tea. At Yambi a study of the problems of developing the extensive but infertile Sepik plains is being undertaken.

Information on the work carried out by the specialist sections and on the stations during the year under review is given in the following sections.

Plant Pathology and Microbiology

The headquarters of the Plant Pathology section is at Port Moresby, where two pathologists and a bacteriologist are located, working on material from all parts of the Territory. The second laboratory is at Keravat, where a pathologist and virologist are stationed.

The Port Moresby laboratory handled 710 accessions of specimens received from the general public, agricultural officers, and collections made during field surveys and investigations. Isolation and identification of organisms from the various accessions were carried out at Port Moresby and portions of many of the collections were sent to the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, for lodging and confirmation of identification. Specimens, cultures, slides and photographs were also sent to other specialists overseas.

The Port Moresby laboratory continued as the centre for research on the cacao die-back problem, concentrating particularly on isolations from diseased material, and cultural studies on the organisms obtained, especially *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, while in the field further inoculation tests were made under a variety of conditions in various localities, especially at Keravat in the Gazelle Peninsula, and in the Markham Valley, and at Laloki.

Readings on the fertilizer-fungicide-insecticide trial in the Markham Valley have been concluded, as well as field studies on the dissemination of *B. theobromae*. A new trial was begun in the Gazelle Peninsula.

During 1963 *Ustilago maydis* was recorded for the first time on maize in the Madang and Sepik Districts. Infected crops were destroyed and prohibition was enforced against the removal of all parts of the maize plant from those districts. Further outbreaks occurred in the Morobe and Western Highlands Districts, and, as the area infected was then too large for surveillance patrols, the eradication campaign was discontinued.

At the Port Moresby laboratory further studies were made on the fungi causing root rots of cacao, coffee and rubber, while various miscellaneous diseases were investigated, both in the field and in the laboratory.

A check list of plant diseases for Papua and New Guinea, which was published in April 1963, was distributed to overseas institutions.

Investigations were continued at Keravat to assess losses of cacao from 'black pod' due to the fungus *Phytophthora palmivora* on certain mother trees, seedling progeny and clonal lines. Investigations were also made into the pathology of 'black pod' and other diseases of cacao at Keravat.

The virologist concluded an overseas study period at the Cambridge Virus Research Laboratory and returned to Keravat. His main interest is viruses of insects which are severe economic pests of cacao, as well as other viruses attacking plants in New Guinea and Papua.

The bacteriologist continued to supply *Rhizobium* cultures to all growers; the main requirements were for *Rhizobium* cultures of *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Centrosema pubescens*. Inoculum cultures for *Glycine javanica*, *Glycine max* and other tropical legumes, etc., were also supplied. The isolation of *Rhizobium* strains from native and introduced legumes continued. Inoculum trials of various legumes with uninoculated controls were sown in selected parts of the Territory to determine the effectiveness of *Rhizobium* strains in the field. The specific nature of the *Rhizobium*-*Leucaena* symbiosis is being investigated. A number of papers were published during the year as a result of research in this field.

Agricultural Chemistry

The Chemistry Section at present operates from two laboratories at Port Moresby and one laboratory at Keravat. At the headquarters laboratory at Port Moresby all analyses of foliar material pertaining to nutrition studies and field trials are performed. As the section has the only facilities in the Territory for wide scale chemical investigations, the chemists at the headquarters laboratory fulfil the role of government chemists by undertaking analyses on a wide range of samples received from other Government instrumentalities, industry and private sources.

The other laboratory at Port Moresby performs analyses on soil samples submitted from all parts of the Territory by soil survey officers and agricultural officers in the field. Soil samples are also received from other government organizations, industry and private plantation interests. Where possible analytical results from soil analyses are used in conjunction with foliar analyses to diagnose crop nutrition problems.

The Keravat laboratory is organized to undertake nutrition studies on cacao, coffee, coconuts and Manila hemp. This laboratory is important as it enables research to be carried out in a locality where there is much plantation activity. During the last two years' work at this laboratory has been concentrated on chemical studies of the uptake of nitrogen and other nutrients in connexion with field fertilizer and shade trials.

Analyses were carried out on 572 soil samples collected in the New Britain, Madang, Morobe, Sepik and Western and Eastern Highlands Districts of New Guinea and in the Gulf, Central and Northern Districts of Papua.

Samples of foliar and other plant material examined in connexion with plant nutritional investigations on the main crops totalled 2,102. Of this total, 759 samples resulted from systematic sampling of Arabic coffee leaves from fertilizer and other agronomic trials proceeding in the highlands, while 703 samples of cacao leaves were collected from lowland field trials.

Plant analysis is used to diagnose nutritional problems in other tree crops and samples from coconut palms, oil palms, rubber, tea and shade trees were analysed. Valuable data have been obtained concerning the nutrition of these tree crops as related to the chemical content of the leaves and seasonal and sampling variations have been studied.

Detailed investigations have almost eliminated the possibility that the incidence of the cocoa dieback disease is related to faulty nutrition.

Three hundred and eighty-four samples of sweet potato leaves were examined to show the trends in uptake of nutrients during the course of a fertilizer trial on an exhausted soil at Keravat.

With the expansion of the pyrethrum industry in the New Guinea Highlands the number of samples examined for pyrethrins content was increased. Five hundred and forty seven samples were received from main production centres at weekly or monthly intervals and from export shipments and 172 analyses were made in duplicate on bulked samples. Seventeen samples were analysed in connexion with the pyrethrum breeding programme. In addition, research was carried out on the effect of various drying methods on pyrethrins loss.

Detailed analyses were made of ninety-five samples of water, the majority in connexion with a water resources survey. Fifty-five other samples analysed included fodders, stock foods, and transformer oils.

Temporary staff shortages and the completion of much of the preliminary research on coffee nutrition, resulted in the total number of samples received during the year, 4,454, being 468 less than in the previous year.

Economic Entomology

The Entomology Section is staffed by three technical officers stationed at Keravat and at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Port Moresby. At Keravat field trials are conducted for the control of the more important insect pests. A general insect register and an insect pest register are maintained at Port Moresby and a reference collection is being built up. Materials for taxonomic study and identifications are forwarded to more than forty overseas specialists.

A complete checklist of the Territory's insect pests is being prepared for publication. Part of this work was carried out in 1964 in European and American museums.

The coconut, which is the most important commercial crop in the Territory, has several major pests. Dynastid beetles are probably the most serious primary pests of this crop. The Asiatic rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L., which is believed to have been accidentally introduced to the Bismarck Archipelago during the last war, has not yet invaded the mainland of New Guinea and Bougainville. On the mainland, *Scapanes australis* Boisd. is the most important indigenous dynastid pest. In the Bismarck Archipelago and on Bougainville, it is replaced by the closely related species, *Scapanes grossepunctatus* Sternb. Chemical control against both introduced and indigenous dynastids is carried out by individual treatment of the palms with insecticides, mainly BHC dust. The Administration's programme for the biological control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* has been continued by the introduction of beneficial insects. This work is conducted in close co-operation with the South Pacific Commission.

The large assassin bug, *Platymerus rhadamanthus*, an African species, is being reared in large numbers at Keravat and eggs and nymphs of this insect were liberated in various areas of the Territory for the control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* and other dynastids.

The palm weevil, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus papuanus* Kirsch, attacks palms which were damaged primarily by dynastids and wounded in various other ways. A 2 per cent solution of dieldrin in creosote sprayed on entrance holes and wounds gives good control.

Of the two major hispid pests of coconut, *Brontispa longissima* Gestro causes damage to young palms in many districts throughout the Territory. Control is achieved with a 0.15 per cent dieldrin spray repeated every six weeks. The coconut leaf-mining beetle, *Promecotheca papuana* Csiki, although recorded in various parts of the Territory, causes damage mainly in some parts of New Britain.

Since 1960-61 cacao in a newly developed cacao growing area of the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain has been seriously damaged by the larvae of some species of Noctuidae, Geometridae and Lymantriidae. Some species also attacked the foliage of *Leucaena Glauca* shade trees. The main species involved were the noctuid *Achaea janata* L. and the geometrids *Hyposidra talaca* Wlk. and *Ectropis* spp. There was a decrease in the population density of these pests in 1964-65.

Pantorhytes weevils (notably *pantorhytes plutus* Oberth. in New Britain, and *P. proximus* Gestro in the Morobe District) are still considered the most important pests affecting cacao. Chemical control experiments against *Pantorhytes plutus*, are continuously carried out at the Keravat station.

The mirid (capsid) *Pseudodoniella typica* (China and Carv.) the major pest of cacao in New Britain has been found during the year also in the Madang District. The major cacao mirid pest in the mainland is *P. laenis* Miller. Both species damage mainly the pods but sometimes also the young shoots. Cacao mirids are susceptible to BHC dust and endrin spray and by regular treatment of the

cacao plantations and cacao gardens with these insecticides their population density can be reduced to prevent economic loss.

The coreid bug, *Amblypelta theobromae* Brown, which is confined to the Morobe District, is another potential pest of cacao pods. It is susceptible to dieldrin.

Investigations on the suspected connexion between primary insect pests and some types of die-back of laterals in cacao trees are being continued.

Coffea canephora has still no major pests. *Meroleptus cinctor* Msl., the coffee girdler weevil of the Eastern Highlands, for some years a major pest of *Coffee arabica*, is now well under control.

The campaign for the eradication of the introduced giant termite *Mastotermes darwiniensis* Frogg, in the Lae area, has been continued in 1964-1965.

Soil Survey

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization was not active in the field in the Territory of New Guinea during the year.

The mapping of the Chimbu and Wabag areas was completed. This work was carried out as part of the intensive survey of agriculture in the densely populated sections of the Territory. The Chimbu area mapped for soils covered 224,000 acres and the Wabag area 302,000 acres.

In connexion with the development of the tea industry a further 3,980 acres of land in the Highlands were investigated and mapped prior to allocation as nucleus tea estates and an additional 3,100 acres were examined in detail for potential small-holder tea growing blocks.

Technical control was undertaken of drainage work on the Wahgi swamp area being developed for small holders. Investigations continued in the Wahgi swamp with the development of the experimental area at Olgaboli. An area of 50 acres has been established to study drainage, water table control and changes occurring in peats with varying degrees of drainage. Tea, coffee and food crops are being used in these experiments.

An investigation and detailed mapping was carried out of 347 acres at Tambul to determine its suitability for the establishment of a high altitude experiment station. The area was found to consist of well-drained soils derived from Pleistocene volcanic ash and deep peats.

Work continued on the routine mapping of the Nakanai area of New Britain. The soils of the area are characteristically multi-layered pumices due to alluvial sorting of recent pumice ash. They exhibit marked textural contrasts between layers ranging from silts to coarse gravels.

Agronomy

Coconuts. The aims of the coconut improvement programme have been reviewed fully in previous reports. The main investigations under way are fertilizer and coconut improvement trials.

Trials in New Ireland to investigate the rates of application and placement of potash fertilizer have confirmed the earlier good results, on the basis of which firm recommendations can now be made.

Seedling trials begun in earlier years sustained severe dynastid beetle damage and had to be discontinued. A further trial which includes a range of Territory cultivars with strains from the New Hebrides, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon and Singapore, has been laid down at a site in Papua where dynastid beetles are less numerous.

Cacao. The breeding and selection programme aimed mainly at developing clones and clonal seed for commercial users was reported fully in the Annual Report for 1956-1957, and reviewed in detail in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 of March 1960.

Some clone testing trials have now been concluded, and several vigorous high yielding clones are available for distribution.

Early yields of several hybrids are promising, and seed gardens are being established for the production of hybrid seed. Some of these will be discarded later if the early yield is not maintained.

Trials were begun in 1960 with introduced Upper Amazonian varieties which have proved exceptionally high yielding in other countries.

Results of cultural trials have led to revised recommendations on spacing and shading, and work continues on fertilizer trials which indicate good returns from nitrogenous fertilizers under some conditions. New trials to examine other aspects of shading, spacing, fertilizing and pruning are progressing well.

Coffee. The work with *Coffee arabica* is centred on the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Trials cover varietal testing and progeny testing within varieties, as well as such cultural factors as fertilizing, pruning, spacing, shading and ground cover. It has been found that mulching produces higher yields than clean weeding, but the economics of the practice are still in doubt; some cover species proved to have a very adverse effect on coffee yield. Good responses have been obtained from fertilizing, especially with potassium, and it is probable that fertilizing will be essential on many highland soils as bushes grow older.

Yield trends in variety, shading, spacing and pruning trials are becoming clearer, and assessments will soon be possible.

Rice. Preliminary trials with irrigated rice at the Bubia Plant Industry Centre have given encouraging results, and the trials are being extended.

Trials with irrigation at Epo Agricultural Experiment Station, Papua, again gave fairly promising results, although there were some problems with insect pests and weeds, especially nut grass (*Cyperus* sp.)

Pastures. The introduction of suitable pasture species and the establishment of collections and testing experiments in the dry belt of the Markham Valley and at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura, continued.

Fertilizer trials at Baiyer River and Aiyura showed good responses, and further trials will be conducted.

Tobacco. Small-scale commercial tobacco leaf production continued in the highlands and pure seed of suitable varieties is being maintained at Aiyura.

Manila hemp. Selection work at Keravat has produced clones of good quality and yielding ability. However, the economics of commercial production are doubtful and no new work is being initiated.

Pyrethrum. Research carried out in the highlands area has shown that pyrethrum can be satisfactorily grown at an altitude of between 6,000 and 8,000 feet. Pyrethrum should prove to be a useful cash crop for villagers living in highlands areas where coffee will not grow. With the assistance of extension officers, indigenous farmers throughout the highlands have begun commercial production and an extraction factory is to be built at Mount Hagen. Seed is supplied by the Aiyura Experiment Station, where breeding, fertilizing and spacing trials continued.

Tea. The Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina began commercial production on completion of the factory in 1962. Quality and yields proved very satisfactory and commercial prospects are excellent. The Garaina Plantation supplied large quantities of seed for commercial planting from blocks set aside for seed production. A seed garden has been planted at Aiyura also. Fertilizer trials at Garaina showed a marked response to sulphur and some response to nitrogen and potassium.

Food Crops. At Keravat and Aiyura long term rotation trials, in which various legumes (food crops or cover plants) are alternated with sweet potatoes and other root crops, continued. Results at Keravat indicate that none of the rotations is adequate to maintain sweet potato yields, although decline has been less severe in wide than in narrow rotations. Aiyura, decline appears to be less rapid but trends are not yet clear. Other trials are in progress on the use of fertilizers to maintain food crop yields.

Sisal. Some harvests have been made from the test plots in the Markham Valley, but assessment of the crop will not be possible until information is obtained on the longevity of the plants.

Plant Introduction and Quarantine

The Plant Introduction and Quarantine Service continues to serve the needs of both Papua and New Guinea.

The projects described in last year's Report were continued. Further sugar beet *Beta saccharifera* seed was imported for a more extensive testing of the crop in the frost affected regions of the Western Highlands. The sweet potato *Ipomoea batatas* varieties introduced from New Zealand were established at several areas in both the Eastern and the Western Highlands for testing for frost tolerance or resistance. Results to determine whether selections may be made from this material for local suitability, on characters of both frost tolerance and yield, are not yet clear.

Efforts were continued to augment the number of tropical fruit trees and spices represented in the Territory. A quantity of Litchi *Nephelium litchi* seed was imported from South Africa, and trees of three vegetatively propagated varieties from Hawaii. Three varieties of Queensland nut trees *Macadamia ternifolia* were also received from Hawaii. Further seed of nutmeg *Myristica fragrans* was introduced from Penang in Malaysia for the establishment of a wider range of observation plots at district

agricultural stations. Trade tests indicated that indigenous *Myristica* species such as *M. argentea*, *M. papuana*, *M. womersleyi* do not meet commercial requirements; any expansion of nutmeg plantings therefore must be based on imported seed. For some years there has been interest in the possibility of introducing clove, *Eugenia caryophyllata*, for trial in the Territory. Because of the lack of precise information on the nature of the disease 'sudden death', affecting the crop in the major production areas in both Africa and Asia, however, care in the selection of a seed source was considered essential. The source finally selected, Mauritius, failed, due to repeated hurricane damage to the trees, but eventually some seed was obtained from Penang in Malaysia. The cardamom *Elettaria cardamomum* introduction reported last year has made very good growth and is being multiplied for testing under a wide range of climatic conditions: one further introduction was received this year. Two varieties of iris, *Iris pallida* and *Iris florentina* were introduced from Italy; patchouli *Pogostemon cablin* from Singapore and ipecacuanha, *Uragoga ipecacuanha* from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, were also obtained in view of a possible interest in perfumes, generated by the proposed pyrethrum extraction plant in the Highlands.

Reference was made in last year's report to the interest in popcorn (*Zea mays*). As a further step in this work, eight varieties of pop-sorghum, *Sorghum roxburghii* were introduced by courtesy of the Indian Agricultural Programme of the Rockefeller Institute. The varieties appear to have a tight seed head which detracts from their suitability for Territory conditions.

An introduction of particular interest was tree cassava *Manihot glazovii* from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, where it is used for shading cacao crops. It will be tried for the same purpose in the Territory.

In the field of plant quarantine the inspection service was maintained at all Territory ports of entry for overseas vessels or aircraft. Special quarantine measures were taken to restrict the movement of plant material when boil smut of maize (*Ustilago maydis*) was discovered in the Madang District. The prohibition was later extended to the Sepik and Morobe Districts, but was withdrawn following the rapid spread of the disease.

The chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), the Plant Introduction Officer (who is executive officer of the Plant Quarantine Service) and the first New Guinean to be appointed a Quarantine Officer (Plants) attended the fifth meeting of the F.A.O. Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region which was held at Canberra during November 1964. They also participated in pre-and post-conference tours of inspection of plant quarantine establishments at Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. The Quarantine Officer (Plants), also attended a three months Plant Quarantine Course held at the East-West Centre of the University of Hawaii at Honolulu during the year.

Agricultural Extension

To achieve the aims of agricultural extension work, which have been stated in detail in earlier reports, the Division of Extension and Marketing draws up extension programmes based on the particular needs, opportunities and problems of each district. Due regard is paid to the

principle that, to be effective, changes must be introduced gradually and must be accepted voluntarily by the people. The programmes, which are constantly reviewed and adjusted to meet changing circumstances, are concerned not only with increasing and diversifying production, but with preserving resources by sound and conservational methods. At their present levels of social and educational advancement it is difficult for most of the indigenous farming community to think of land use procedures as rational systems or to conceive of the conservation of agricultural resources as a national or territorial aim. For some years, therefore, the Administration must continue to accept complete responsibility for this aspect of development, but meanwhile consultation with the people is bringing about some understanding of the importance of conservational methods and their local application.

The extension activities of the Division may be broadly grouped under the headings of contact, demonstration and training and take the following forms:

- (a) Contact with the farming community is made and maintained in various ways—through field days, agricultural patrolling and village visiting, the development of agricultural extension centres and rural organizations of various kinds, the provision of marketing facilities and assistance in the provision of implements and machinery, or through the activities of trained intermediaries. Land settlement schemes aimed at providing improved opportunities for progressive farmers make possible a special type of contact.

Such extension aids as films, film strips, photographic and poster displays, pamphlets and recorded talks are primarily a means of support for contract procedures, although they also have an important function in training programmes.

- (b) Demonstration work involves both field activity in the form of demonstrations on the farmer's own land or crops and the provision of demonstrations on agricultural extension stations.
- (c) Training activities take place at three levels—
 - (i) higher training aimed at producing a local supply of professional and semi-professional agriculturists for the future needs of the Territory, both public and private;
 - (ii) training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes; and
 - (iii) training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

Specialized sections dealing with agricultural training, crop processing and marketing, and mechanization services for cultivation and processing equipment, have been set up within the Division. The establishment of the Agricultural Training Section includes teaching staff for existing and proposed higher level training institutions and for the supervision of in-service and field training curricula. The Marketing Section which includes a produce inspection service provides assistance and arranges sales at best possible prices for native organizations such as rural progress societies. In addition, it arranges outlets for the disposal of all crops purchased by the Administration from local indigenous farmers. Project managers supervise major

processing and marketing projects for indigenous farmers in field areas. A close relationship between the extension and marketing functions is considered to be especially important at the present stage of farming development.

Intensive agricultural extension work is being carried out on the basis of an approved plan. The main points of the plan, which covers five years to 1966-1967, are:

- (a) to increase the number of professional extension staff to about 240, including indigenous officers engaged on full-time extension duties;
- (b) to build up the force of indigenous agricultural assistants to 900 so there is one to approximately 2,000 of rural population;
- (c) to establish two additional sub-diploma agricultural institutions to cater for indigenous youths whose academic studies terminate at first year secondary school, but who will have the ability to absorb technical agricultural training;
- (d) to allow approximately 30 agricultural diplomates to graduate per year by 1966-1967;
- (e) to establish approximately 50 agricultural extension centres from which extension staff can operate and at which agricultural demonstrations on a small scale can be conducted;
- (f) to increase the incidence of agricultural patrolling by 75 per cent to provide for a greater amount of agricultural contact with the population;
- (g) to use more intensive extension aids for agricultural training, such as film strips and pamphlets dealing with the major cash and subsistence crops and various agronomic and crop processing practices.

The aims of this intensified agricultural extension programme are a higher level of village subsistence; an increased standard of living resulting from the introduction of superior cash crop varieties giving higher yields; better cash crop processing and marketing facilities; and an agricultural population better trained in the methods of agricultural practice best suited to their particular areas.

Agricultural Extension Staff. During 1964-1965 staff engaged on extension work included 149 professional and sub-professional officers, 74 technical and clerical overseas officers, 31 indigenous assistant agricultural officers and 600 trained and partly trained indigenous agricultural assistants. Of these 101, 53, 16, and 408 respectively were engaged in extension work in the Trust Territory.

Agricultural training. Approved training courses are as follows:

- (a) A full agricultural diploma course, with Intermediate Certificate entry standard. This course was introduced at Vudal Agricultural College near Keravat, New Britain District, in 1965. The nineteen students enrolled include ten New Guineans, seven Papuans and two Solomon Islanders.
- (b) A two-year sub-diploma certificate course including both theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture, botany, plant pests and diseases, agricultural economics, farming mathematics and English expression. This course is conducted at the Popondetta Agricultural Training Institute where there are now 43 students, including 14 from New Guinea.

(c) A farmer training course of nine to twelve months' duration given at agricultural extension stations, and, as field training, to small groups at extension centres. Full training facilities have been completed at the Madang Extension Station, the Taliligap Extension Centre (New Britain District), the Mount Hagen Extension Station (Western Highlands District), the Kavieng Extension Station (New Ireland), the Bainyik Extension Station (Sepik District) and the Finschhafen Extension Centre (Morobe District) while temporary facilities are in use at the extension stations at Sohano (Bougainville), Manus, and Goroka (Eastern Highlands). At 30th June 1965, 845 farmer trainees were attending courses at stations and centres in the Trust Territory; 801 completed training.

Two students from the Trust Territory are currently studying towards a diploma in agriculture in Australia, and during the year one student obtained a diploma from an Australian Agricultural College.

A copra training school was opened at Aitape in the Sepik District early in 1961, with the aim of improving the output and quality of copra in the district. The school has accommodation for sixteen trainees and conducts courses of six weeks' duration covering the establishment and management of village copra plantations and the erection and operation of hot-air copra dryers. Villagers select leaders of their communities to attend the school which has a staff of four indigenous instructors under the general supervision of the agricultural officer at Aitape.

Eighteen agricultural extension officers attended a refresher course at the Co-operative Educational Centre, Port Moresby on Administration assistance to rural progress societies. The course was mainly concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce, and bookkeeping methods used by the societies, but also included land classification, plant diseases and insect pests, and the training of Papuan and New Guinean agricultural field staff.

The in-service training course in rubber agronomy and husbandry initiated during 1963-64 was this year attended by seventeen overseas and seven local officers including one New Guinean. Five overseas officers attended a similar course in tea agronomy and husbandry introduced this year at Garaina in the Morobe District.

Agricultural Extension Stations. These stations, which have been established at Bainyik (Sepik District), Madang (Madang District), Mount Hagen (Western Highlands District), Goroka (Eastern Highlands District), Sohano (Bougainville District) and Kavieng (New Ireland District), serve as district regional bases and, as well as conducting farmer training, provide demonstrations in crop production and processing, carry out local experiments and produce and distribute seed and planting material.

Agricultural Extension Centres. There are eighty-two of these small establishments which serve as local bases at the sub-district or area level for such field extension activities as patrolling, rural organization and marketing assistance, field training and the distribution of seed and planting material. It is the policy to expand the services available to indigenous farmers by developing additional extension centres in all districts of the Territory. The

increase in the number of these centres this year is mainly due to the rapid development of the pyrethrum industry in the Highlands. New centres were also established at Dumpu in the Morobe District; Ramu in the Madang District and Green River in the Sepik District.

Extension work was undertaken from the following centres; Lumi, Wewak, Aitape, Angoram, Amanab, Pagei, Vaimo and Ambunti in the Sepik District; Aiome, Bogia, Saidor and Kar Kar Island in the Madang District; Kabwum, Lae, Wau, Kaiapit, Finschhafen, Morobe and Mumeng in the Morobe District; Kerowagi, Kundiawa, Chuave, Lufa, Henganofi, Okapa, Kainantu and Gembogl in the Eastern Highlands District; Wapenamunda, Wabag, Minj, Laiagam and Tambul in the Western Highlands District; Pomio, Taliligap, Talasea, Kendrian and Cape Hoskins in the New Britain District; Namatanai in the New Ireland District; and Konga, Buin, Kieta, Boku and Teop in the Bougainville District.

Patrols involving 3,160 days in the field by professional officers and 40,337 days by trained indigenous assistants were carried out and contact was made with most of the rural population. Day visits by expatriate staff totalled 5,542 and by indigenous staff 11,434.

Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organization and Marketing. To cater for the considerable expansion of commercial production by indigenous farmers throughout the Territory, a series of major marketing projects has been organized on an area basis in various districts by the special Marketing Section set up within the Division of Extension and Marketing. The projects are integrated with the work on rural organization and marketing being carried out in connexion with such organizations as rural progress societies, co-operative societies, and local government councils, and allow the development of individual enterprise within their framework. The following projects have been established:

(a) *Finschhafen Project.* This project is based on the operations of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society Ltd., which has continued to consolidate its activities in the produce and marketing fields. The Society, whose membership is drawn from all sections of the Finschhafen Sub-district, is organized on co-operative lines and supplies marketing services throughout the sub-district, including sea transport for coffee and copra; it also operates a wholesale and retail distributing service for consumer goods through branch stores. Agricultural extension activities at field level are integrated with the work of the society to develop coffee pulping and copra curing techniques. A produce committee is established by Society rule, and by including agricultural extension and co-operative officers in its membership, provides managerial control over all produce marketing.

(b) *Inland Sepik Project.* This project has been re-organized and the four societies now handle rice. A project manager at the Bainyik Agricultural Extension Station provides continuous guidance for these societies. An Administration central rice mill is located at the same station to process paddy rice marketed by the societies. Six-hundred and seventy three tons of paddy rice were produced in 1964-65 and some 20 tons of Robusta coffee parchment were purchased by the Administration.

(c) *Tolai Cocoa Project.* The background to this project has been described in earlier reports. It involves the operation by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain of central fermentaries for the processing and marketing of the crop from the very large cacao plantings in the area. The eighteen fermentaries processed 1,863 tons of cacao in 1964-65.

(d) *Asaro-Bena Project.* Since the inception of this project in 1960-61 continuous assistance has been given to coffee, peanut, passionfruit and tobacco production. A programme to improve the quality of coffee has been pursued, village communal pulperies being the latest development. The small tobacco crop has provided excellent opportunities for research in small-holder cultural and curing techniques. Heavy flooding this year, however, affected almost the entire crop area and only 316 pounds of leaf were purchased. Peanut and passionfruit production was encouraged, but in the case of peanuts there was little response from growers despite attractive prices.

(e) *Chimbu Project.* This is an extension of the Asaro-Bena activities. Harvests of tobacco have been marketed while a number of village coffee pulperies have been promoted.

(f) *Atzera Peanut Project.* This project embraces an area devoted mainly to the growing of White Spanish peanuts in the upper Markham Valley. Guidance in the growing of peanuts is given by agricultural officers in the area who also assist growers in making sales direct to local and overseas buyers. Several tractors, and other machinery such as ploughs and harrows, are available and are used in the preparation of land in the project area. Plantings are increasing and potential production in the areas under development is at present estimated at more than 500 tons of kernels a year. The collection and sale of *Centrosema pubescens* seed has been encouraged and a reasonable market for this crop has been established.

(g) *Unggai Coffee Project.* This project is located in the Eastern Highlands District and is associated with the purchase, collection, processing and sale of coffee parchment. Initially sales were made to the Administration but the coffee is now marketed direct to local and overseas buyers.

Continuous attention was also given during the year to other aspects of rural organization and marketing, which have been reported in previous annual reports. In future years many of these activities will probably be included in area projects of the type mentioned above. Brief reference is made to the following:

(a) *Rural Progress Societies.* These continue to play an important part in the economic advancement of the people in that they provide organized groupings into financial societies which can cater for the purchase and disposal of cash crops grown in the area.

(b) *Co-operative Societies.* The main activity of these societies in relation to primary production is copra marketing. However, new societies have been or

are being formed to engage in coffee and cocoa processing and marketing. Continued assistance was provided in the form of training and advice in all areas of the Territory where they operate.

(c) *Local Government Organizations.* The Division of Extension and Marketing continued to maintain close liaison with local government councils on matters affecting rural economic development. Valuable assistance was again given by councils in organizing field days for demonstrations of production techniques for peanuts and coffee.

(d) *Direct Purchase of Cash Crops.* In areas where marketing facilities are either non-existent or ineffective, direct assistance was given to native farmers through the purchase of their crops by extension officers. During 1964-65 crops to the value of £111,241 were purchased in this way, including cacao, coffee, rice, pyrethrum, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. This service provided a particular stimulus to producers in isolated and undeveloped areas.

Land Settlement Projects. The aim of these projects, a series of which is being established in suitable localities, is to give advanced farmers an opportunity to develop individual holdings under secure conditions of tenure and at the same time demonstrate to other farmers in tribal areas the advantages of individual tenure.

Land settlement projects at present in operation include central government Administration projects, under which Administration land is subdivided and leased to indigenous agriculturalists and land tenure conversion projects, under which tenure of native owned land which has been subdivided and allocated by the group is converted under the Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance to individual registered titles in fee simple. A third type, local government projects, under which Administration land was leased to a Local Government Council, sub-divided and subleased to members of the Council, has been discontinued.

Settlers continued to make good progress with the development of their blocks under the guidance of full-time agricultural extension staff.

Operation of Mechanization Services. Services to rural producers in regard to both cultivation and processing equipment were maintained by mechanical equipment inspectors located at Madang (Madang District), Lae (Morobe District)—from which point two inspectors serve the Morobe and Highlands Districts—and Rabaul (New Britain District). Regional services are provided from Rabaul for the islands lying to the north of New Guinea. These indigenous apprentices are being trained in all aspects involving processing and cultivation equipment.

Produce Inspection Service. All copra and cacao for export is inspected at Lae, Madang, Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul and Kabakaul (near Rabaul) and inspections are also made in the Bougainville District as necessary.

Government Plantations. There are no commercial plantations operated by the Administration in the Trust Territory.

Central Processing Facilities. The operation of the processing facilities mentioned in previous annual reports was continued; these included coffee-hulling centres at Goroka, Mount Hagen, and Lae, a rice-milling centre at

Bainyik and a peanut-hulling plant at Goroka. Tobacco drying and grading facilities have been established at Goroka and ten assemblage, grading and packing centres constructed in the Highlands region.

To cater for the new pyrethrum industry, baling centres were this year established at Mount Hagen, Wabag, Wapenamanda, Laiagam, Goroka, Kerowaghi, Kundiawa, Gembogl, Lufa, Chuave and Hengnofi.

Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration

Consultation is maintained through such organizations as co-operative and rural progress societies and local government councils, and with political representatives. Indigenous participation in the administration of the agricultural programmes is being increased through the increasing employment of New Guineans as research and extension assistants in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while one of the main aims of the higher-level training referred to above is to produce qualified indigenous officers who can be recruited to higher positions in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People

No part of the Territory is subject to famine. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, assisted by the Department of District Administration, maintains an active programme designed to raise the level and improve the quality of food production in indigenous agriculture. The most important aspect of nutritional improvement is to increase the supply of protein in communities where the diet is deficient in it.

Special food production problems and the corrective action being taken have been described above in the section on *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Control of Indigenous Production

Indigenous farmers are not subject to any kind of compulsion or restriction in regard to crop production. The Administrator has power under the Native Administration Regulations to compel the planting and cultivation of crops in an area declared to be liable to famine or scarcity, but in practice recourse to compulsion is not necessary. In the case of industries where overall provisions or regulations aimed at the control of plant and animal disease exist, indigenous inhabitants are required to observe the same measures as other producers, e.g. the registration of cacao trees, animal disease control measures (particularly in relation to pigs) and internal quarantine measures restricting the distribution of seed and planting material. There are no measures of the latter type applicable specially to indigenous producers.

Although no special measures of compulsion exist, indigenous farmers are influenced, as far as possible, not to engage in industries which are unsuited, for environmental or other reasons, to the areas which they occupy. The specific district agricultural development programmes for indigenous farmers, referred to above, are aimed at minimizing unsatisfactory developments of this nature.

(c) WATER RESOURCES

The rainfall of the Territory is described under *Climate* in Chapter 1 of Part 1 of this Report. Because of the generally heavy and well-distributed rainfall there have

been no major water conservation or irrigation projects. Irrigation is practised on a small scale in a number of farming and agricultural ventures.

Small hydro-electric plants are operated at Mount Hagen, Goroka, Bulolo and Wau. The plant at Goroka supplies power for a passionfruit pulping factory and also for small-scale coffee processing, as well as providing domestic and commercial power and lighting. The plants at Bulolo and Wau provide electric power for use in milling of timber and the manufacture of plywood. Hydro-electric power is also used on a small scale by a number of missions and landholders. Planning has begun for the construction of the Territory's first large scale hydro-electric project at a site near Kainantu on the Upper Ramu River.

CHAPTER 4

LIVESTOCK

Administrative Organization

Administration of animal industry is the responsibility of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. The Division maintains quarantine programmes and internal and external supervision over stock movements, provides a clinical and advisory veterinary service to private stock owners and plans and conducts programmes for the control and eradication of diseases and pests. It also provides an animal husbandry advisory service and has established stations for breeding livestock for distribution, for demonstrating proved methods of station management and animal husbandry, and for experimental work in pasture improvement, animal production and the comparison of performance of animals under various conditions.

An additional station was established during the year following the purchase of a private grazing property at Korofeigu in the Eastern Highlands District. The following six stations were in operation during the year:

New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Morobe District;

Animal Industry Centre, Goroka;

Eastern Highlands Livestock Station, Korofeigu;

Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River;

Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul; and

Animal Industry Centre, Lae (a quarantine and introduction centre, regional store and staging camp for other animal industry stations).

The work of these stations and centres is supported by laboratories at Port Moresby which serve both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua and are equipped to handle all aspects of parasitology, bacteriology and pathology.

Types of Stock

The principal types of livestock are cattle, owned mainly by Europeans, and pigs, owned mainly by the indigenous inhabitants. Other types of stock maintained are horses, donkeys, goats, sheep and chickens.

Pigs. In most areas the pig population is quite large, particularly in the highlands.

The pig is not a native of the Territory, but probably accompanied early population movements from Asia and the islands to the north; however, it seems more closely related to the European type of pig, *Sus scrofa*, than to the types of pigs found in Malaya or other south-east Asian countries. It has been named a separate species, *Sus papuensis*.

Two types of husbandry are practised—open range grazing, in which breeding and management in general are but loosely controlled, and housing, in which pigs sometimes share the same dwelling as their owners. Pigs in the latter category are usually better cared for. As the pig is regarded primarily as an indication of wealth and is used mainly for ceremonial purposes, pig meat contributes very little to the diet of the people.

At the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, farmer trainees from the Extension Centre, Goroka, are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training.

At four centres in the Eastern Highlands District the Administration has established sites where the villagers may bring their sows to be mated with pure-bred boars at a nominal charge. Mobile stalls have been constructed to enable boars to be taken into villages in other areas.

At the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, and the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, pigs are bred for distribution to villagers to improve the quality of local pigs. During the year, 905 breeding animals were distributed from these piggeries, most being sold to indigenous people for an average price of £10 each.

To prevent the spread of the disease anthrax present in the highlands and in the Sepik District, movement of pigs from these areas to other parts of the Territory is restricted.

Cattle. Importation of cattle into New Guinea began in the last decade of the nineteenth century and proceeded intermittently until the 1939-45 war. Cattle were imported to work on plantations and as a source of fresh meat for plantation personnel; the grazing of animals on plantations was also an economic method of keeping down secondary growth. Cattle are still kept on plantations for these purposes, but with the gradual establishment of the pastoral industry on a commercial basis this subsidiary form of cattle raising has decreased in importance. In most areas, natural grasslands can be improved appreciably through careful management and in selected areas a carrying capacity of two beasts an acre has been achieved for much of the year. Introduced pasture species are as yet of little significance in livestock management, though most graziers have planted small areas of some of the more important tropical species. Approximately 86,000 acres have been taken up as pastoral leases and a substantial increase in the cattle population should result from their development.

At the 30th June 1965 there were 30,699 head of cattle and 852 buffaloes in the Territory.

The quality of stock is quite good but the quantity is inadequate and locally killed beef supplies only a part of the Territory's requirements. The importation of cattle from Australia is being encouraged by the granting of

freight subsidies for animals of above average quality. In 1964-65, 944 head of cattle were imported into New Guinea under this scheme. Included in this number were 535 Zebu cross heifers and 37 Zebu cross bulls for the Markham Valley, near Lae; 195 Droughtmaster heifers and six bulls for the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap; and 200 Shorthorn heifers, 23 Red Poll heifers, four Red Poll bulls and one Africander bull for the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River. These cattle will be used in breeding programmes aimed at producing cattle suited to Territory conditions.

Beef Shorthorn-Africander cross-breds and Droughtmaster (Shorthorn-Brahman cross-breds) are run on the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, while the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, carries beef Shorthorns, beef Shorthorn-Africander cross-breds and Red Polls. Stock purchased with the Eastern Highlands Livestock Station, Korofeigu, are mainly beef Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus with some Brahman cross-breds. The Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, carries Australian Illawarra-Shorthorn cattle, and the herd at the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul (Rabaul), consists mainly of Jersey cattle.

The dairying industry, though small, is soundly based and standards of hygiene and management are high. Dairies are established near the main towns of the Territory where there are ready markets for dairy products and no transport difficulties. This type of dairying development is limited, however, by the availability of suitable land close to the towns. The further development of the industry will depend to some extent on the availability of suitable land in the less settled areas and on the solution of the problems of marketing and transportation of dairy products from such areas.

A dairy cattle improvement programme has been established on departmental stations in Rabaul and Goroka, based upon the production per lactation of cows in these herds. Bull calves from the highest producing cows are being retained for sale to raise the standard of Territory cattle. Although Jersey cattle do not seem to be adversely affected by the Territory's tropical climate, the Administration has introduced for observation Sindhi and Schiwal cross-breds which may prove better suited to the tropical conditions.

Many indigenous consumers are becoming aware of the advantages of using animal protein, particularly milk protein, for infants.

Of the native-owned cattle, approximately 850 head in 86 herds are in the Morobe District. The three pilot projects in the Eastern Highlands for the introduction of cattle to the native village economy were successful, and additional projects have been established in the Eastern and Western Highlands. There are now 101 projects stocked with 779 head of cattle in the highlands.

Construction of the Administration's central abattoir at Lae was begun early in the year. This abattoir, which will provide slaughtering facilities for beef producers of the Wau-Bulolo area, the Markham and Ramu valleys and part of the Eastern Highlands District, is designed to allow for possible expansion to handle smallgoods manufacture, snap-freezing and canning as the need develops.

Other Livestock

Horses. Horses are held at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, and the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and a few on the animal industry centres at Goroka and Kurakakaul. Efforts are being made to improve the type of stock horse used in the pastoral industry by the use of thoroughbred stallions imported by the Administration and the introduction of a freight subsidy scheme to encourage the importation of stud and above average breeding horses.

During the year twelve horses, including one Arab stallion, were imported.

Poultry. During the year, 80,563 day-old chickens, 465 day-old ducklings and 25 day-old turkey poultts were imported into the Territory mainly for commercial poultry farmers located near the larger towns. At the Animal Industry Centres at Lae and Goroka day-old chickens were reared to ten weeks of age for sale to villagers. Four thousand five hundred and six ten-week-old birds were distributed during the year.

Research

Research has continued into pasture problems. Species introduction plots are established on all animal industry stations and on selected private properties. All animal industry stations have planted increased acreage of improved pasture, and fertilizer trials are being made to determine whether there are soil deficiencies.

Many species have been planted in trial plots to observe their production. The grasses which have shown most promise to date are Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*), elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) para grass (*Brachiaria mutica*) and molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora*). These have been planted in mixed pastures with the vine legumes *Centrosema pubescens*, *Pueraria phaseoloides* and *Calopogonium mucunoides*.

Control of Pests and Diseases

To minimize the risk of spreading pests and diseases the Administration maintains a strict control over the movement of stock.

Screw-worm fly strike, cattle tick, tuberculosis and brucellosis are the only serious diseases affecting the cattle population. Eradication programmes are being extended and the measures taken to combat these diseases are meeting with success. Large areas have been completely cleansed of tick and the control of screw-worm fly by the use of insecticides has greatly reduced the incidence of strike.

Efforts are being made to eradicate tuberculosis, and most cattle in the major cattle-raising areas have been tested. During 1964-65, 54 reactors, 34 of whom were recently imported, were detected in six herds, but only in one was tuberculosis confirmed. The number of reactors showing no signs of tuberculosis is causing some concern and is being further investigated.

The incidence of the disease over the last five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Properties tested	Properties affected	Animals tested	Reactors	Per cent reactors
1960-61	57	6	8,687	18	0.21
1961-62	43	1	7,312	3	0.041
1962-63	156	8	11,700	9	0.077
1963-64	156	Nil	13,786	Nil	Nil
1964-65	229	6	13,571	54	0.39

During the year 15,539 cattle were tested for brucellosis the incidence of which, during the past five years, has been as follows:

Year	Number tested	Reactors	Per cent
1960-61	6,374	12	0.19
1961-62	3,438	Nil	Nil
1962-63	10,668	24	0.225
1963-64	10,105	5	0.049
1964-65	15,539	52	0.334

One hundred and ninety properties were tested in 1964-65, compared with 152 in 1963-64. Despite widespread testing, reactors were found only in the Madang District, where 50 reactors were found in one herd, and in the Sepik District where two reactors were found.

The vaccination of village pigs against the atypical anthrax found in pigs in the Territory has continued and the Australian vaccines used have proved efficient in preventing the disease and halting outbreaks. In the Highlands Districts 27,201 pigs were vaccinated.

In 1964, following an outbreak of swine fever in Australia, the importation into the Territory from Australia of all pigs and pig meats—fresh, salted and canned—was prohibited except for certain canned meats complying with the quarantine requirements. The prohibition was removed in December 1964, following the successful eradication of the disease from Australia.

The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby provides diagnoses on specimens forwarded from areas in the Territory of New Guinea.

Extension Activity

Steady progress is being made in the training of local people in stock management and indigenous stockmen and herders are employed on Administration Livestock Stations. Farmer trainees at the extension centre at Goroka are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training; at the end of their training they are given an opportunity to buy animals from the stud herd to take back to their villages where they can manage them in conformity with the practices they have learned.

During the year eighty-two trainees attended the Cattle Husbandry School at Baiyer River. The course of six months is designed to assist the villagers in the better management of their cattle projects.

FISHERIES

Administrative Organization

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of fishing activities through the Division of Fisheries.

Legislation

The legislation of the Territory, which provides for the protection and use of the fishing resources and the control and regulation of fishing by a licensing system, is contained mainly in the *Fisheries Ordinance* 1922-1938, the *Pearl Fisheries Act* 1952-1953 and the *Fisheries Act* 1952-1959 of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the regulations made under this legislation.

The export of fish and fish products is controlled under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Ordinance* 1952, and in the Exports (Fish) Regulations 1953, made under these two Ordinances. Fish handling and processing are controlled under the *Pure Food Ordinance* 1952-1957, and Regulations.

Resources

Territorial waters contain a great variety of fish species. Relatively few are of importance as food and only a small number are harmful.

In the estuaries and rivers, eels, catfish, perch-like fish and barramundi are found, and during certain seasons, when the rivers are not too high, river mullet go upstream. On the shallow reefs, parrot fish, wrasses and surgeon fish are plentiful. Deep offshore reefs contain paradise fish and many kinds of snapper and sweetlips, including a red bass and the emperor or government bream.

Spanish mackerel, pike and tuna are often taken by towing lines. One particular species, the dogtooth tuna, is found almost exclusively in deep entrances to reefs. The open sea sometimes abounds in yellow fin tuna, and sail-fish, dolphin fish and sharks are also seen.

The narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) frequent territorial waters throughout the year, but are concentrated in schools large enough for commercial fishing only from August to November.

There is some commercial trolling for the two species of the sea pike or barracuda (*Sphyræna* sp.) and for reef fish, mainly the coral trout.

In the rivers of the Gazelle Peninsula and those discharging on the northwest coast of New Britain, white-bait (*Gobiidae* family) often run in large numbers during the period of the new moon and large quantities may be taken when they school near the river mouths.

Crayfish are plentiful in shallow reef waters on the northern coast of New Ireland. They are present throughout most of the year and are generally captured by indigenous fisherman by spearing and by hand.

Shell. Trochus, green snail, goldlip and other species of shell-fish are found in commercial quantities on most of the reefs.

Catch and Marketing

Many of the coastal and island people are actively engaged in organized fishing and catches surplus to their own needs are normally used to barter with the hinterland people or sold at town markets. There is one commercial fishing venture based on Rabaul and one on Lae. Better equipment and techniques are continuing to improve catches and more fish are being produced for cash sale by organized village groups. Three vessels with refrigerated holds transport those species in demand from village fishing groups to the principal towns.

Shell fishing is almost entirely in the hands of indigenous fishermen.

The principal marine products exported are trochus shell and green snail shell. Exports, especially of trochus, have declined in recent years because of the fall in prices resulting from the introduction of synthetic resins in the manufacture of articles formerly made from shell. The bêche-de-mer fishing has shown little improvement and the amount prepared for export is small.

The quantity and value of fishery exports are given in Appendix X.

Fisheries Development and Research

The main points of the Fisheries Action Plan were published in the 1956-57 Report.

At the marine biological station at Kanudi, near Port Moresby, Papua, training in modern fishing techniques using synthetic netting materials continued under the direction of three European technical officers. Experiments in the design of fish nets and traps suited to local needs are also conducted at the station and the standard of gear being developed for local use continues to rise. In addition to the design and construction of trawl nets, crayfish traps, large mesh nets, beach seines and fish traps, some success has been achieved in the quick and cheap building construction of twelve-foot fishing tenders using local materials and this work is being expanded as a boat repair service with plans to build larger craft.

Pond Fisheries. Since their introduction in 1954 *Tilapia mossambica* have thrived in ponds and natural swamps in lowland areas and fish of up to two and a half pounds in weight are not uncommon. At higher altitudes, however, the growth rate, though not the breeding rate, decreases and few fish weighing more than half a pound have been recorded.

Two important species of pond-cultured tropical fish, *Trichogaster pectoralis* and *Osphronemus gouramy*, have been introduced under both highland and lowland conditions. The altitude of Dobel (5,500 feet) has proved too great for the fish to breed, but in the lowland areas the growth of the giant gouramy in small fertilized ponds is excellent.

The Cantonese and Singapore varieties of carp which were introduced during 1959-60 are both well established. Both have grown well at Dobel and would appear to be ideally suited to pond culture under highland conditions, although breeding is not sufficient to ensure propagation on a large scale. Some fry have been distributed throughout the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts where much interest has been shown in pond fisheries.

Recently, in an experiment to control weeds in ponds, an additional freshwater species, the grass carp *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, was introduced.

Handbook of New Guinea Fishes. A handbook, being prepared by the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization at Cronulla, Sydney, is expected to be published in December 1965. In addition to fishes of Papua and New Guinea the book will include information about fish from neighbouring waters.

Training

Courses conducted by the Fisheries Division for fishery assistants take a minimum period of three years and cover a study of fish and shell species and the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of different types of fishing gear, seamanship and fishing operations. Part of the shore training is carried out at the Kanudi marine biological station with additional sea and field work at other locations.

Those who pass their examination may proceed to more complex training leading to qualifications which will enable them to give instruction in villages on fishing methods and the preparation of fish for market, to take charge of station and field work, to design and operate new gear and to manage fishing vessels up to 60 feet in length.

Depending on the qualifications they obtain, fishery assistants are stationed at various places in the Territory where they can best assist local fishermen, or are attached to technical personnel for survey work.

Nine fishery assistants from the Trust Territory have qualified as fishery field workers and are now carrying out fisheries work in various parts of the Territory.

At 30th June 1965 twelve New Guineans were in training.

CHAPTER 6

FORESTS

General

Forests cover more than 70 per cent of the total area of the Territory and vary in type from the swamp and lowland forests of the coastal plain to alpine vegetation and moss forests. The lowland forests contain most of the readily accessible millable timber. Although there are large areas of good forests in mid-montane regions between 1,500 feet and 7,000 feet altitude, access to this timber is difficult except in the Bulolo Valley which is connected by a good road to the port of Lae.

Generally the coastal forests are very complex in structure, but there are substantial areas of the foothill forests in Northern New Guinea where a *Dipterocarp* (*Anisoptera polyandra*) forms a considerable proportion of the stand.

Legislation

Forestry legislation consists of the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 and *Forestry Regulations* which provide for the protection and management of forests, timber reserves and

forest produce, acquisition of land and timber rights, the issue of timber permits and licences, control of exports and the collection of fees and royalties. Control of forestry diseases and pests is provided for under quarantine legislation. There were no amendments to the legislation during the year.

Under the provisions of the *Forestry Ordinance* the Department of Forests controls two types of land:

- (a) land purchased by the Administration, which may be sub-divided into:
 - (i) territorial forests—dedicated and declared for perpetual management;
 - (ii) timber reserves;
 - (iii) land purchased for forestry purposes, but for various reasons not yet classified or dedicated as a territorial forest or timber reserve; and
 - (iv) land purchased for non-forestry purposes such as agriculture, but which is under forest (removal of timber from such land is regulated by means of timber permits and licences); and
- (b) land over which timber rights only have been purchased. The purchase of timber rights permits controlled timber removal, the land being declared Administration land for the purposes of the *Forestry Ordinance*.

The conditions under which land may be acquired by the Administration for forestry and other purposes are described in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part.

Policy

The development and management of the forest resources involves:

- (i) protection of forests;
- (ii) reforestation by establishment of new plantations and silvicultural treatment to ensure natural regeneration of harvested forest areas intended to be managed as perpetual forests;
- (iii) experimental afforestation;
- (iv) research to improve existing techniques;
- (v) supervision of sawmilling activities in the Territory;
- (vi) provision of services of botanical investigation and identification; and
- (vii) investigation to demarcate timber stands of economic importance and compilation of detailed working plans for those forests set aside for the production of timber.

The average population density of the Territory, estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen persons per square mile, is comparatively low and consequently very large areas of forest are still untouched. Efforts are being made to direct expansion of the timber industry into areas most likely to be soon brought under cultivation. This will not only ensure profitable use of the timber on such areas, but will also allow other areas to remain untouched until the location of permanent reserves has been decided. It will allow time also for the development of satisfactory silvicultural techniques for the management of such forests.

Where forest land is more suited to agricultural development than to permanent forestry, timber rights only may be acquired if the agricultural development is to be

carried out by indigenous owners. In such cases the granting of timber concessions ensures that the timber is used and not wasted in land clearing operations.

Permits and Licences. Forty-six permits covering 506,194 acres and thirteen licences covering 23,949 acres were current at 30th June 1965.

Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants. The attitude of the indigenous inhabitants is generally favourable to the granting of timber concessions. They realise that the establishment of substantial milling and logging operations in their respective areas leads to the development of better access facilities and provides opportunities for marketing cash crops and also for employment. Only in one case, after timber rights were acquired with the unanimous consent of the people concerned, has there been any subsequent expression of dissatisfaction.

Undisturbed high quality forests generally occur in sparsely populated areas where the effects of shifting cultivation and fires are not marked. After purchase of land rights in such areas the remaining agricultural land is more than adequate for the present and future needs of the indigenous population. In densely populated areas, timber rights only are purchased and the granting of timber permits or licences has caused no displacement of population.

The opening of forest industries does, however, create opportunities of employment which attract workers from densely to lightly populated areas. Where small timber concessions are granted in densely populated areas (e.g. Eastern and Western Highlands) the indigenous people have opportunities for local employment and a source of income from the resulting commercial enterprise.

Forest Service

The forestry policy of the Territory is administered by the Department of Forests with headquarters in Port Moresby. The Trust Territory is divided into two regions, with regional headquarters, each under the control of a Senior Forestry Officer, at Lae and Rabaul. The Division of Botany has its headquarters in Lae.

The Territorial forest service began with the appointment of two trained foresters in 1938; it was re-established after the war and has gradually been built up by recruitment of qualified staff. More than three-quarters of the present staff of the Department of Forests are stationed in the Territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, through its Division of Forest Products, has continued to give valuable technical advice on forestry matters including identification of wood samples and determination of the properties and end uses of various species.

Forestry stations and research centres and nurseries are established at Bulolo, Wau and Lae in the Morobe District, Goroka in the Eastern Highlands District and Keravat in the New Britain District. Administration forestry officers are permanently stationed at Cape Hoskins and Wewak to supervise the exploitation of the timber stands in those areas.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment. Over the next three years it is proposed to recruit thirty-five overseas officers, mainly in the professional field and to add to the salaried staff 180 Papuans and New Guineans, at least thirty-five of whom will have received formal training to sub-professional level at the Forestry School, Bulolo.

Five overseas and seventeen local officers were added to the salaried staff during the year.

Training. Professional officers (foresters) are generally recruited under a cadet training scheme. The course consists of two years of basic science at an Australian university and two years at the Department of Forestry, Australian National University, Canberra.

Cadets undertake field work during the university vacations. Candidates are selected from students who have qualified for admission to a university science course in forestry, have shown an aptitude for forestry work and are medically fit. Nine students are at present in training. Sixteen cadets have graduated since the scheme came into operation.

The permanent buildings for the Forestry School, Bulolo, were almost completed during 1964-1965 and were occupied in June 1965. The estimated cost of the school which provides living and classroom accommodation of a very high standard, research and sporting facilities and accommodation for teaching staff, is £150,00.

Although in the past years students for the Forestry School were recruited from among Administration Servants of lower educational standard, the availability of suitably qualified candidates this year indicates that in future it will be possible to select students from school leavers with an educational standard of Form II or above for the two year course.

The two-year course concentrates on forest surveying, forest botany, timber identification, silviculture and forest mensuration, with excursions into various parts of Papua and New Guinea for practical work in silviculture, botany and utilization. Background courses are given in geology, meteorology, soil science, ecology, plant physiology, forest management, economics, utilization and protection. General studies in English expression and mathematics form part of the curriculum and special short courses, such as health and hygiene, are conducted by specialists from departments other than the Department of Forests.

Teaching staff at 30th June 1965 comprised two professional and two sub-professional overseas officers; five Papuans and one New Guinean were in the second year of their course and three Papuans, five New Guineans and three students from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate were in the first year. Students are encouraged to handle their affairs through elected committees.

The first graduates from the Forestry School, two New Guineans and six Papuans, successfully completed their course in November 1964, and now form part of a resource survey team using helicopters in forest assessment surveys.

A six months' course, specializing in forest utilization, was conducted during the year at Oomsis and Bulolo for persons with limited educational qualifications. Four Papuans and eight New Guineans successfully completed this course and were engaged by the Department of Forests as forestry assistants.

Similar courses, specializing in different aspects of Departmental activities, will be conducted in future years.

Four apprentices are receiving training in carpentry at the Department's utilization workshop in Port Moresby.

Silviculture

The rate of silvicultural operations is determined by the area of land dedicated to permanent Territorial forest and the rate of harvesting of timber on that area. Silvicultural techniques are being developed for application to all areas likely to be brought under permanent management as Territorial forests.

Planned reforestation of suitable areas supplemented by natural regeneration is being continued. This involves the replacement of mid-montane *Araucaria* forest with pure stands of *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine) and *Araucaria hunsteinii* (klinki pine) and of mixed lowland rain forest with *Tectona grandis* (teak) and *Eucalyptus deglupta* (kamerere) forest. Experimental work has indicated that the native *Araucaria* species and several exotic pine and eucalyptus species are capable of doing well on high grasslands.

The principal silvicultural activities during the year were at Bulolo and Wau in the Morobe District and at Kerevat in the New Britain District, on areas from which timber has been harvested for the plywood manufacturing industry and for local sawmilling.

At 30th June 1965, departmental plantings at Goroka totalled 100 acres of pine and eucalyptus species, at Bulolo-Wau 9,988 acres of hoop and klinki pine with 39 acres of miscellaneous species and at Kerevat 2,233 acres mainly of teak, kamerere, balsa and terminalia species. This represents an increase of 1,446 acres for the year.

Six miles of road suitable for vehicular traffic were constructed in the plantation in the Bulolo-Wau area, and three quarters of a mile in the Kerevat plantation area.

Rainfall at Bulolo was 57.82 inches, compared with the average of 63.73 inches, and at Kerevat 97.76 inches, compared with the average 113.91 inches.

Natural Regeneration

The area under natural regeneration at Kerevat has increased to 2,330 acres at various stages of development.

Nurseries

At the Bulolo and Wau nurseries, which cater for the *Araucaria* planting programme, 1,010,000 seedlings of hoop pine and klinki pine were raised in addition to 3,000 seedlings of miscellaneous species. The Kerevat nursery produced 188,000 teak stumps and 12,500 kamerere seedlings.

The nursery at Oomsis produced 52,600 teak stumps and 10,300 seedlings of other species. At Goroka, 523,000 seedlings, mainly of eucalyptus species, were produced for extension purposes and to provide planting stock for future years. At minor nurseries in the Madang and Sepik Districts, 26,400 seedlings of various species were raised.

Extension

Considerable interest in tree planting has developed at the village level. At nurseries established at strategic points regular field days are held for local government councillors and other interested people. Short formal training periods in nursery techniques were attended by about 150 village representatives during the year. Seeds and seedlings are supplied free and during the year some 250,000 seedlings were distributed.

Research

The silvicultural research programme has been further expanded and work undertaken was as follows:

- (i) trees in the plantation yield plots at Bulolo and Kerevat were all remeasured. Trends of growth are now fairly well established;
- (ii) thinning trials using basal area as the controlled variable were maintained in hoop pine at Bulolo and in teak and kamerere at Kerevat. The teak plots were thinned during the year;
- (iii) methods of controlling termite infestation in the natural forest and in the hoop pine plantations at Bulolo were investigated. The effects of previous control treatments were studied;
- (iv) work on the establishment of hoop pine and klinki pine seed orchards continued at Bulolo. Seed was collected from several of the mature parent trees for use in one-parent progeny trials, and investigations were commenced into grafting techniques with klinki pine;
- (v) grafting of teak continued in the teak seed orchard at Kerevat. Some grafts have begun flowering and a small seed collection will take place early in 1965-66. Seed for further provenance trials was received from a number of countries and seed was collected from superior parent trees for one-parent progeny trials;
- (vi) species trials continued with *Pinus* spp. in grassland at Bulolo and Wau, and were begun at Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands and in the Markham Valley, a lowland area. Several establishment techniques were tested; and
- (vii) exchange of seed with other countries continued and a variety of species was introduced and tested, mainly in the Highlands.

The Division of Utilization, with the co-operation of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, has continued to investigate possible utilization of the various forest species.

As a result of research in previous years, compulsory preservation of all timber used in government building construction was introduced.

Principal research projects undertaken during the year included:

- (a) examination of effects of the application of preservatives to the treatment of pole and pile timbers;

- (b) testing of the natural resistance of local species to attack by marine organisms;
- (c) equilibrium moisture content tests on both Australian and local species; and
- (d) testing of air seasoning of local species.

The results of investigations into log grading and the establishment of grading rules for local hardwood logs have been prepared for publication.

Following earlier investigations into the possibility of developing a rattan cane industry the Department of Forests is giving attention to various technical aspects which would assist its establishment and is co-operating with the Department of Trade and Industry in the development of markets in Australia and other countries of the region.

Utilization

The history of the utilization of the Territory's forests has been briefly stated in earlier reports.

Increased utilization of forest trees, particularly species previously unused, has resulted from the introduction of compulsory preservative treatment of timbers used for government buildings.

Improvements to means of access within the Territory are bringing more forest areas within economic reach, while clearing operations accompanying expanding agricultural development are increasing the supply of timber for the local market and for export.

As a result, the indigenous population in areas of closer contact and particularly in the Morobe, New Britain and Sepik Districts, are using more sawn timber in their own building programmes and are taking advantage of the opportunities for employment in the sawmilling and logging activities near their home localities.

The Department of Forests' five year forestry programme was reassessed in terms of the report of the Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The present aim is to increase annual production to 160,000,000 super feet by 1966-67, an approximate increase of 1,500 per cent since 1950-51.

Capital works, on which a high proportion of the Commonwealth grant is spent, have provided the main market for the sawmilling industry and as any timber surplus to local needs can be sold overseas, there has been no need to protect the local industry from adverse price fluctuations. To assist the sawmilling and plywood industries to amortize their heavy establishment costs during their early years, a small measure of protection has been given to them by the customs tariff.

The bulk of the plywood produced in the Territory and an increasing quantity of timber in both log and lumber forms are now exported. This increase is associated with an increase in the number of species which overseas importers are prepared to accept.

Royalties are paid into general revenue and are not specifically used for the benefit of the sawmilling industry. Nevertheless, as part of the Administration's policy of balanced development, decisions on road construction have been largely influenced by the need to provide access to forest areas, and expenditures on reforestation, which are aimed at ensuring a permanent supply of raw materials for the sawmilling industry, have been substantial.

Harvesting and Marketing. Log timber harvested during the year totalled 89,743,107 super feet full volume. The total value of all forest production is estimated to have exceeded £4,000,000.

Sawmills. Output from sawmills during the year exceeded 25,000,000 super feet of sawn timber. The cut of coniferous material for the year, mainly from Bulolo and Wau, exceeded 21,000,000 super feet of log. There were 51 mills in the Territory of which eleven cut more than 10,000 super feet per shift.

Plywood and Veneers. Twenty-six million, eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two ($\frac{3}{16}$ inch basis) square feet of plywood were produced during 1964-65. Total production of veneer at Bulolo and Lae was 128,136,053 square feet ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch basis) of which 123,785,939 square feet was used in the production of plywood at Bulolo.

Exports. The value and quantity of timber products exported from the Territory for the period under review will be found at Appendix VII Table 4.

Surveys and Acquisitions

Timber rights were purchased during the year over twenty-eight areas totalling 128,102 acres, comprising thirteen areas totalling 24,731 acres in the Morobe District, eight areas totalling 92,800 acres in the New Britain District, four areas totalling 7,310 acres in the Western Highlands District, two areas totalling 801 acres in the Eastern Highlands District and one area of 2,460 acres in the Manus District. The timber rights period expired over 518 acres and two areas totalling 1,152 acres were excised from existing timber rights purchase areas. One area of 3,430 acres was added to the Territory Forest Estate, and three areas totalling 777 acres were set aside for forestry purposes.

Survey work carried out included the preliminary investigation of 3,500,000 acres, forest assessment covering 1,900,000 acres, 3,664 acres of sample plots, 146 miles of boundary survey, 28 miles of road (twelve permanent), 845 miles of strip lines, 3,100 miles of reconnaissance survey and ten miles of compass theodolite traverse. A helicopter was used extensively for forest assessment surveys and reconnaissance in the Bougainville and the New Britain Districts.

Forest Botany

Development of the botanical reserve at Lae has continued with further introductions of exotic and indigenous plants. Special emphasis has been placed on the introduction of forest tree species.

Four parts of the Foresters' Manual of New Guinea trees have now been published. Part 1 deals with the *Combretaceae*, Part 2, *Sterculiaceae*, Part 3, *Sapindaceae*, Part 4, *Anacardiaceae*. Parts 5 to 8 to appear in one volume were at the press at 30th June 1965.

The new Territory herbarium at Lae was occupied during 1965. Sir George Taylor, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, a member of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Visiting Committee for Tropical Herbaria, declared the herbarium open. The collections are now housed in modern, fire-resistant steel cabinets and are readily accessible to research workers. There were approximately



Seed-stock for reforestation is collected from superior trees.



An area cleared for reforestation at Bulolo.

The timber industry is highly mechanized using helicopters in survey, chain saws and diesel plant in logging operations and modern plywood manufacturing equipment. In all these fields, and in timber stevedoring for export, New Guineans are taking an important part. The 13 per cent of the adult indigenous male population now in the cash wage earning sector includes 3,323 in the timber industry.



Klinki pine seedlings are kept tubed for about twelve months before final planting out.



In the Bulolo area, hoop and klinki pine are being planted exclusively to establish stands of high commercial value.



Modern logging equipment adapted for use in the rugged topography and dense growth facilitates the transport of logs to the mill.



The Bulolo ply-mill employed over 450 people and produced over 26,000,000 square feet of standard and marine plywood during the year.

6,900 additions to the herbarium specimens during the year, bringing the number to 67,900 sheets, of which 60 per cent originate in the Territory of New Guinea, 20 per cent in Papua and 20 per cent in south-east Asia and the south-west Pacific region. Over 8,843 specimens were distributed to overseas herbaria including those at Brisbane, Sydney, Bogor, Singapore, London, Leiden and Harvard. In exchange 4,963 specimens were received.

CHAPTER 7

MINERAL RESOURCES

Gold, with silver and in some instances minor quantities of platinum and osmiridium associated, is the only mineral product of the Territory. Most of the gold is won from the Wau-Bulolo area in the Morobe District by dredging, ground sluicing and other alluvial mining methods and, in the case of the mangano-calcite lodes near Wau, by open-cut mining.

Alluvial gold is produced by many small groups of native miners from localities widely scattered throughout the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Production by indigenous miners has risen to 22 per cent of the total mineral production.

Occurrences of other minerals including copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur and low-grade coal have been reported and investigated, but have not been of sufficient promise to warrant their exploitation.

Oil seepages are also found near the coast in the Sepik District, but exploration which has been carried out in the past has not resulted in the discovery of prospects which would justify drilling.

During the year, one mining company continued prospecting for nickel in the Madang and Morobe Districts, and another prospected for copper mineralization in the Bougainville, New Britain and New Ireland Districts. Diamond drilling was begun by a third company to test for primary gold bearing lodes in the Porgera area of the Western Highlands.

Policy and Legislation

The laws in operation governing mining are the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1963, the *Mining Development Ordinance* 1955-1960, and the regulations made under these Ordinances.

The Mining Ordinance governs prospecting and mining for minerals generally, and provides for the issue of miners' rights, the grant of specified mining tenements, the registration of agreements and the payment of royalty and other fees. It also provides for the appointment of officers to administer the Ordinance, confers powers on wardens and wardens' courts and defines their duties.

Mining operations are permitted on indigenously owned land and alienated land only after a deposit of money has been lodged with the warden to be paid as compensation to the owner of the land for any damage done to the

surface of the land or to any improvements. In the case of indigenously owned land, the consent of the owners must be given where substantial damage is likely to be caused by mining operations.

The Mining Ordinance provides for entry for prospecting purposes on indigenously owned land by the holder of a miner's right and for entry upon alienated land by the holder of an authority issued by a warden.

Under the Ordinance all minerals are reserved to the Administration and royalties and other receipts derived from mining and prospecting are paid into the general revenue of the Territory for the benefit of the inhabitants as a whole.

The Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the operation, development and technical administration of mines. It is concerned with safety and health matters and establishes controls over mining methods, operation of machinery, use of electricity and explosives, sanitation, ventilation and drainage.

The Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance deals with the issue of permits and the granting of licences and leases for the exploration of oil fields. Except with the authority of the Governor-General permits must not cover more than 10,000 square miles, and the area must be reduced progressively to a maximum of 2,500 and 500 square miles at the licence and lease stages respectively.

The Mining Development Ordinance authorizes various forms of assistance to the mining industry, including financial advances on a £1 for £1 basis to persons engaged in developmental mining, assistance for the test drilling of favourable mineral deposits, advances for cross-cutting, drainage or road-making, the establishment of crushing plants and the payment of advances on ores to be marketed outside the Territory. Provision is made for the Administration to undertake any of the above operations where it is considered that to do so would be in the interests of the mining industry.

Royalty. Non-indigenous producers are required to pay royalty at the rate of 1½ per cent of the value of the minerals produced, less certain refining and realizing charges.

Indigenous producers are not required to pay royalty except where the production is derived from land held under mining lease.

In the case of small producers, royalty paid is remissible where the total royalty due in a period of six months does not amount to £15.

While there has been no commercial production of petroleum to date, provision exists for the payment of royalty at the rate of 10 per cent of the gross value of production at the well head.

Total royalty collected during 1964-65 was £6,017, of which amount £470 qualified for refund to small producers.

Administration

The Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines administers the mining legislation through a Division of Mines. The Geological Branch of the Department is staffed by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources who work in close co-operation with the Division of Mines.

Wardens of gold and mineral fields are appointed by the Administrator under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1962 to issue miners' rights, grant and register claims, hear applications and objections in relation to the granting of mining tenements generally, arbitrate mining disputes and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters reserved for decision by him. Decisions of a Warden's Court are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Inspectors of mines are appointed to exercise controls, as prescribed in the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, over the physical operations of mining in matters relating to safety and health, and to perform other duties of a technical nature.

Indigenous inhabitants have all the rights conferred by the Mining Ordinance upon the holder of a miner's right and may take up, use and occupy land for mining purposes as defined by the Ordinance under the same terms and conditions as non-indigenous miners. At the close of the year 360 claims were registered in the names of indigenous miners and a further 522 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims.

A subsidy is payable to small producers, both indigenous and non-indigenous, by the Australian Government. The rate of subsidy this year was £2 8s. a fine ounce, and indigenous miners qualified for payments amounting to £18,242.

The Division of Mines maintains a technical section responsible for the operation of boring plants owned by the Administration and hired at nominal rates to individuals or mining companies for approved development drilling projects. Three diamond drills and three percussion drills have been in operation during the year. The Division also employs field assistants to assist and encourage alluvial gold mining by indigenous people; staff at 30th June 1965, included one senior field assistant and four field assistants.

Training. The Division of Mines employs and undertakes the training of indigenous workers on Administration drilling plants. The minimum educational qualification required is Standard 5. The training course extends over three years and the trainee is taught all the fundamental points of either rotary or percussion drilling techniques. Successful completion of the three-year training course qualifies the employee as a driller's assistant and his progress through the grades in this position depends entirely upon his ability. A Grade 3 driller's assistant would be capable of taking complete charge of an operating rig. Eight employees have completed the training course.

Production

Figures for the annual production and value of minerals produced for the five-year period ended 30th June 1965, are given in Appendix XII.

Gold. Production of gold for the year amounted to 33,704 fine ounces, valued at £526,622, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42,352 fine ounces valued at £661,741. Of the total production for the year 19 per cent (by value) was obtained from dredging operations, 42 per cent from alluvial workings and 39 per cent from lode mining.

Large scale gold production from the discovery of rich alluvial deposits in the Morobe District in 1920. Production was greatly increased in 1930 by the installation of dredges and by 1940 the gold output of the Territory reached 270,000 fine ounces a year. All the known payable dredging areas have now been worked out.

Production from lode mining is carried out on a comparatively small scale at Wau, Edie Creek and Kainantu. The treatment plants recovered 11,523 fine ounces compared with 11,417 fine ounces in the previous year.

Silver. A total of 20,693 fine ounces of silver was produced in association with the production of gold.

Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants

Efforts are made to improve the knowledge of indigenous miners about the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the mining industry and to encourage them to search for and exploit the primary sources of gold and other minerals.

Organized mining for alluvial gold is carried out in the Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Morobe and Western Highlands Districts.

Production of gold and associated silver by indigenous miners in the various districts for the year under review was:

District	Quantity	Value
	Fine oz.	£
Morobe	5,331	84,577
Eastern Highlands	492	7,719
Sepik	777	12,171
Western Highlands	1,000	15,772
Madang	1	13
Total	7,601	120,252

Administration field assistants patrolling the mining areas supervise indigenous miners and instruct them in the types of alluvial methods best suited to specific claims and in mining law. They also help them mark out and register new claims and procure mining tools.

Where banking facilities are available, the indigenous miner is encouraged to operate as an independent client of the bank, lodging his gold at the bank and receiving proceeds through a bank account. Where banking facilities are not available, the Administration undertakes receipt of gold parcels and payments of proceeds to the miners.

The difficulties of maintaining accurate official records of business with indigenous miners have been overcome by the issue of identity documents, including a photograph of the miner.

In the Morobe and Western Highlands Districts 40 indigenous mining parties operated under tribute agreement with the owners of mining claims. Of these agreements, thirty were made with European owners and ten with indigenous owners of claims.

Mining Development

Measures being taken to stimulate mineral production include:

- (i) a progressive regional geological survey of the Territory by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources;
- (ii) detailed geological surveys, as necessary, of mines, mineral fields and ore deposits;
- (iii) geophysical surveys to assist work under (i) and (ii);
- (iv) an assay laboratory to provide a free assay service to mines under active development;
- (v) provision of assistance for developmental mining by way of loans and exploratory drilling; and
- (vi) extension of the field service to assist mining by indigenous people.

Assistance to Mining. Drills operated by the Administration at Wau and the Markham Valley (Morobe District), at Kainantu (Eastern Highlands District), at Panguna (Bougainville District) and at Porgera (Western Highlands District) completed a total of 4,560 feet of exploratory drilling during the year.

Duration of Mineral Resources

No estimate can be made of the long term duration of mineral resources.

Geological and Vulcanological Services

These services are provided by the Resident Geological Section whose professional officers are seconded to the Administration Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines from the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources and by officers of the Bureau from Canberra working on specific projects. The Senior Resident Geologist, who is stationed at Port Moresby, supervises and co-ordinates the services which are provided by the two geologists and their assistants stationed at Wau, and the two vulcanologists and supporting staff based on the Central Vulcanological Observatory at Rabaul.

Regional mapping included compilation of the geological map and explanatory notes of Wau and Nauti East, at a scale of one inch to one mile, and additional traverses in the area covered by the Wau sheet in the 1:250,000 series. Some detailed work was done on structural and stratigraphic relationships in the Wau and Mumeng areas. South New Ireland was mapped geologically.

Mineral investigations undertaken during the year included a geochemical sampling programme near Wau and the supervision of percussion drilling at Gold Ridges in the same area. Near Kainantu, work included additional geological mapping, an assessment of localized copper values and assistance with diamond drilling programmes. Core logging and geological surveying were also carried out in the Porgera area.

Surveys were carried out for village water supplies in the Morobe District and for town supplies for Rabaul, Lae and Madang. The geological aspects were supervised of site investigations for the proposed Upper Ramu and Lower Warangoi hydro-electric schemes and for the vulcanological sub-stations in Rabaul. Reports were prepared and advice given on clay deposits in the Madang area, sources of material for airstrip and road construction

in the Sepik District, and on slope stability on a section of the Highlands Highway.

A field party from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra, began a regional mapping programme on Bougainville Island which will be completed in the second half of 1965.

Only minor volcanic activity was recorded during the year. That at Manam subsided after the vigorous activity of April 1964, and although activity at Mount Langila increased in May and June, the indications were that no major eruption was likely to result.

Helicopters were used for routine inspections of volcanic centres in New Britain and Bougainville.

At Rabaul, seismic, tilt, temperature, strand line and tidal recordings were maintained throughout the year. Weekly bulletins on seismic data obtained from the world-standard seismographs and from the Benioff seismograph at Rapindik were prepared and distributed to international centres. The final bulletin for the year 1959 was prepared for distribution.

Progress was made on construction of the stations for the telemetred network around Rabaul, and instrumentation for the stations gradually assembled and tested. The network is expected to be completed by early 1967.

The new observatory at Manam was nearly completed and is expected to be commissioned late in 1965.

As in previous years valuable reports on seismic and volcanic activity were submitted to the Central Vulcanological Observatory and to the Senior Resident Geologist by field officers of the Administration, by missions and by members of the public.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing industries at present consist mainly of those processing local raw materials, for the most part for export but in some cases also for local consumption. In such instances as the production of copra, the fermenting and drying of cocoa and coffee, the processing of tea and the milling of rice—activities generally carried out on the individual holdings where the crop is grown—processing is an inseparable part of primary production, its aim being to reduce the raw materials to an economically marketable or exportable form. Even in these cases some processing has been centralized away from the area where the crop is grown, an example being the fermenting and drying of cocoa at central fermentaries owned by local government councils or associations of indigenous primary producers.

In other cases processing is carried a step further, often in large factories, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra oil cake and meal, of sawn timber, plywood and veneers, and of passionfruit pulp and juice.

Industries other than those concerned with the initial processing of local raw materials include boatbuilding and repairing, joinery, printing, baking, and brewing, the manufacture of wire products, building materials, furniture, twist tobacco, cigarettes, batteries and general engineering.

Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry

The indigenous people produce a wide variety of handicrafts. These include pottery, masks, weapons, utensils, basketware and other woven articles and artefacts made from bamboo. Production is mainly for their own requirements but some articles are sold locally, in many cases to visitors, and to a limited extent overseas. There is, however, a good overseas market for Territory artefacts and during the year an officer experienced in the field of handicrafts was appointed to organize their production and marketing.

Tourist Industry

The flow of visitors, mainly from Australia, is increasing and from time to time cruise ships called at Territory ports from overseas.

The Administering Authority is considering means of attracting tourists to the Territory and thus increasing the benefits to the economy to be derived from tourism which is not yet, however, established as an organized industry. Its development will depend mainly on improvements in hotel accommodation and increased airline capacity.

Industrial Development

In the field of industrial development one of the principal objects of policy is the encouragement of industry to provide wider employment opportunities for the indigenous people and to give greater diversity to the economy. The aim of the Administration is to promote the establishment of industries at a rate commensurate with the growth of the economy as a whole and in keeping with advances being made in the fields of education and political development.

In pursuance of this objective the Department of Trade and Industry undertakes feasibility studies of industries which appear to have prospects for development. In addition the Department encourages the investment of private capital in industries which show promise. Measures adopted to attract private capital and assist the growth of industry include tariff concessions on imported plant and raw materials used in manufacture, excise concessions and tariff protection for locally produced commodities, special rates of depreciation for income tax purposes, and preference under certain conditions for Territory produce in government purchases.

Special taxation concessions were introduced during the year to encourage the establishment of new secondary and service industries. Under the *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965* which came into operation in April 1965, complete exemption from Territory income tax may be granted to companies engaging in approved new pioneer industries for their first five years of operation. In addition dividends paid from the income of such companies are also exempt from Territory tax. As a complementary measure the Australian Government announced in May 1965, its intention to amend the Australian tax law to exempt from Australian income tax dividends of Territory pioneer industries paid to Australian resident shareholders.

Road, air and sea transport services, and power and water facilities are being increasingly developed to meet the needs of industry.

For the purpose of training and advising indigenous entrepreneurs in business and management, business advisory services have been set up in the main centres.

The development of industry by the indigenous people is assisted by the credit facilities for economic development offered by the Administration. The *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1964* provides that the Administration may guarantee the repayment of a loan made by a bank; and under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1953-1962* loans may be made for industrial purposes to authorities and organizations, including local government councils and co-operatives, and also to individuals. Loans and overdrafts can also be negotiated directly with commercial banking interest. More detailed information on credit assistance is given in Chapter 2 of Section 3 of Part VI of this Report.

Fuel and Power Facilities

Fuel Distribution. Two major oil companies import bulk fuel by oil tanker to bulk waterside installations at Lae, Madang and Rabaul. The ports of Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng and Kieta also have bulk tanks supplied from Lae, Madang and Rabaul by smaller tanker operations.

Products are distributed by aircraft to the Highlands from Lae and Madang. A proportion of fuel flown from Madang is carried in plastic and rubber containers, thus reducing the cost of essential fuel to these areas. Bulolo and Wau are serviced in bulk by road tanker. With the development of the all-weather road system in the Highlands, distribution by road is becoming increasingly important and is bringing about appreciable reductions in the cost of fuels.

Electricity. Electricity is supplied in the principal towns of the Territory by the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission and to smaller towns and stations by the Administration.

The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission which was established by the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-63*, came into being on 1st July 1963, and took over the assets of the Electrical Undertakings Branch of the Papua and New Guinea Administration in the seven major centres. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and consists of a Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners appointed by the Minister for Territories on the recommendations of the Administrator.

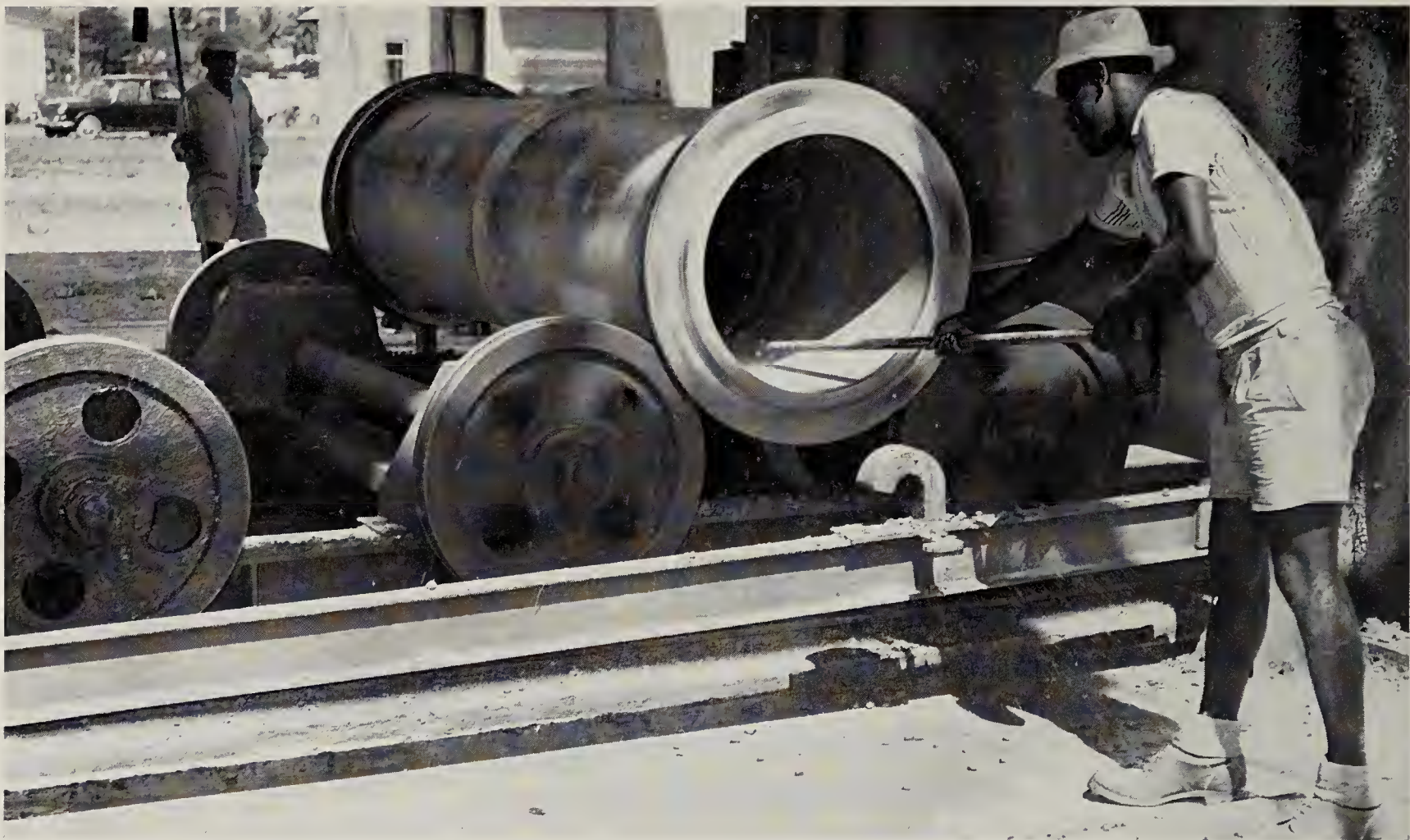
The Commission operates a hydro-electric station at Goroka which has a capacity of 400 kW. Other main centres throughout the Territory are serviced by diesel generators. In addition to operating stations in the seven major centres of the Territory, the Commission maintains all the minor power stations on behalf of the Administration. Two private companies—Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd, which operates hydro-electric plant for its own requirements, and New Guinea Goldfields Ltd, which purchases electricity in bulk from Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd—have been authorized by the Commission to supply electricity to Bulolo and the township and local area of Wau.

The Commission has adopted the Standards Association of Australia wiring rules for use within the Territory. It is intended to issue by-laws covering the approval of electrical appliances.



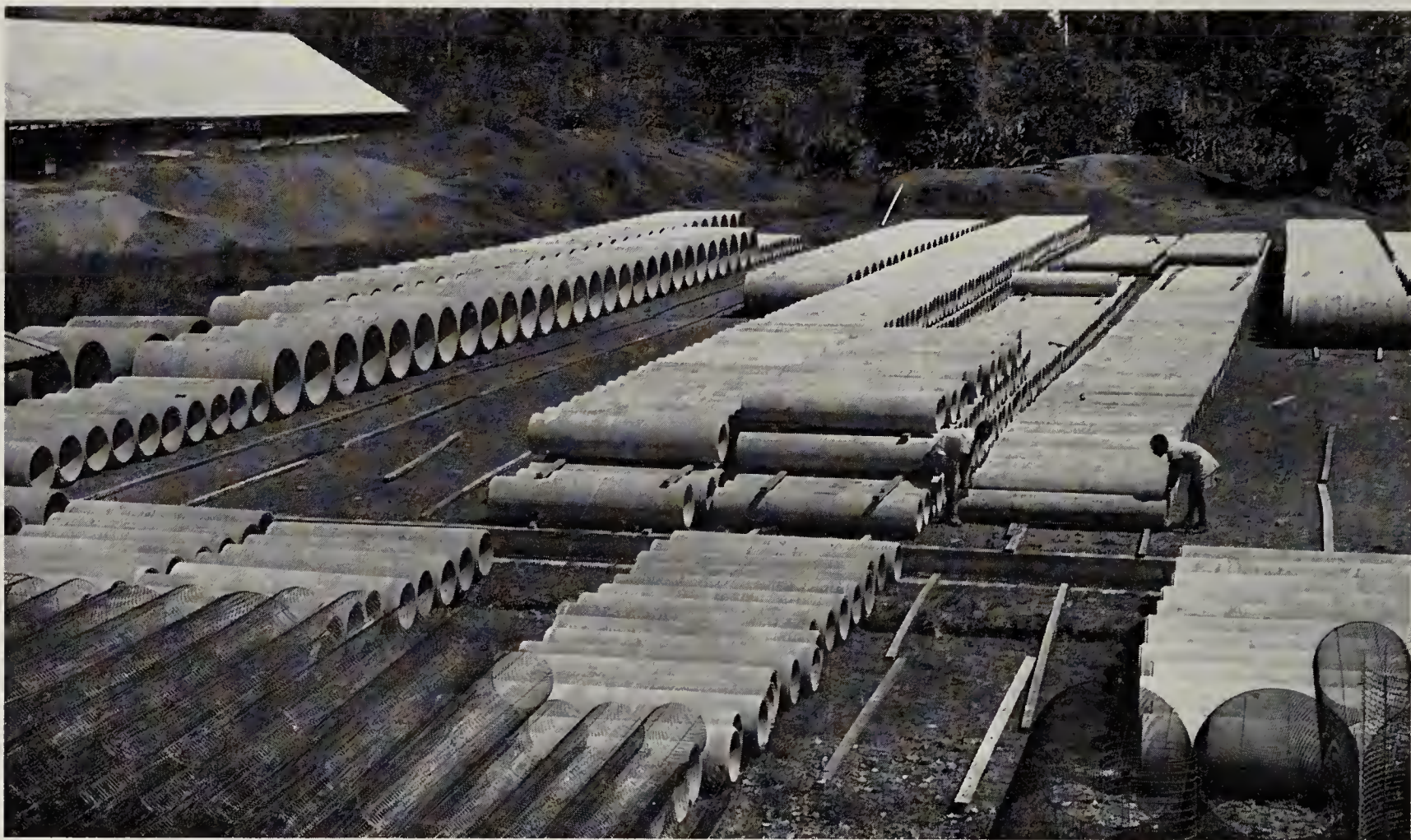
Primitive society was concerned with subsistence activities such as the production of sago (below), and arts practiced included wood carving, pottery making and the weaving of fibres. While these are continued, especially in rural areas, industrialization is proceeding in towns.





Concrete pipes manufactured at Lae.

Over the last three years, the number of factories increased from 189 to 232 and the value of their output from £A7,995,000 to £A11,336,000.



The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance and by-laws regulate electricity charges and the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. The rates paid by consumers are:

	Goroka	Other major centres
	Each s. d.	Each s. d.
Domestic Use Per Month—		
First 10 units	1 3	1 3
Next 30 units	8	8
Next 150 units	4½	6
Balance	3	4½
Commercial Use Per Month—		
First 50 units	1 3	1 3
Next 200 units	8	8
Next 400 units	6	7
Next 4,000 units	4	6
Balance	3	4½

Other Centres

Domestic rates: The first 150 units per month 7½d. per unit or kWh. The balance of units per month 1s. 3d. per unit or kWh or £1 per month whichever is greater.

Commercial or general rate: The first 250 units per month 9½d. or kWh. The balance of units per month 1s. 3d. per unit or kWh or £2 per month whichever is greater.

The domestic tariff applies only to dwellings, boarding houses, hospitals, churches, clubs, halls, etc.

The installed capacity and units generated for the Commission in the principal towns are:

	Installed capacity at 30th June 1965	Total units generated 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965
	kW	kWh
Diesel stations—		
Rabaul	3,000	8,025,519
Lae	2,740	8,729,170
Madang	1,600	4,317,460
Wewak	835	2,544,663
Kavieng	194	603,268
Kokopo	80	92,153
Total	8,449	24,312,233
Hydro stations Goroka ..	400	1,565,945
Grand total	8,849	25,878,178

Present installed capacity of the seventy-nine* minor stations owned by the Administration is 2,800 kW with a total output of half a million kWh for the period ended 30th June 1965. One hydro station located at Mount Hagan was operated by the Administration during the year.

The transmission system of the major plants operates at a primary voltage of 11,000 volts and a secondary distribution voltage of 415-240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle.

* The figure of 150 minor stations given in the 1963-64 Report included stations in Papua.

Investigations in connexion with the supply of hydro-electric power to Lae are nearing completion. Plans are well advanced for a scheme to make use of the power potential of the Upper Ramu River. The proposed site for a hydro-electric power station is located in a stable area in the middle of the Territory and ideally situated to facilitate reticulation of power to a wide area of the Eastern and Western Highlands and Madang Districts as well as Lae.

Investigations are continuing into various possibilities for a hydro-electric scheme for Rabaul. Findings to date tend to favour a combined dam and power station on the Warangoi River for this scheme, and a closer examination of this possibility is being undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Works.

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

Postal services in New Guinea are provided under the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance 1912-1916* (Papua, adopted) in its application to the Territory of New Guinea and the *Postal (New Guinea) Regulations, 1959* (as amended).

Postal Facilities. The Administration provides a full range of mail and postal services except house-to-house deliveries by postmen. Mail is delivered by means of private bags, private boxes and *poste restante*. Facilities are available for registration and cash-on-delivery parcel services and provision is made for air letters and air parcels.

Post Offices providing full postal and telegraph facilities are established at the following centres:

Aitape	Keravat	Minj
*Angoram	Kerowagi	*Mount Hagen
Banz	Kieta	Namatanai
Bogia	*Kokopo	*Rabaul
Buin	Kundiawa	*Sohano
Bulae	*Lae	Talasea
*Bulolo	Laiagam	Toboi
Bundi	*Lorengau	Ukarumpa
*Finschhafen	*Madang	Vanimo
*Goroka	Malabunga	Wabag
*Kainantu	Malahang	Wapenamanda
Kandrian	Maprik	*Wau
*Kavieng	Matupit	*Wewak

Agency post offices which are conducted by field staff of the Department of District Administration on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are being converted, wherever possible, to non-official status in order to relieve District Administration officers of postal and telegraphic duties.

Details of postal articles handled and money orders issued and paid are contained in Appendix XV.

* Money order facilities are provided at present.

Carriage of Mails. Surface mails are conveyed to and from Australia by ship at approximately weekly intervals. Some ships from eastern ports call at Rabaul and other ports en route to Australia and provide a surface mail link additional to the regular Australia-New Guinea shipping service.

Airmail services operate to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne seven times weekly, and to and from Townsville and Cairns once weekly. These services are linked at Lae and Port Moresby with internal air services.

In addition there are weekly services for the exchange of airmails between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Islands), and between Lae and Sukarnapura, West Irian. Particulars of these services may be found in Appendix XV.

Within the Territory mails are conveyed principally by aircraft but small ships and road transport are also used. Particulars of internal air and airmail services are given in Appendix XV.

The Universal Postal Convention (Ottawa, 1957) applies to the Territory.

A parcel mail exchange operates between the Territory and the United States of America.

Postal Charges. Internal surface rates of postage are prescribed from time to time. From 1st December 1959, the rate of first-class mail matter was fixed at 5d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each additional ounce. Other rates apply to mail matter according to classification and weight.

Letter-class articles and other categories of mail matter in letter form not exceeding ten inches in length, five inches in width and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness are conveyed by air, free of airmail fee, to the post office served by airmail nearest the office of destination when such treatment expedites delivery of the articles. Business papers, printed papers, merchandise, newspapers, periodicals and books, the dimensions of which exceed those referred to above, if to be conveyed by air, may be accepted at letter rate, air parcel rate, or the rate for the category to which they belong plus an airmail fee of 3d. per ounce. The rate applicable depends on the weight of the article. Parcels posted within the Territory are conveyed by air free of surcharge if the weight of the article does not exceed one pound. Parcels weighing more than one pound, if conveyed by air, continue to be surcharged one shilling per pound after the first pound. Parcels posted overseas, pre-paid at surface rate of postage and for delivery at Territory destinations to which air carriage is the only means of conveyance, are surcharged at the rate of 9d. per pound or portion thereof. All other classes of mail matter received from overseas and mail matter posted within New Guinea for delivery in overseas countries are transported within the Territory by the first available shipping or air service.

Charges for private boxes range from £1 to £8 a year according to the size of the box and the location of the post office. For private bags a basic rate of £1/10/0 a year applies but the rate is increased in proportion to the frequency of the service.

In accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union governing international postal services, literature for the blind is exempted from all postal charges.

New Issues of Postage Stamps. Special stamp issues were made during the year to publicize the Health Service of the Territory and to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Anzac.

Replacement of the second definitive postage stamp set was completed with the issue of the following stamps on the dates shown:

28th October 1964	..	Stamps featuring Birds of Paradise and Bower Birds in the denominations 6d., 8d., 1s., and 10s.; in multicolour.
20th January 1965	..	Stamps featuring Birds of Paradise and Bower Birds in the denominations 1d., 3d., 5d., 2s., 2s. 3d., 3s. and 5s.; in multicolour.
24th March 1965	..	Stamps featuring canoe prows in the denominations 4d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., and 4s.; in multicolour.

Special postmarkers were used in conjunction with the Eastern Highlands Agricultural Show at Goroka, the Morobe District Show at Lae and the Trade Fair at Rabaul.

An exhibition of Territory stamps at the 'Interpex' International Stamp Show, New York, was awarded a Bronze Medal.

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

Except for about 120 telephones in Bulolo, all internal telephone and radio telephone services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external telephone and radio telephone circuits are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).

Continuous telephone service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Kokopo, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Wau and Wewak, and services on a limited basis are available at Bulolo, Finschhafen, Lorengau, Sohano and Vanimo.

Central battery operated exchanges were established at Goroka and Mount Hagen during 1964 to replace the existing magneto exchange systems.

The total number of telephones in use increased from 4,102 to 4,729.

Details of services provided are shown in Appendix XV.

Rentals for exclusive telephone services are as follows:

- (a) *Measured Rate Service:* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers at the unit fee:

	Per annum £ s. d.		
Business and residence:			
(i) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	..	8	0 0
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers		12	0 0
The unit fee is 4d.			

- (b) *Flat Rate Service*: Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange which is not equipped with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers within that particular network:

	Per annum		
	£	s.	d.
Business:			
(i) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers ..	34	2	6
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	38	2	6
Residence:			
(i) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers ..	18	2	6
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	22	2	6

Local calls are free.

Trunk line service is available at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano, Wau and Wewak.

Trunk line calls are charged on a zone system. The following charges apply:

Intra-zone calls: 3s. for three minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to an adjoining zone network:
6s. for three minutes or part thereof.

Particular person call fees are also payable.

The trunk line telephone network of New Guinea is linked with that of Papua. The total of trunk line calls originating within the Territory of New Guinea and handled via the Territory's internal telephone network during the year was 128,878.

Telegraph Services

For radio-telegraph purposes the Territory is divided into zones with zone centre stations at Lae, Rabaul, Sohano, Kavieng, Lorengau, Madang, Goroka, Mount Hagen and Wewak. Within these zones there are now 577 stations equipped with radio transceiver equipment—an increase of sixty-nine for the year.

A second outstation channel was established at Mount Hagen during June 1965.

The Administration owns and operates all internal telegraph services and also operates the ship-to-shore services at Kavieng, Madang and Wewak on behalf of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia). All other external services are owned and operated by the Commission. The radio stations for external telegraph circuits operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) are located at Lae and Rabaul and both stations transmit direct to Australia.

A phonogram service enables telegrams to be lodged from all subscribers' telephones.

The total number of telegraph messages handled increased from 962,669 to 1,051,733 during the year.

The telex service will be extended from Port Moresby to New Guinea centres when demand justifies installations.

Planned Development

Planning has begun to replace high frequency radio trunk services with microwave and VHF radio systems. Automatic telephone exchange equipment which it is planned to install at Wau and Bulolo has not been delivered at this stage. Delivery is expected during 1965 and the equipment will then be installed.

Tenders will shortly be invited for independent side band (I.S.B.) high frequency radio equipment to replace

the existing high frequency trunk telephone service between Lae and Rabaul. Other services in the high frequency band will also be replaced with I.S.B. equipment in accordance with the International Telecommunications Union's plans to relieve congestion in the high frequency radio spectrum.

Tenders have been invited for the supply of microwave radio equipment to connect the Seacom under-sea telephone cable terminal at Madang with Lae by means of high quality telephone circuits. Tenders are being considered for a microwave radio relay system to connect Lae to the administrative capital of the Territory at Port Moresby. It is expected that this project will take about three years to complete.

Employment of Indigenous Staff

The total number of New Guineans employed on postal, telephone and telegraph duties in the Territory of New Guinea is 180. Of this total 12 are undertaking courses of field training in various telecommunication techniques. The remainder comprises 18 messengers, 34 postal officers, 23 linesmen, 14 technicians, 25 telephonists, 8 postal assistants, 5 postmasters, 17 communications officers and 24 labourers. In addition, 19 New Guinean students are attending courses provided by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs Training College at Port Moresby.

Posts and Telegraphs Training

The residential Training College conducted by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Port Moresby, provides in-service training for a variety of careers in the postal and telecommunications services.

Trainees (at present indigenous only) are trained as far as practicable to a level which qualifies them for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service.

Radio and Telephone Technicians. The minimum educational qualification for admission to this course is Form II. The course takes five years, the first two being spent fulltime at the College and the remainder mainly in the field. At 30th June 1965, six trainees from New Guinea were in training. Of these two are due to graduate at the beginning of 1966, three in 1968 and one in 1970. On successful completion of the course trainees will be eligible for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service.

Communications Trainees. This category includes telegraphists, telephonists and teleprinter operators. The minimum entry qualification is Form II. The length of training varies from two to three years, the time being spent partly at the College and partly in the field.

At 30th June 1965, four trainees from New Guinea were proceeding with on-the-job training. These will be eligible for appointment as communications officers in January 1966.

Five New Guineans including one female began training in March/April 1965, to qualify as radio/telephone operators. The course is of three-months' duration followed by a probationary period on-the-job.

In June 1965, ten New Guineans began training to qualify as telephonists.

Postal Trainees. Special training courses were continued for persons wishing to attempt the public examinations for appointment as postal assistants and postal officers.

Trainees attending included clerical assistants (Auxiliary Division) and postal officers' assistants possessing Form II or higher educational qualifications. The length of training varies depending on the standard of general education reached by participants before special training is begun. During the year twenty-nine New Guineans attended courses some of which were of only eight weeks' duration. Ten passed the Postal Assistants' Examination and seven the Postal Officers' Examination.

The on-the-job training of postal officers who had received advanced training at the Training College to equip them for appointment as postmasters was continued during the year.

Linemen. Two New Guineans have completed the Linemen-in-Training course. One of these is now eligible for entry to the Third Division. The other has yet to obtain the necessary educational qualifications.

The two year Linemen-in-Training Course which began in 1964 was abandoned because the trainees failed to reach the required standard. Ten New Guineans attended a five weeks' course in rigging techniques in April/May 1965.

Radio Broadcasting Services

The power of the Administration radio broadcasting station VL9CD Wewak was increased to 10 kw. on 1st December 1964. Work is planned to begin at the end of 1965 to instal new equipment to increase the power of VL9BR at Rabaul to 10 kw. A further Administration radio broadcasting station VL9CG at Goroka began broadcasting on a limited basis on 4th August 1964. The transmitting power is 250 watts.

The licensing of radio receiver sets is not required.

Roads

Except for coastal shipping and a few inland waterways, road transport provides the only alternative to air transport and substantial sums of money for roads and other basic services necessary for economic advancement will continue to be provided. Terrain and climate, however, make the construction and maintenance of roads extraordinarily difficult.

The construction and maintenance of major roads and bridges are carried out by the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Territory Department of Public Works, and also under contracts let by these departments to private enterprise.

Most roads are of improved earth construction with gravel, etc., in the weaker sections. Bituminous surfacing is used in the main towns while in the coastal regions some roads have been well constructed with crushed coral. In many areas the indigenous people co-operate with the Administration in the construction of roads.

Work continued in all regions. Major projects completed during the year include the Buka-Kessa road, the Lonahan-Gagan road, the Umi River-Watarais road, and the Bulolo River to Poverty Creek road and bridge.

The erection of bridges in all districts has continued to keep pace with road construction.

With the completion of the Lae to Kassam section of the all-weather road from the port of Lae to the Highlands, work was begun on the Kassam Pass to Kainantu section and on two sections of the new Highlands Highway that will ultimately link with the Lae to Kainantu road.

During the year engineers of the Australian Army Construction Squadron completed a further 15 miles of the Wewak to Maprik road.

Work continued on roads in all main towns.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance over the last five years was as follows:

	£
1960-61 ..	690,587
1961-62 ..	873,982
1962-63 ..	1,033,541
1963-64 ..	1,418,535
1964-65 ..	2,293,151

These figures do not include expenditure on roads laid down in timber logging operations under the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance.

At 30th June 1965 there were 5,747 miles of vehicular road and approximately 18,000 miles of bridle paths in use. Of the vehicular roads, 3,639 miles were suitable for medium and heavy traffic and 2,108 miles for light traffic only. The bridle paths are designed for pedestrian traffic and in general are four feet or less in width and not fully bridged. Some of the light traffic roads are suitable only for motor cycles. Particulars of mileage of vehicular roads by district are given in Table 14 of Appendix XV.

Road Transport and Railway Services

With the extension and improvement of the road system, road transport services continue to increase. The principal all-weather roads begin at the main ports and road transport services now carry a significant volume of inward and outward traffic in adjacent areas.

Improvements to roads in the Highlands referred to above will allow the transportation of heavier loads over longer distances.

Details of motor vehicle registrations and drivers' licences are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XV.

There are no railways in the Territory, and there are no plans for their introduction.

Air Transport Services

Civil aviation in the Territory is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and operated in accordance with the standards and recommended practices of the Chicago Convention and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Operating Conditions. Civil aviation in New Guinea faces hazards not normally encountered in everyday flying in other parts of the world. Operations are conducted in exceptional circumstances because of high mountains and heavy clouds, the latter building up to heights of 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Because of the lack of suitable level sites it has been necessary in many instances to construct airstrips without regard to prevailing winds and surface slope. Such strips are normally made from the natural surface and many are affected by even light rainfall.

These difficult conditions are offset in some measure by the requirement that pilots must obtain a good first-hand knowledge of the route before acting as pilots-in-command, by the aptitude of Territory pilots in assessing weather conditions, particularly in the Highlands and by special aids that have been developed on the spot. A comprehensive radio network between aerodromes and air traffic control centres ensures that reports on weather conditions, rainfall



Economic development of inland New Guinea was begun in the 1920's with the airlifting of heavy dredging equipment to the Waiput River and Bulolo goldfields. In 1964-65 internal airlines flew 1,008,467 short ton miles of freight and mails, and 31,598,700 passenger miles.

Technical advances in the aircraft industry are enabling it to speed development in new ways—helicopters have greatly facilitated surveying.





In many areas, commerce and trade still depend upon native foot bridges and rough paths.





The use of modern machinery wherever practicable, and the enthusiasm of the New Guineans who often open the way with very simple equipment, lies behind the Territory's 5,747 miles of roads.





New Guineans participate in educating the people in the varied aspects of the United Nations.



The *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962, provides machinery for hearing complaints and ensuring that prescribed conditions are adhered to. During the year field staff interviewed 41,229 workers.

and airstrip surface conditions are available to pilots. Some air services operate in competition with surface transport, but in many cases they provide the only means of transport to otherwise inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas.

To ensure the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic in the Territory, the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation maintains air traffic control centres at Lae and Madang and airport control units at Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. These establishments provide aeronautical and traffic information and an operational control service to aircraft in flight. Positive control is also exercised over aircraft in the control zones at these locations. Search and rescue facilities comprising inflatable dinghies, where applicable, and storepedoes which contain survival and medical equipment are maintained at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka, Mount Hagen and Rabaul. Aerial search action is co-ordinated by air traffic control and assistance in this regard is provided to other government agencies on request.

The airspace over New Guinea is divided into a number of Flight Information Zones (FIZ). Within each zone a major civil aviation centre is responsible for the provision of aeronautical communications. All major centres are joined by fixed service communication channels to permit rapid liaison between themselves and Port Moresby. The system functions as a protective umbrella over the whole of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, under which the relative positions of all aircraft are recorded and the necessary flight planning information relating to weather, state of aerodromes and navigational facilities is immediately available.

Capacity and Routes. Scheduled flights provide a network of air transport throughout the Territory although much of the traffic is still carried on charter services. Regular air services are maintained with neighbouring territories and with Australia.

International air operations are permitted only after an agreement has been negotiated between the government of the nation concerned and the Administering Authority.

Lists of aerodromes in the Territory, the routes operated, the frequency of services and other aviation information (including external services) are given in Appendix XV. Throughout the Territory twenty-one new aerodromes were authorized during the year and two aerodromes were closed, the total now in use being 213 land aerodromes and one water aerodrome.

Twelve private organizations, eight of which are located in the Trust Territory, provide charter and contract aerial services throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Aircraft. The types of aircraft used on internal and external services are listed in Appendix XV.

Fares and Freight Charges. Tariffs for the carriage of passengers and cargo are set out in operators' published timetables and in various airline guides.

Owners. None of the organizations conducting services in the Territory is owned by the Administration. There were 15 registered aircraft owners and 86 registered aircraft in the Territory at 30th June 1965.

Subsidies. Operators are indirectly subsidized by the provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a portion of the expenditure necessary for their provision and maintenance.

Airport Facilities. Extension of the Lae Airport to enable it to accommodate Lockheed Electra aircraft was completed in June 1965, as was the work on the terminal apron.

The ends of the Madang runway have now been sealed, and work to strengthen and seal the main loading apron at Madang was also completed. Removal of obstructions at the western end of the Madang runway, to give a flatter net flight path, is proceeding.

The re-sheeting of the Goroka airstrip is in the final stages and upon completion work will commence on a £20,000 project to construct and seal a tarmac area. An aircraft refuelling apron has been constructed on the further side of the aerodrome and when this comes into use a dangerous fire hazard will have been removed from the Goroka town area.

A modern terminal building at Rabaul has been completed.

The new commercial aerodrome for DC3 and Bristol Freighter operations was completed at Mount Hagen and replaces the old Mount Hagen aerodrome. An air traffic control centre has been set up at this aerodrome.

General. The New Guinea Aero Club of Lae is shortly to resume flying training.

Investments. Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation investment in fixed assets at 30th June 1965 was:

	£
Airways facilities	566,193
Buildings	1,305,736
Runways, taxiways and other facilities ..	613,808
	<hr/>
	2,485,737

During 1964-65 capital expenditure by the Department of Civil Aviation was £260,766 and maintenance expenditure was £340,859. Expenditure by the Administration on aerodromes in the period 1960-61 to 1964-65 was:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Capital expenditure	34,739	12,365	50,191	21,719	56,630
Maintenance expenditure	37,914	38,526	46,542	57,538	75,020
Total ..	72,653	50,891	96,733	79,257	131,650

Capital investment by airlines, mainly of Australian origin, is substantial, as indicated by the following information on both fixed and current assets, relating to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea:

(a) Commonwealth investment through the Australian National Airlines Commission (Trans-Australia Airlines)—£1,813,878

(b) Estimated private investment—£2,250,000.

Estimates of investments by these airlines in fixed assets in the Trust Territory at 30th June 1965 were £1,250,000 and £1,500,000 respectively.

Meteorological Services

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology is responsible under the *Meteorology Act 1955* for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. These services are available through the Bureau's meteorological offices established at Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Momote. Regional weather forecasts are broadcast daily from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station 9PA, Port Moresby, and special services to shipping are available through VIG Port Moresby, VJZ Rabaul, VIV Madang, VJW Wewak, VJY Kavieng, VIJ Samarai and VJV Lombrum. The Department of Civil Aviation, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the radio services of the Administration receive basic meteorological data for the Bureau of Meteorology and broadcast its forecasts.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:

Category				Number of reports daily	Number of stations
Synoptic	..	..	..	{ 1 2 3 4 5 6	1
					7
					2
					38
					4
					1
Climatological	..	..	{ 7 1	4	
				Nil	
Rainfall	..	..	{ (a) Nil	4	
				115	
				2	124

(a) Rainfall stations furnishing a return once monthly.

Forecasts were issued during the year as follows:

Aviation	..	34,171
Other	..	5,767

Shipping Services

Regular passenger and cargo services are maintained between the Territory and Australia by ships of the Burns Philp Line which call at Lae, Madang, Alexishafen, Wewak, Manus Island, Kavieng, Rabaul and ports in Bougainville; three ships of the Karlander (N.G.) Line now provide a fortnightly service from Australia to Rabaul, Lae, Wewak and Madang with general cargo, and a ship of the Austasia Line operates a six-weekly service from Australia calling at Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

A regular service from Japan and Hong Kong is maintained by ships of the China Navigation Company which call at Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Samarai, Port Moresby, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and thence direct to Japan.

Ships of the Australia-West Pacific Line call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae on voyages between Australia and the East, and a regular service between Australia and the Territory has been inaugurated.

Vessels of the Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd, which operate a joint monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports, call at Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Alexishafen and Wewak. Vessels of the Bank Line operate a monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports to Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng and Rabaul.

The Bank Line and the China Navigation Company operate services from New Guinea to Noumea where connexions can be made with the Pacific Islands Transport Line to North America; the joint Dutch line operates a service from Noumea to New Guinea.

Oil products are transported to the Territory by tankers of the Shell Company Limited and Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd. A coastal tanker, operated by Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd, services small bulk oil installations at Wewak, and Kavieng from Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

Coastal services are maintained by small vessels operated by private owners, including missions and co-operatives. These vessels are employed mainly in carrying cargoes between the main ports, but some passengers are also carried.

There are no restrictions on the grounds of nationality in regard to the use, ownership and operation of transport services. The only formalities in respect of the movement of passengers and goods are those which normally apply under the provisions of customs, immigration and quarantine ordinances.

Particulars of vessels which entered and cleared Territory ports and tonnage of cargo handled during the year are given in Appendix XV.

Inland Waterways

The use of inland waterways for transport is little developed; this form of transport is provided mainly by New Guineans except in the case of coastal vessels proceeding up rivers to riverine stations in the course of their normal coastal voyages. Administration district station vessels provide inland waterway services for administration purposes.

Ports and Facilities

The Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board Ordinance which provides for the setting up of a Statutory Authority to manage and control ports and to provide and maintain wharves, moorings and shore establishments throughout the Territory is not yet in operation. A Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board, consisting of a chairman and two other members, was appointed during the year to recruit staff and establish the necessary organization to enable the Ordinance to be brought into operation.

The principal ports are Rabaul, Madang and Lae, but overseas vessels also call at Wewak, Kavieng, Lorengau and Kieta.

Rabaul. The Administration operates three wharves at Rabaul—two for overseas vessels and one for vessels in the coastal trade. The main wharf is 400 feet in length. Minimum depth of water at the wharf is 29 feet. A second wharf, which is a converted war-time wreck, is 300 feet in length and has a minimum depth of water alongside of 34 feet. The coastal trade wharf is 204 feet in length and has a minimum depth alongside of 10 feet.

There are ten privately owned wharves and jetties, one of which is suitable for overseas vessels. The remaining nine are used by coastal shipping and most can berth ships of up to 300 tons with draughts to 12 feet 6 inches.

Engine repairs can be carried out for overseas ships, but the six local slipways and workshops are designed to deal only with coastal shipping. Five slipways cater for vessels up to 90 feet in length, and one can handle vessels up to 150 feet in length and 110 tons net weight.

Madang. The main wharf, now being extensively repaired, is approximately 300 feet in length with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There are also two wharves for coastal shipping, one 80 feet in length with a depth alongside at low water of 21 feet, and the other 98 feet in length with depths alongside varying from 3 feet to 12 feet at low water. Tenders have been accepted for the construction of a new wharf at Madang at an estimated cost of £392,000.

There are three main workshops and three slipways capable of accommodating vessels of up to 140 feet, 100 feet and 80 feet respectively.

Lae. The wharf is 400 feet in length with a depth alongside at low water of 32 feet; however extensions now nearing completion will provide 800 feet for berthing. The approach from seaward is in very deep water and there is no good anchorage for large vessels in the vicinity of the wharf. There is no slipway, and repair facilities are available for coastal shipping only.

Kavieng. The wharf is 330 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 37 feet at low water, but it cannot be used by vessels drawing more than 23 feet owing to the difficulties of navigating the approach channel. There is one small jetty for coastal craft. One small slipway is capable of taking vessels up to 65 feet in length and 6 feet 6 inches in draught.

Wewak. Cargo is discharged and loaded by lighter at an anchorage. The approach from seawards presents no difficulty and a good anchorage may be found in five fathoms of water close to the boat channel. Ship repair facilities are available for very small craft only. Investigations are being carried out for the siting and construction of a wharf at Wewak.

Minor Ports. Lorengau, Kieta, Finschhafen and Sohano are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorage. A wharf is to be constructed at Kieta. Overseas vessels do not usually anchor at Sohano itself but at Soraken, a short distance away.

No repair facilities exist at these ports even for very small craft.

Lighthouses. During the year six new lights were established; these were at Tawui Point, Cape Hollman, Kinbe Island, Fortification Point, Cape Wanata and Cape Gazelle.

CHAPTER 10

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Administrative Organization

Responsibility for works projects in the Territory is shared between the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Administration Department of Public Works. The activities of these two authorities are closely co-ordinated, especially at the technical level.

As a general rule the Commonwealth Department of Works is responsible for the execution of major new works, particularly in and near the main towns. The Administration Department of Public Works is chiefly concerned with the maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and aerodromes, but it is also responsible, to a limited extent, for executing new works, mainly in the more remote areas.

Expenditure

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance during the past two years has been as follows:

Item				Year ended 30th June 1964(a)	Year ended 30th June 1965(b)
				£	£
New works(c)	..	..	..	4,019,230	5,008,759
Capital purchases	..	..	..	1,042,488	1,038,413
Maintenance	..	..	..	1,863,717	2,213,791
Total	..	..	..	6,925,435	8,260,963

(a) Figures for 1963-64 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling £477,153, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department, totalling £886,885. (b) Figures for 1964-65 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling £506,909, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department of £553,521. (c) Includes £1,059,679 in 1963-64 and £1,955,331 in 1964-65 charged to loan fund.

Major items of expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance, were:

Item				Year ended 30th June 1964(a)	Year ended 30th June 1965(b)
				£	£
New works—					
Accommodation	..	..	..	695,138	658,504
Offices	..	..	..	102,274	243,517
Hospitals and ancillary buildings	..	..	..	423,484	117,948
Schools and ancillary buildings	..	..	..	816,837	667,423
Other buildings	..	..	..	428,173	541,728
Roads and bridges(c)	..	..	..	522,340	1,173,472
Wharves and beacons	..	..	..	84,332	281,612
Aerodromes	..	..	..	21,719	56,630
Power houses and electrical reticulation	..	..	..	116,004	235,268
Special area development	..	..	..	134,141	173,997
Water supply	..	..	..	84,280	8,739
Sewerage and sanitation	..	..	..	13,622	..
Reclamation of land	..	..	..	7,093	20,775
Grants-in-aid to missions for hospitals, etc.	..	..	..	23,679	23,443
Minor new works	..	..	..	235,747	330,926
Contingencies	..	..	..	53,366	54,775
Capital purchases—					
Domestic and other furniture and fittings	..	..	..	257,541	175,265
Hospital and medical equipment	..	..	..	47,633	24,491
Purchases and lease of land	..	..	..	242,793	72,317
Motor and water transport	..	..	..	168,374	405,507
Agricultural machinery	..	..	..	34,231	33,609
General plant and machinery	..	..	..	228,186	242,052
Purchase of buildings	..	..	..	37,950	19,750
Livestock	..	..	..	25,780	32,838
Timber rights(d)	..	..	..	..	32,585
Maintenance—					
Buildings	..	..	..	377,424	405,445
Water supply	..	..	..	48,657	51,510
Electricity supply	..	..	..	150,867	189,167
Roads and bridges	..	..	..	896,195	1,119,679
Wharves and beacons	..	..	..	22,751	33,221
Aerodromes	..	..	..	57,538	75,020
Plant machinery and equipment	..	..	..	190,790	221,281
Hospital engineering	..	..	..	38,283	39,800
Vessels	..	..	..	50,924	46,352
Refrigeration	..	..	..	20,412	23,102
Furniture and office equipment	..	..	..	8,757	7,757

(a) Figures for 1963-64 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling £477,153, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department, totalling £886,885. (b) Figures for 1964-65 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling £506,909, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department of £553,521. (c) Roads and bridges combined into one item 1964-65 and includes purchase of structural steel and bailey bridging to the amount of £195,610. (d) New item.

Works Activity

As stated in earlier reports, many buildings, such as schools, hospital wards, market buildings and other structures, are built by the people themselves, with the encouragement of Administration officers, in areas where it is not yet feasible to carry out permanent public works. In such cases, labour and local materials are contributed by the community concerned and the Administration assists by the provision of other essential materials and by advice and supervision. In town areas, however, construction must in general conform with standard modern practices.

Construction of six minor court houses at various sites in the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts was nearly completed during the year.

The hospital at Togoba, Western Highlands was completed while work on the new staff quarters at the Nonga hospital was well advanced. Minor works and additions were made to other hospitals and normal maintenance work was carried out as required.

With the completion of Stage 1 of the new High School and of the Technical School at Lae, and the second stage of the Teachers' Training College at Madang, work began on construction of a Teachers' Training College at Goroka, Eastern Highlands District, and the High School at Kerevat, New Britain District. Other smaller works such as normal and special classrooms, teacher quarters and dormitories were completed or under construction in outlying areas during the year. Normal maintenance work was also carried out in schools of all categories.

Other major works completed during the year include the herbarium at Lae, a vulcanological observatory, a fire station and new Administration headquarters at Rabaul, the Vudal Agriculture College and an aerodrome at Kagamuga in the Western Highlands District.

Major works nearing completion included a vulcanological observatory at Manam Island, Administration headquarters at Lae and extensions to the wharf at Lae.

Construction was begun of a new wharf at Madang and an agricultural station at Goroka.

Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Section 4 of Part VI of this Report.

Sepik District Development Project. Work on this project, which is being carried out by the Australian Army Construction Squadron, included construction work on the Brandi Gorge Road, the Wewak-Maprik Road and other associated minor works. A total of £173,997 was spent on these works.

Planned Expenditure 1965-66

Public Works projects planned for 1965-66 include:

	£
Accommodation	817,947
Offices	35,399
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	158,743
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	882,642
Other buildings	354,409
Roads and bridges	1,891,648
Wharves and beacons	380,776
Aerodromes	4,400
Power houses	19,219
Special projects	38,000
Water supply	88,176
Grants-in-aid to missions and other voluntary organizations for construction work on tuberculosis hospitals, hansenite colonies and pre-school play centres	8,000

In addition, £529,814 is to be spent in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on investigations and surveys connected with Public Works projects (mainly roads) and £200,000 on a special schools programme.

Local Government Engineering

With the assistance of the full-time engineer appointed to provide them with practical and technical advice, local government councils have negotiated a number of contracts with the Administration. Under the terms of Period Maintenance Contracts, 260 miles of roads are being maintained for £60,660 a year, three airstrips for £710 a year and miscellaneous maintenance carried out under one contract valued at £110 a year. Other work undertaken by local government councils includes the construction of 7 roads, a bridge valued at £20,580, 11 water projects and 13 miscellaneous investigations and designs.

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants will be found in Part I of this report.

Non-governmental Organizations

Organizations in addition to the various missionary societies which engage in work of a social nature include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, the Country Women's Association, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, ex-servicemen's organizations and various local social organizations including indigenous welfare societies, women's clubs, youth clubs and sporting clubs. Some of these organizations receive support from the Administration in the form of annual grants-in-aid and *ad hoc* grants.

A youth work organizer attached to the Department of District Administration co-ordinates youth work activities.

The development of local social activities has been stimulated by the establishment of welfare centres and by the appointment of twelve welfare officers, and eighteen indigenous social welfare assistants to various district centres. As well as receiving active encouragement from the Administration, local social organizations are often supported by local government councils. Women's clubs, the promotion of which is described in Chapter 3 of this Part, are particularly well established and there are now 236 in the Territory.

The work of the missions and of the various societies listed above is referred to in appropriate sections of the report.

Sporting activities are gaining popularity, and are being encouraged by sports development boards which receive annual grants-in-aid from the Administration. Soccer, rugby, baseball and basketball are the most popular games and cricket and tennis are also played. In Lae there is a strong soccer association and Rabaul has several rugby teams. Teams from six towns are members of the New Guinea Rugby Football League which arranges annual matches with teams from Papua. All races are competing together in these sports to an increasing extent as their popularity grows.

The Administration has continued to support voluntary effort by the provision of equipment and recreation centres which are being established in increasing numbers, usually in association with a playing area at the main centres and at smaller stations throughout the Territory. The clubrooms of these centres, which have been equipped with canteens and in some cases 16 mm. film projectors, also serve as meeting places for women's clubs, youth organizations and sporting bodies.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea took part in the South Pacific Games held in Suva, Fiji, in August 1963.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

General

All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms with no discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion. It is still considered necessary, however, to retain certain legislative provisions in order to protect the interests of the indigenous people in such matters as land acquisition and employment.

Freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship are enjoyed by all inhabitants.

The Declaration of Human Rights is expounded and explained in schools. As English is taught and used in the schools, the Declaration has not been translated into the numerous local languages, but for the benefit of those beyond school age, it has been translated into Melanesian Pidgin.

The *Discriminatory Practices Ordinance* 1963 requires the holder of a licence, permit or other authority to buy, sell or deal or trade in goods—including the holder of a licence issued under the Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance and the Restaurants (Licensing) Ordinance—not to carry out, or permit to be carried out, any discriminatory practice in connexion with or incidental to the business the subject of the licence. It also provides that no person shall on licensed premises act or incite another to act in an offensive or provocative manner towards a person of a different race or colour.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights were made during the year.

Slavery

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 and there are no institutions or practices analogous to slavery, or resembling slavery in some of their effects, in the Territory. Forced labour is prohibited under the Papua and New Guinea Act except in special circumstances defined by the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Forced or compulsory Labour.

Right of Petition

The right of petition is known to the inhabitants of the Territory and for many years the indigenous people have presented petitions and appeals to officers on patrol, to district commissioners and on occasions to the Administrator when on tour. The right of petition to the United Nations has been exercised.

Restrictions

Subject to non-interference with the rights of other citizens there are no restrictions on rights of assembly or the activity of any group or association. Indigenous inhabitants can move with complete freedom throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed under Posts and Telegraphs legislation and the criminal law.

Freedom of the Press

All people in the Territory possess the right of free expression of opinion. Printing presses must be registered and printers and publishers must make and register with the Registrar-General affidavits giving the correct title of any newspaper, description of the building in which it is to be printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also enter into recognizances with sureties as security for the payment of any penalty incurred by reason of anything published in the paper, or of any damages for libel. There is no censorship and, subject only to the law relating to sedition and libel, the Administration does not exercise any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the press.

Two newspapers, circulated mainly in the Territory of New Guinea, are printed in Port Moresby. The *New Guinea Times Courier*, with a circulation of some 3,100 copies, is published in English twice weekly. *Nu-Gini*

Toktok with a smaller circulation is in Pidgin, and is the first independent newspaper published for the indigenous people. The *South Pacific Post*, published three times weekly in Port Moresby, is in English and has a circulation of some 2,400 copies in New Guinea.

Within the Territory there are many subscribers to overseas publications, including daily newspapers from Australia.

A number of news-sheets of particular interest to the indigenous inhabitants are published by the Administration, religious missions and local government councils. Most of these contain overseas as well as local and Territory news. There has been a further increase in the number of these minor publications and an increase, also, in the use of English. Current publications include:

Our News, published at Port Moresby in English by the Department of Information and Extension Services, has a fortnightly circulation of some 3,800 in New Guinea. The Pidgin version, *Nius Bilong Yumi*, has a circulation of 5,100. Both versions are made available free of charge.

Hairiri, published in Pidgin by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea, has a monthly circulation of 1,400, mainly in New Guinea. Some 2,000 copies of the English edition, *Onward*, are distributed in New Guinea. A charge is made for the periodical.

The United Nations Newsletter, published in Pidgin and Police Motu by the United Nations Information Centre, has a weekly circulation of 500. Some 300 copies are distributed in New Guinea.

Catholic Action is published monthly by the Catholic Mission of Bougainville in English and Pidgin.

Sepik News is published quarterly by the Department of District Administration at Wewak.

Idupa is published in English, Pidgin and the local vernacular by a Lutheran Mission at Wabag.

The *Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education* is published several times a year by the Department of Education. The 1964-65 issues have included articles on 'The Emphasis in Teacher Training', the Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture for 1964-65, 'The Role of the Teacher in the Development of Papua and New Guinea' and 'The Primary Curriculum and the Village Community'. The Journal is distributed widely to teachers and other interested persons in the Territory and overseas.

The New Guinea Highlands Bulletin is published quarterly by the Highland Farmers and Settlers Association, in English with some Pidgin. It contains news and independent comment on Territory developments and information relating mainly to coffee and tea growing.

There has been an increase in the number of trained journalists working in the Territory. Overseas journalists are employed at Lae and Rabaul by the *New Guinea Times Courier* and *Nu-Gini Toktok* and New Guinean staff are being trained. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has an overseas journalist at Rabaul; two New Guineans are being trained by the Commission in Port

Moresby. There are three independent journalists at Rabaul, one of them serving a major international news service.

Indigenous Religions

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provisions of the law. Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity. This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I of the report.

Missionary Activities

No restrictions are imposed on missions or missionary authorities, other than such controls as it may be necessary for the Administering Authority to exercise for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Further reference to missionary activities is made in the relevant sections of this report and the numbers of adherents claimed by the various denominations are given in Appendix XXV.

The Administration assists missionary organizations through financial grants-in-aid and the grant of supplies and equipment for their work in the fields of education and health. Particulars are given in the relevant sections of this report and in Appendix XXV.

Adoption of Children

Adoption of children in the Territory is regulated by the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the adopting parent or parents assume the same rights and responsibilities as if the child had been born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock. The Ordinance applies uniformly to all races. The customary adoption practices of the indigenous people are still recognized by the Administration, although it is considered desirable for such adoptions to be formalized by the Supreme Court, and this is becoming increasingly common.

Children Born Out of Wedlock

The rights and status of indigenous persons born out of wedlock are determined by the customs of the community in which they live. To the knowledge of the Administering Authority no disabilities requiring legislative adjustments are placed on such persons in any community.

Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 21st January 1965, are accorded the same civil rights and status as persons born in wedlock. In regard to private rights based on relationship, their position is distinguished, for instance, under the law relating to devolution of property on intestacy.

Immigration

The control of immigration into the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Migration Ordinance* 1963.

All intending immigrants to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are required to be in possession of a permit to enter the Territory or a passport which has been specifically endorsed for entry into the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Migration Ordinance and Regulations. No non-indigenous person has a prescriptive right of entry into the Territory. Any person who

enters the Territory without a valid entry permit is, pursuant to Section 6 of the Ordinance, a prohibited immigrant. Further categories of persons to be deemed prohibited immigrants are specified in Section 14 of the Ordinance.

The Administering Authority adheres in its immigration policy to the main principle of the maintenance of a homogenous indigenous society. *Bona fide* visitors for holiday or business purposes and transit travellers must be in possession of valid travel and health documents and non-negotiable steamer or air tickets for travel beyond the Territory. In addition assurances are required concerning the availability of accommodation and of sufficient funds to cover the purposes of the visit. Applicants who have not acquired residential status and who wish to reside in the Territory must produce valid travel documents and evidence of sound health, good character and assured employment or the availability of sufficient funds. They must also lodge a cash bond of £70 which may be applied by the Administration towards the cost of maintenance of the immigrant or of his transport to a place outside of the Territory if at any time within five years of entry he becomes a charge upon public funds.

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF WOMEN

General

The status of women in New Guinean society varies according to social groups, and a woman's influence in social matters is governed to some extent by such local circumstances as whether she lives after marriage in her husband's village or that of her own group. Where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent the status of women may be higher than in patrilineal society. Generally women own and may inherit various forms of property. Women are not deprived of any essential human rights.

The status of women is rather higher in New Guinea than first impressions sometimes indicate. In traditional society the roles of men and women were different and complementary, and neither might enter the preserve of the other. Politically women's activities did not have the same degree of publicity as those of the men and local leadership was nearly always confined to men. This was necessary in a society where warfare was an important function of leadership, but even then, the political system took women into account by means of discussions in the home and village and their influence was not insignificant. With the elimination of warfare the traditional social system has remained, but is gradually being adapted to the new conditions. Many women have exercised the right to pay local taxation and qualify as electors to local government councils and many of these have been and continue to be accepted as candidates for election, but to date only one has served a term on a council. Women are included equally with men on the electoral roll for the House of Assembly.

Where women appear to have a harder life than men this is largely because they live in areas where peace has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the roles of fighting, protection and weapon-making, which formerly took up a great deal of the men's time, while there has been no corresponding diminution in women's work which is mainly directed towards the important tasks of food production and the care of the young children. With the spread of education this disparity is being reduced, partly by men taking up paid employment, and partly through the expansion of cash cropping and other new forms of economic activity. That men in many areas now do less work than women is not generally a sign of an inherently lower status of women, but of the fact that the institutions of a traditional society take time to adapt themselves to sudden changes in surrounding conditions. The relative pace of advancement among women compared with men reflects the fact that it is the men who mainly go out to work and who in general have contact with more diverse and advanced indigenous and expatriate elements of the population.

Nevertheless, with the developments which are taking place in indigenous society various changes are appearing in the attitudes adopted by and towards women. Perhaps the most significant reflection of the changing status of indigenous women has been the extent of the interest shown in the establishment and successful operation of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs and the increasing number of girls attending school and receiving vocational training. Not only are the clinics well attended but more and more women are showing a preference for having their children born in hospital, while indigenous assistants working with European staff, are developing high standards of skill, hygiene and humanitarianism. Others are undertaking full training as nurses and teachers and in other occupations. Women are taking an increasingly responsible part in local and central government elections; some have sought office; and some have represented the Territory at overseas conferences.

The rapid growth of towns is resulting in an acceleration of this process of emancipation. New housing settlements have tended to develop self-reliance and to free the urban dweller from the time-consuming labours of house building and subsistence gardening. More time is spent in community groups such as women's clubs and welfare societies and there has been a marked increase in the numbers participating in sport. Many hundreds of indigenous women now play basketball and softball and there is a growing number of multi-racial teams.

Perhaps more important is the increased opportunity for observation of the status and ways of non-indigenous women. There has been a noticeable adoption of western habits of child care, dress and etiquette. Employment as housekeepers, housemaids, seamstresses, and shop assistants, and in offices, schools and hospitals has helped accelerate this trend. The educational opportunities for girls have helped produce a marked degree of self-confidence and changes in many social practices. More and more girls are including educational attainment among considerations when seeking marriage partners. The various organizations for the advancement of women have produced an awareness of the political powers of women, and this has also been stimulated by attendance of women at a number of overseas conferences.

Marriage Customs

The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong shall be a valid marriage. Many marriages are now, however, contracted in accordance with Christian rites. Marriage otherwise than in accordance with indigenous custom is regulated by the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963. Under the Ordinance the minimum age for marriage is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. A Judge or Magistrate may authorize the marriage of a male of 16 to 18 years or a female of 14 to 16 years to a particular person of marriageable age upon application if, in his discretion, the circumstances of the case are so exceptional or unusual as to justify the granting of the authorization sought. The consent of both parties is required for the celebration of a marriage, and parental consent is required for the marriage of a person under the age of 21 years. Marriage between an indigenous and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer.

In indigenous society there is considerable variation from group to group in marriage customs, including the minimum age for marriage. Marriage is generally considered to be a matter affecting the family or clan as much as the parties concerned and the individual wishes of the latter are therefore not the only determining factors. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents in consultation with the future bride and groom and other relatives, and political, social and economic considerations are all taken into account before a betrothal is arranged. There are also recognized means whereby an engagement can be broken off should either party feel strongly against it.

The system sometimes erroneously called 'bride price' is general throughout most of the Territory. The custom should more properly be known as 'marriage gifts'. It usually involves an exchange of gifts between the relatives of the bride and groom. It is not a 'purchase' of the bride but a recognition of the marriage and of a new alliance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned. The custom operates so as to provide a measure of social control lending stability to the marriage. In some areas, particularly those in which local government councils are operating, the people themselves have proposed the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

With economic, political, social and educational development, and the spread of Christianity, emphasis is being shifted more and more towards individual choice in marriage, and in many areas young people refuse to consider any other factor. This sometimes leads to temporary instability as they often feel themselves at liberty to break off marriages by individual choice as readily as they contracted them, with little more reason than a minor domestic argument. This difficulty will be overcome, however, as people gain greater familiarity with the new conditions.

Generally speaking polyandry is not practised. Polygyny is widely practised but its incidence is decreasing. It forms an integral part of certain indigenous social systems which would be disrupted by its sudden prohibition. The only satisfactory method of reducing its incidence is by a gradual and fully integrated system of social change so that polygyny, as a preferred form of marriage, tends to

disappear as the structure of society changes, and livelihood, prestige and power are no longer based on the old norms. Another factor which makes careful handling of this matter necessary is the need to safeguard the rights of women who have entered into polygynous marriages and of the children of such marriages.

Legal Capacity

Under the laws of the Territory women have equal rights with men. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts but a husband is liable for his wife's debts.

In indigenous custom women's legal capacity is varied to some extent by tribal requirements. In general they may own and inherit various forms of property including, in a number of places, land. They have rights of access to the courts.

Public Offices

Women have equal rights with men to hold public office, exercise public functions and exercise voting rights. Particulars regarding the latter are given in Chapters 3 and 5 of Part V.

Employment

The Public Service of the Territory essentially makes no distinction between the sexes in appointments to the various classified positions but positions in certain callings, such as nursing, are traditionally reserved mainly for women.

The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are of a protective nature, and are contained in the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963 and the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962.

The minimum wage rates prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance and the Administration Servants Ordinance apply equally to men and women.

Organizations for the Advancement of Women

The main agencies for promoting women's activities have been the Administration and such voluntary organizations as the Christian Missions, the Girl Guide Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. All conduct courses for the teaching of skills required in the home and in employment, at the same time encouraging acceptance of responsibility and development of leadership.

The Country Women's Association in Australia has continued to support the programme for the advancement of women in the Territory. In addition to liberal gifts of homecrafts training material and the 'adoption' of clubs, they provided a scholarship to assist a young woman, who will complete a one-year course in December 1965, to train at the Community Education Centre at Suva. The Territory branches of the Country Women's Association are taking an active interest in sponsoring local groups and are considering a proposal to form and supervise a Federation of Women's Organizations.

A Central Adult Education Council is responsible for co-ordinating and developing all adult education activities in the Territory. Both voluntary and Administration agencies concerned with the advancement of women are represented on the Council. The cost of adult education activities are borne by the Administration, through its relevant departments, and by the voluntary organizations concerned.

LABOUR

Twelve welfare officers are stationed in the Territory. With indigenous assistants they foster women's groups, give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in the club activities, organize training courses, cooking and sewing classes and sporting activities, give special assistance to women in urban housing settlements and visit female prisoners in corrective institutions.

Welfare centres, which are used for club meetings, instruction classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics and recreation and other community activities, have been built at Wewak, Maprik, Angoram, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Minj, Kieta, Buin, Buka, Kavieng and Rabaul.

At 30th June 1965, there were 236 women's clubs distributed throughout the Territory as follows:

Bougainville District	..	20
New Britain District	..	31
New Ireland District	..	35
Western Highlands District	..	9
Eastern Highlands District	..	30
Sepik District	..	29
Madang District	..	12
Morobe District	..	60
Manus District	..	10

The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their social status and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions.

Formal courses are provided for social welfare assistants and club leaders from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the training centre at Ahima in Papua. All training courses deal with simple principles of group work, the functions of clubs, meeting procedure, work of office bearers, programme construction, programme content, cooking, sewing, child care, recreation and the use of such aids as flannelgraphs. Selected trainees also attend the Community Education Centre at Suva, Fiji, which is conducted by the South Pacific Commission in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

A programme of residential adult education courses for married couples was started in January 1961, when the first course was conducted at Vunadadir. Since then simple training centres have been established in all districts and courses held at Mount Hagen, Minj, Kavieng, Madang, Vunadadir, Kandrian, Buka, Kieta, Buin, Wewak, Lumi, Angoram, Finschhafen, Mumeng, Menyamya, Pindiu and Bogia. A total of 2,400 persons have attended seventy-two such courses.

The influence of local government councils in raising the status of women is most marked. Not only are councils encouraging the promotion of women's groups by grants of equipment and transport and the employment of welfare assistants, but they foster women's wider interests.

The broadcasting stations conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Administration feature regular programmes for women in English, Police Motu and Melanesian Pidgin.

The monthly *Papua and New Guinea Villager* and the news-sheet *Our News* devote sections to women's interests. Pamphlets, posters and booklets prepared from time to time on particular matters, are distributed to clubs.

Although there have been steady increases in the numbers of indigenous people engaged in wage employment in recent years, the proportion of wage-earners to the estimated adult male indigenous population is still relatively small (approximately 13 per cent). A much greater proportion of the population is engaged in various forms or modifications of the traditional subsistence agriculture system and in the growing of crops for export. The most marked change in recent years in the pattern of wage employment has been in the growing numbers moving into urban employment in such fields as the manufacturing industry, building and construction work and commerce. While large numbers of the Territory's labour force are still engaged in unskilled work on plantations or in the towns, there is emerging a body of more highly skilled and experienced workers who are capable to a much greater extent than previously of negotiating their own wages and conditions of employment.

Development of Policy

In the early post-war years, labour policy was based largely on the fact that most indigenous wage-earners were illiterate and were employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations. One of the greatest problems was to ensure that large-scale employment of indigenous persons away from their villages did not retard the welfare and development of the people as a whole. In this earlier period policy was directed to maintaining village life and the attachment of the New Guinean to his land, and in 1956 the aims of labour policy were summarized as follows:

- (a) to advance the general policy for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory; the development of the Territory's resources; and the maintenance of good order and government; particularly through
 - (i) control of the nature and rate of social change among the indigenous peoples;
 - (ii) education of the indigenous people;
 - (iii) promotion of an association between the non-indigenous and indigenous communities favourable to the indigenous people's own advancement and good relations between the races;
 - (iv) the association of both non-indigenous people and indigenous people in the development of the resources of the Territory in order to sustain a high standard of living and improved services;
- (b) to protect the indigenous worker against unfair treatment, damage to his health, or deterioration in his traditional standards; and
- (c) to ensure that the employer and worker honour their obligations.

Measures relating to apprenticeship, industrial safety, minimum age for employment at sea, workers' compensation and protection of indigenous workers entering into job contracts have been introduced in the last decade. In recognition of the growing number of freely engaged labourers working away from village areas and capable to a large extent of protecting their own interests under

the changed social conditions, a completely new Native Employment Ordinance was introduced in 1960 providing for improved working conditions, housing standards and increased minimum wages for indigenous workers.

A Department of Labour was created in March 1961, to take over the function of administering labour legislation. At the same time the growing awareness and interest of urban workers in negotiating their own terms and conditions of employment led to an expansion of the aims of labour policy to include the following principles:

- (a) facilitation of the growth of industrial organizations and provision for their legal recognition;
- (b) encouragement of good industrial relations;
- (c) provision of an orderly method for the determination of wages and terms of employment;
- (d) assistance in ensuring that the worker has stable employment and that industry has efficient labour;
- (e) provision and encouragement of technical and vocational training directly related to the prospective market for labour; and
- (f) protection and compensation in respect of all occupational hazards.

Legislation providing for the rights of association and industrial negotiation for all workers was introduced in 1962.

Labour Legislation

The major legislation governing the employment of indigenous workers is the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* 1957, the *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* 1962 and the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962. Information on the operation of this legislation is given under the relevant headings below. Other labour legislation includes the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962 and legislation governing employment in the public service, the police force and corrective institutions. Further information on conditions of employment in the public service, police force and corrective institutions is contained in the relevant chapters of this Report.

The Department of Labour

The Department of Labour is responsible for supervising the employment conditions of all indigenous and non-indigenous workers other than those directly engaged under public service and police force statutes and enlisted personnel of the defence forces. It has the following principal functions:

- (a) the control of the registration of employee and employer organizations and the provision of the necessary registry facilities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of negotiations between employees and employers and their associations at the individual employer and industry level and the provision of conciliation facilities;
- (c) the establishment of a system of consultation between the Administration and representatives of employees and employers on labour legislation and other industrial matters;

- (d) the provision of an employment placement service, a vocational guidance service, and a personnel management service to employers, and assistance and advice on health, welfare and safety matters;
- (e) the administration of legislation relating to employment in the Territory;
- (f) research into such labour matters as employment requirements, patterns and levels of wages and conditions of service, and means of promoting industrial safety, health and welfare;
- (g) the provision of advice on industrial and commercial training;
- (h) labour inspection; and
- (i) advice to workers on the formation of industrial organizations and on industrial relations matters.

At 30th June 1965, seven employment officers, thirteen labour inspectors and twenty-six indigenous employees were working in New Guinea. During the year two local officers began training as assistant employment officers.

Opportunities for Employment

At 31st March 1965, there were 62,519 indigenous people in paid employment (including 1,739 members of the police force but excluding members of the defence forces) compared with 55,122 at 31st March 1964. Private industry employed 44,304 of whom 27,771 were general plantation workers. Indigenous workers employed by the Administration and Commonwealth Government departments numbered 18,215 including the members of the police force. Of the total number employed, approximately 19,144 were engaged in skilled or semi-skilled occupations.

Last year in private employment there were 6,138 more casual workers than agreement workers. This year the excess of casual workers over agreement workers increased to 8,672, reflecting the continued preference of privately employed workers for employment as casual workers. There was continued interest in job-contracting as distinct from normal employment.

Unemployment and Employment Placement. Unemployment is not a major problem in the Territory. Such unemployment as occurs is mainly of a temporary nature as a result of voluntary changes of employment or reluctance to accept work in rural areas.

The Department of Labour conducts an employment placement service to place job seekers in employment to the best advantage. Employment officers maintain constant contact with employers and record particulars of persons available for employment and of vacancies notified by employers. Vacancies are widely advertised by public notice and, in the Rabaul area, by broadcast over Radio Rabaul.

A booklet entitled *Careers in Private Industry* was prepared and distributed through secondary schools during November 1964.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

The basic legislation governing terms and conditions of employment is the *Native Employment Ordinance* which lays down a comprehensive employment code and includes provisions covering the issue of clothing, food and other items of equipment, the provision of housing, messing, ablution, cooking and latrine facilities for employees and accompanying dependants, the payment of camping and

food allowances, the supply and maintenance of tools of trade by employers (or alternatively payment of a tool allowance to employees) and the provision of medical attention.

The Ordinance provides for the following classes of indigenous workers:

Agreement Workers (Classes 1 and 2). Class 1 comprises single men or men who are not accompanied by their wives and families. The maximum period of employment for this group is two years, although married men who are joined by their wives and families during the period of agreement may enter into a further agreement for a maximum additional period of two years. Class 2 comprises married men accompanied by dependants. Men in this group may engage for a period of up to three years, with the option of re-engaging at the expiry of the agreement for a further year, giving a maximum of four years. Apart from the cases of immediate re-engagement referred to above, a lapse of at least three months must take place between successive agreements entered into by either class of worker.

An agreement may be terminated before the date of expiry on application by either party to a court or an employment officer under conditions specified in the Ordinance. Subject to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous workers from or in certain areas, an agreement worker may be employed anywhere within the Territory. Agreement workers (and their wives and children if they accompany them with the consent of the employer) are provided with free transport and sustenance from the place of engagement to the place of employment, and to their homes on completion of employment.

Civil remedies are open to both parties for breach of agreement. Details of the action taken in relation to breaches of agreement are contained in Tables 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix XVII.

Casual Workers. Casual workers are employed without written agreement and with no time limitation on their employment. Their employment may be terminated without notice at any time by either the employer or the worker. Casual workers may be employed anywhere in the Territory, subject only to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas.

Advanced Workers. A casual worker who has reached a certain stage of advancement may be issued by a district officer with an Advanced Worker's Certificate permitting him to be employed on a cash wage basis. This cash wage includes cash in lieu of the rations, clothing and other articles prescribed in the Ordinance.

Hours of Work. The hours of work are forty-four hours a week from Monday to Saturday inclusive, with a break of one hour after each period of four hours' work (or a break of one hour after five hours' work where a tea break of not less than ten minutes has been given during the five hours). Employees other than shift workers must be given a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every week, while shift workers must be given, in every period of twenty-eight days, rest periods which in the aggregate total not less than 96 hours and which in each instance shall not be less than twenty-four consecutive hours.

All work in excess of eight hours in any one day from Monday to Friday, and all work on Saturday afternoon, Sunday or a public holiday is treated as overtime for which special rates are paid. Overtime for shift workers is all time worked in excess of eight hours in any one day, all time worked on a public holiday and all time worked in excess of forty-four hours in any period of seven days. Except in emergencies the maximum hours including overtime which may be worked in any one day by any employee may not exceed twelve.

Medical Inspection and Treatment. The Native Employment Ordinance provides that a prospective employee shall undergo medical examination before entering into a written agreement for employment and upon termination of the agreement. An employer is required to provide free medical treatment at the place of employment for all his employees and the wives and children accompanying them and to take all reasonable precautionary measures to safeguard their health. An employer is also required to transfer workers and dependants to an approved hospital for treatment when necessary. In addition Administration medical officers and medical assistants carry out periodical examinations of workers and dependants at places of employment.

Special medical safeguards are prescribed for workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) who proceed to places of employment at altitudes below that level. Before entering employment they are vaccinated against tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough, and during employment they receive malarial prophylactics. On termination of their employment they are kept under medical surveillance for two weeks before returning to their homes.

No illnesses or deaths among indigenous workers attributable to occupational diseases were reported during the year. Industrial accidents reported totalled 168 of which 25 were fatal.

Housing. The Native Employment Ordinance prescribes the types and minimum standards and dimensions of houses for the accommodation of indigenous employees and their accompanying dependants.

Employment of Women and Juveniles. Provisions in the Native Employment Ordinance encourage the employment of females while at the same time protecting their health and welfare. Women may be employed under agreement for a two-year maximum period in specified occupations, e.g. nursing, teaching and domestic service, and as casual workers in these and other specified occupations, e.g. clerical work, factory work, and cocoa, coffee and tea-picking. Employment in heavy labour is prohibited and provision is made for the granting of maternity leave of absence and for rest periods. The minimum wages for males apply equally to females.

The employment of persons under the age of sixteen years is forbidden, except as apprentices under the Native Apprenticeship Ordinance which prescribes a minimum age of fifteen years, or for service at sea under the Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance which permits a minimum age of fourteen years, subject to the permission in writing of the Director of Education or an officer authorized by him.

Underground and Night Work. The Native Employment Ordinance applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and this Ordinance and the Mines and Works Regulations Ordinance cover the regulation and inspection of mines and works including the conditions of employment in underground workings. The legislation excludes women and juveniles from employment underground.

There are very few undertakings which operate regularly at night and such work is almost entirely restricted to loading and unloading ships, attending copra driers, operating telephone and radio services, and police and hospital duties.

Industrial Homework. There is no industrial homework apart from the occupation of the indigenous people in some areas in local handicrafts.

Job Contracts. The Transactions with Natives Ordinance gives protection to indigenous persons entering into job contracts by ensuring that both parties are aware of the nature of the contract and the requirements for its performance. Contracts, except those of a minor nature as specified in the Ordinance, are required to be in writing unless a district commissioner or district officer grants a written exemption, and are subject to inspection by labour inspectors. The Administrator has power under the Ordinance to control grants or payments to a contractor of goods or commodities in lieu of money, advances in either cash or kind and the granting of credit.

Recruitment of Workers. Recruitment is voluntary and workers are free to choose the occupations in which they wish to work. Employers and native employment agents, duly licensed by district officers, may engage workers.

Special health conditions (described earlier in this chapter) apply to the engagement of workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) and their recruitment is undertaken by Administration officers to ensure observance of the measures prescribed. Such workers may be engaged under agreement for the normal prescribed periods of service, but their employment on a casual basis is subject to the prior written approval of the Secretary for Labour.

Remuneration

Wages must be paid in coin or notes which are legal tender in the Territory.

Native Employment Ordinance. At least one-half of the wages of an agreement worker Class 1 and at least one-third of the wages of an agreement worker Class 2 must be deferred. An advance against deferred wages, not exceeding half the total deferred wages at any one time, may be paid to the employee for urgent reasons. Casual workers must be paid their cash wage in full at lunar-monthly, or more frequent, intervals.

The prescribed minimum cash wage is £19 10s. a year for first year employees and £22 15s. a year thereafter. Persons employed in heavy labour are paid an additional cash wage of £6 10s. a year, and an allowance at the rate of £3 5s. a year is payable to men working under 'camp' conditions.

These cash wages are in addition to the free provision of accommodation, medical attention, food, clothing, cooking and eating utensils, blankets, towels, soap, tobacco,

matches, and such other articles as are prescribed for the worker and his accompanying dependants.

The monetary value of food, clothing and other prescribed free issues varies from time to time and from place to place; at the close of the year under review it was estimated to average £71 10s. a year for a worker, £59 10s. a year for an accompanying wife and from £28 9s. to £61 12s. a year for a child according to age and sex.

As a rule the minimum wage is acceptable only to unskilled workers entering the employment market for the first time and many skilled and experienced workers are able to command wages in excess of the minimum. At 31st March 1965, approximately 29,500 indigenous workers were in receipt of cash wages and other emoluments (accommodation, food, clothing, etc.) in excess of the prescribed minimum. Table 4 of Appendix XVII indicates the range of wages paid in various skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

For the purpose of calculating overtime payments the prescribed annual value of food, clothing and other articles (currently £71 10s. per annum) is added to the annual cash wage. Time and one-half is payable for ordinary overtime (minimum hourly rate of 1s. 6d.), double time for Sundays (minimum hourly rate of 2s.) and single time for holiday overtime (minimum hourly rate of 1s.) on the basis that the normal monthly wage includes payment for holidays. An employee may be given time off in lieu of overtime payments. Payment for 'stand-by' duty at one-tenth of the hourly rate and for 'call-out' duty at normal overtime rates plus 2s. an hour is also prescribed. Where the period of 'call-out' duty is less than three hours, overtime for three hours is paid.

The prescribed free issue of rations at daily and weekly intervals provides a wide range of alternative foods for employees and their dependants. The scale, which is set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Native Employment Ordinance, was drawn up by nutritional experts in collaboration with the Department of Public Health. An agreement worker who is considered competent to purchase a balanced diet or who has an ample supply of locally produced foods available to him may be issued by the district officer with a permit to enable him to be paid a monetary allowance in lieu of rations for himself and his accompanying dependants, calculated on the average retail prices within the sub-district where he is employed. A ration allowance may be paid to a casual worker (without a ration allowance permit) where the employer and the worker mutually agree to such a payment. Payment of an allowance in lieu of the issue of prescribed clothing and other articles is not permitted.

There is no provision for compulsory saving other than the deferred wages system for agreement workers. Deductions from deferred wages may be authorized only by a court, upon application by an employer, where the employee has committed a breach of an agreement. There is no provision for seizure on the basis of a court judgment.

Industrial Agreements. A number of industrial agreements have been concluded, the most significant of which provide for the payment of an all-cash wage to the majority of unskilled employees in the urban areas of Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Kavieng. Industrial agreements also cover stevedoring operations in the ports of

Wewak, Madang, Rabaul and Kavieng. All industrial agreements are registered as awards under the Industrial Relations Ordinance.

The urban cash wage agreements covering the towns of Goroka, Kavieng and Wewak provide for an all-cash wage of £3 a week for unskilled workers as distinct from the cash wage plus payment in kind prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance. In the case of an employee living away from his home village, the employer is obliged to provide accommodation, food, clothing and other articles for his accompanying dependants without deduction from the cash wage. Where the employee is living in or near the urban area, the employer may make deductions in respect of food supplied to the employee (at actual cost) and accommodation or transport provided for him (subject to a maximum of 12s. a week for accommodation and 9s. a week for transport). Items of food or meals are supplied only if the employee so requests or in certain other approved cases.

Under the Goroka, Kavieng and Wewak Agreements overtime is payable at time and one-half for week days (with a minimum rate of 2s. an hour) and at double time for Sundays and public holidays (with a minimum rate of 2s. 9d. an hour). Workers employed by the day or in shifts are paid at the rate of 12s. a day for a shift of eight hours, with double rates on Sundays and public holidays and no deductions are permissible.

Following negotiations between the Madang Workers' Association and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea in September 1964, and between the Lae Workers' Association and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea in March 1965, agreement was reached on revised urban cash wage agreements for the townships of Madang and Lae respectively providing for increased minimum wages and wages based on skill and length of experience. Boards of Reference set up under the agreements are responsible for the classification of occupations according to skill and responsibility, and the determination of any other matter arising out of the agreement. There is provision for an appeal to the Secretary for Labour against any determination made by the Boards of Reference. These urban cash wage agreements are practically identical to the agreement entered into in Rabaul between the Rabaul Workers' Association and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea in April 1964.

In October 1964 agreement was reached between the Rabaul Workers' Association and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea on rates of pay concerning members of ships' crews employed by members of the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea on vessels operating out of the port of Rabaul. This agreement determines the rates of pay for all crew members such as ordinary seaman, engine hand, steward, cook, boatswain, pinnaceman, master, etc. Under this agreement overtime is payable at the rate of time and one-half an hour for all time worked in excess of forty-four hours in any one week. Provision is also made for the payment of money in lieu of rations where special circumstances exist, the value of the rations, accommodation and issues are as prescribed in the agreement. A Board of Reference set up under the agreement is responsible for determining the qualifications and duties of the various occupations provided for in the agreement, and the determination of any

other matter arising out of the agreement. There is provision for an appeal to the Secretary for Labour against any determination made by the Board of Reference.

An industrial agreement between the Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau/Bulolo and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea in May 1965, provides for two weeks leave on full pay each year for all employees of members of the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea employed in the Timber Industry in the Wau/Bulolo Sub-District. Public holidays notified in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea Government Gazette under the provisions of the *Public Holidays Ordinance* 1953 falling within a period of leave shall not be counted as part of such leave. A Board of Reference set up under the agreement is responsible for hearing and determining any matter which may arise out of or in connexion with this agreement. There is provision for an appeal to the Secretary for Labour against a determination made by the Board of Reference.

Under the Rabaul, Lae and Madang Agreements weekly rates of pay are as follows:

Unmarried juniors—£3.

Unskilled adults and married male juniors—£3 5s.

Occupations classified as Grade B—£3 7s. 6d. during first year of employment; and £3 12s. 6d. after completion of one year's continuous employment with the same employer.

Occupations classified as Grade A—£4 during first year of employment, £4 10s. after completion of one year's continuous employment with the same employer; and £5 after completion of two years' continuous employment with the same employer.

Under the Rabaul, Lae and Madang Agreements overtime is payable at the rate of time and one-half for week days and at double time for Sundays and public holidays. Provision is also made for day and shift workers. Determinations have been made under the Rabaul, Lae and Madang Agreements wherein numerous occupations have been determined and classified.

The prevailing wages for eight hour shifts for waterside workers in the ports of Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Lae and Madang are:

	Rabaul	Kavieng and Wewak	Lae	Madang
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gang bosses and hatchmen	20 0	14 0	17 6	..
Winchmen	17 6	14 0	17 6	17 6
General labourers ..	15 0	12 0	11 0	15 0
Foremen	(a)	(b)16 0	20 0	22 0
Attendance money ..	3 9	3 0	..	..

(a) Foremen in Rabaul are permanent employees of the shipping companies and are paid monthly wages. (b) The minimum shift rate of 16s. for foremen at Kavieng increases with the skill of the foreman and the number of stevedores he controls.

At each of the above ports a meal break of one hour is allowed in each shift of eight hours and meals are provided at no cost to the employee. In appropriate cases transport to and from the wharf area is provided; accommodation is also provided for stevedores employed over a number of shifts.

Registered Awards. At 30th June 1965, the following awards registered under the Industrial Relations Ordinance were in force:

Award No. 1 of 1963 Rabaul Stevedoring Award 1963
Award No. 3 of 1963 Kavieng Stevedoring Award 1963
Award No. 5 of 1963 Madang Urban Cash Wage Award 1963
Award No. 1 of 1964 Ansett-MAL Airline Employees' Madang Award 1964
Award No. 2 of 1964 Airline Pilots' Award 1964
Award No. 3 of 1964 Wewak Stevedoring Award 1964
Award No. 4 of 1964 Wewak Urban Cash Wage Award 1964
Award No. 5 of 1964 Rabaul Urban Cash Wage Award 1964
Award No. 6 of 1964 Madang Urban Cash Wage Award 1964
Award No. 7 of 1964 Rabaul Shipping Award 1964
Award No. 8 of 1964 Goroka Urban Cash Wage Award 1964
Award No. 9 of 1964 Madang Stevedoring Award 1964
Award No. 1 of 1965 Kavieng Urban Cash Wage Award 1965
Award No. 3 of 1965 Lae Urban Cash Wage Award 1965

Apprentices. The weekly cash wages payable to apprentices are as follows:

Year of apprenticeship	Cash wages per week	
	First-class trade	Second-class trade
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First	3 5 0	3 5 0
Second	4 0 0	4 0 0
Third	4 15 0	4 5 0
Fourth	5 10 0	4 10 0
Fifth	6 10 0	..

Deductions from these wages for accommodation, food and transport may be made at the same rates as those prescribed under the urban cash wage agreements.

Indebtedness. Indebtedness among wage-earners and salaried workers is negligible.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration. Wage rates and conditions of employment for indigenous employees are determined under the local Territorial legislation or as a result of industrial agreements reached between organizations of employers and employees. These wage rates and conditions of employment are generally related to conditions in the Territory and not to economic conditions in Australia. Wage rates and conditions of employment for expatriate employees are however generally based on Australian industrial awards or related to the conditions for comparable employment in Australia. They have regard to the more highly developed economy of the metropolitan country, its higher living standards and strongly competitive labour market. Because of the Territory's need for skilled and experienced workers many expatriate employees also receive additional emoluments and benefits to compensate them for living and working outside their homeland.

Education and training programmes are designed to provide increasing numbers of skilled indigenous workers to meet expanding employment needs.

Labour legislation does not discriminate against women; the minimum conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are applicable to all workers, both male and female.

Workers' Compensation

Compensation for disease, injury or death arising out of or in the course of employment is provided for under the Workers' Compensation Ordinance, which provides a single code of compensation for all workers with scales of compensation payments related to wage levels. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of death or for specified injuries is £3,000 with a minimum of £180 for specified injuries. Provision is made for the payment of £100 in respect of each fully dependent child under the age of sixteen years of a deceased worker, for payment of medical and funeral expenses and for weekly payments (not exceeding the amount of the weekly wage) to totally or partially incapacitated workers.

When payment of compensation is authorized in the case of a worker whose wages are less than £400 a year, 27 per cent of the prescribed maximum is payable, and where the wages are £400 a year or more, but less than £668, 60 per cent of the maximum is payable. In calculating the wages of indigenous workers who receive part of their wages in kind, the value of accommodation, rations, clothing and other issues (prescribed as £165 a year) is added to the cash wage.

In cases of partial incapacity the court has power to award a lump sum in compensation. When an indigenous worker sustains injury causing temporary incapacity he suffers no economic disadvantage inasmuch as his employer continues to supply wages, food, accommodation and other issues as if he were still working.

The legislation provides that where a Court for Native Affairs certifies that any dependants of an indigenous worker are dependants by native custom, the total amount of compensation payable to all such dependants shall not exceed £100.

Except where the Administrator authorizes an employer to undertake the liability to pay compensation to his own workers the Ordinance provides that an employer shall obtain from an approved insurer a policy of insurance for the full amount of his liability.

Provision is made for the appointment of medical referees and for disputed cases to be settled by arbitration, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

There are as yet no special provisions for the rehabilitation of injured workers. Table 6 of Appendix XVII gives details of workers' compensation cases handled during the year.

Industrial Safety

Provisions relating to industrial safety are included in the *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance 1957*, the *Explosives Ordinance 1953-1962*, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance 1935-1962* and the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-1962*. The *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* contains general provisions relating to the safety of all workers except those engaged in mining, who are covered

by the Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance. The *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961, which provides a comprehensive safety code, is to be brought into operation on 1st July 1965.

A technical advisory service has been established within the Department of Labour to advise employers on working conditions in industry, e.g. industrial safety, lighting, ventilation, factory and office layout. Safety committees are being established in Administration departments, and the interest of private employers in the establishment of committees is being encouraged. Special attention is being given to the registration and inspection of industrial boilers and pressure vessels.

The first convention on industrial safety was held at Port Moresby in July 1964, and was attended by several delegates from the Trust Territory. The first Training-Within-Industry Job Safety Programme for delegates from the private sector of industry was conducted in March 1965. Members of Administration departments also participated in the programme.

Training

Training of skilled workers is carried out by both Administration and mission technical schools. Trainees from technical schools fall into two main categories: those who qualify for apprenticeship and those who are suitable for employment where a lower level of skill is required. The normal qualification for entry into apprenticeship is successful completion of a two year course of pre-apprenticeship training. Trainees who do not qualify for apprenticeship generally take employment as improvers or trade assistants or are engaged in lower level work in rural areas. At 30th June 1965, 1,622 students were attending technical schools.

Further details of technical training are given in Part VIII, Chapter 4.

As indicated in the relevant chapters of this report, vocational training is provided by various Public Service departments, in particular, the Departments of Public Health, Trade and Industry, District Administration, Posts and Telegraphs, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and on-the-job training is also carried out in private industry. The training of officers of the Public Service is described in Chapter 4 of Part V.

Apprenticeship. The Native Apprenticeship Ordinance provides for apprenticeship in specific trades leading to the granting of trade certificates. Apprenticeship is controlled by an Apprenticeship Board consisting of seven members of whom three are representatives of interests outside the Administration and four are officers of the Administration. In addition, the Board has a permanent executive officer who is an officer of the Department of Labour. The apprenticeship scheme enables apprentices who complete their indentures and pass their final trade examinations to gain recognition as skilled tradesmen.

The courses of training, which are defined by panels of experts in various trades, include both theoretical and practical work and are designed to suit the conditions of the Territory. All apprentices receive on-the-job training and additional training at a central technical school. They are also required to continue their general education in English and mathematics.

Trades provided for under the scheme are classified as either first-class or second-class. First-class trades are those which have an equivalent in other countries and require a five-year period of training. Second-class trades are those which are suited to Territory requirements but have no equivalent elsewhere, or in which a shorter period of training (four years) can give the level of competence needed in the Territory.

During the year apprenticeship agreements were approved in each of the following trades, all of which are classified as first-class trades:

Boilermaker-welder	Draughtsman
Bricklayer	Fitter-electrical
Carpenter and joiner	Painter, decorator and signwriter
Fitter-machinist	Panel beater and spray painter
Machinist-wood	Plumber and sheet metal worker
Mechanic-diesel	Printer-letterpress machinist
Mechanic-motor	Compositor
Mechanic-refrigerator	Shipwright
Mechanic-typewriter	
Mechanical equipment operator	

There are now 301 New Guineans under apprenticeship agreement of whom 113 are training in Papua. A total of 104 apprentices have completed their training, passed their final technical examinations and received certificates of completion of training.

Youths who have reached the required educational standard may be apprenticed at an Australian standard either in the Territory or in Australia. Fourteen non-indigenous youths are indentured in this way in New Guinea, while five former apprentices are receiving higher training in Australia.

The system of 'block release' training under which apprentices attend a continuous course of 24 working days once a year at a central technical school, was introduced in the Territory in 1962. Students receive instruction in trade theory, trade drawing and trade practical work. The number of class hours under this system is equal to those under the previous arrangement for day classes. Apprentices at outlying centres are transported at Administration expense from their place of employment to the central technical school, where dormitory accommodation is provided. Employers are required to pay the apprentices for the time spent at the technical school and the apprentices are required to pay a nominal fee for their accommodation. The Department of Education provides additional instruction by correspondence to maintain and extend the training given during the full-time period at the technical school.

A further development in apprenticeship training took place in July 1964, when a group of ten apprentice motor mechanics began training under the continuous training system.

At the beginning of 1965 continuous training was begun by twelve apprentice electricians, eight trainee draftsmen and a second group of twelve apprentice motor mechanics.

Under the continuous training system apprentices are indentured in the normal manner for periods up to five years which may be reduced to four years where demonstrated proficiency justifies it. The first two years of training for apprenticeship are spent on full time training at a technical school during which time apprentices complete the

trade course normally requiring five years of part-time study. The remaining period of apprenticeship, which is either two or three years depending upon the degree of proficiency attained during the continuous course, is devoted to uninterrupted on-the-job instruction with their employers. Apprentices are paid normal wages during attendance at technical school on continuous training courses.

Nautical Training. The training of artisans in ship repair trades is being undertaken at Napa Napa near Port Moresby. At the School of Nautical Training, thirty trainees will shortly complete the second course for seamen and marine engine operators. This course is now of two years' duration.

A second course for advanced seamen has been completed most satisfactorily. These courses are of three months' duration and are arranged for experienced seamen with a view to bringing them up to the standard prescribed for examinations for the local Master's Certificate of Competency.

Training of Indigenous Pilots. The Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the Administration are providing two scholarships each year to enable Papuans and New Guineans to train as commercial pilots. The terms of the scholarship provide for an accommodation allowance as well as for free flying tuition.

Initial training will be provided by the Aero Club of Papua in Port Moresby. Advanced flying tuition leading to the award of a commercial pilot's licence will be conducted at the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales.

Scholarships have been awarded tentatively to two New Guineans, pending the results of the 1965 School Leaving Certificate examination. Providing the scholarships are confirmed it is expected that actual flying tuition will commence in January 1966.

Industrial Organizations

The *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* 1962 provides for the registration and control of industrial organizations. The Ordinance is intended to apply to all industrial organizations composed of not less than four employers or twenty employees. Registered industrial organizations and their officers and members have immunity from civil suit when furtherance of an industrial dispute leads to breach of contract of employment, interferes with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills, or acts in restraint of trade, and members of industrial organizations are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise by reason only of the fact that the objects of the organization are in restraint of trade. Other provisions of the Ordinance relate to the constitution and rules of industrial organizations and the amalgamation, federation and affiliation of registered organizations.

Workers' Associations have been formed at Madang, Lae, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo, Goroka, Wewak, New Ireland and Western Highlands, and have been registered as industrial organizations. The New Ireland and Western Highlands Workers' Associations were formed during the year. Other registered industrial organizations covering both Papua and New Guinea are the Public Service Association of Papua

and New Guinea, the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the Police Association of Papua and New Guinea.

Membership figures of workers' Associations as at 31st March 1965, were as follows:

	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Mixed Race and Chinese	Total
Madang Workers' Association	969	1	1	971
Rabaul Workers' Association	766	1	1	768
Lae Workers' Association	1,539	..	..	1,539
Wewak Workers' Association	983	2	..	985
Goroka Workers' Association	521	2	..	523
Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo	771	2	..	773
Public Service Association	255	2,850	50	3,155
Police Association of Papua-New Guinea	1,425	75	..	1,500
New Ireland District Workers' Association	408	1	..	409
Western Highlands District Workers' Association	100	..	..	100
	7,737	2,934	52	10,723

The Madang, Lae and Rabaul workers' associations have organized branches based on specific industries as follows:

<i>Workers Association</i>	<i>Branch</i>
Madang	Airline Industry
	Stevedoring Industry
	Tobacco Industry
Lae	Airline Industry
Rabaul	Stevedoring Industry

The first general meeting of workers' associations was held in Madang on 3rd and 4th October 1964. Proposed and organized by the Madang Workers' Association the meeting was attended by delegates from eight workers' associations representing 7,000 workers from Kavieng, Rabaul, Lae, Port Moresby, Wewak, Goroka, Wau-Bulolo and Madang. The meeting unanimously accepted a proposal that it should accept the principle of the formation of a federation of workers' associations and a steering committee was appointed to inquire into all aspects of federation.

Advice and assistance to industrial organizations is provided by specialist officers of the Department of Labour. Technical advice and guidance is given to any group which indicates a desire to form an industrial organization and assistance is provided in the preparation of a draft constitution and rules, in the training of office bearers and the introduction and supervision of the maintenance of books of account. Industrial organizations' officers make frequent visits to centres throughout the Trust Territory and, wherever possible, take the opportunity of discussing aspects of industrial organization with members. Adult education courses designed to increase the interest of members as well as to ensure greater efficiency among office bearers, have been commenced.

The Public Solicitor, who already performs the functions of providing legal advice and assistance to the indigenous people, is available to help indigenous industrial organizations in the preparation and conduct of industrial claims.

Industrial Relations

The *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962 is designed to emphasize that the informal settlement of disputes and conciliation and negotiation are to be preferred to litigation or arbitration. It provides for the formation of industrial councils as a means of continuous joint consultation between employers and employees.

Where complaints may lead to a stoppage or dispute, workers are encouraged to report them to the nearest labour inspector or responsible Administration officer before an actual stoppage occurs. Many complaints are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors who investigate the complaints immediately they are received. Disputes of any consequence are handled by specialist Industrial Relations Officers.

Where a dispute cannot be settled by labour inspectors, the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* provides for processes of conciliation and negotiation which are available to both parties. The Ordinance empowers the Administrator to establish *ad hoc* boards of inquiry and where an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, any matter connected with the economic or industrial conditions of the Territory which is involved in the dispute may be referred to a board for inquiry and report. A board of inquiry consists of a chairman and at least three other members appointed by the Administrator, of whom at least one must not be an officer of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is also empowered to establish arbitration tribunals to deal with industrial disputes, the constitution of such tribunals being left for determination by the Administrator in each particular case.

Provision is made for the registration of awards of tribunals. Industrial agreements must also be filed for registration and, when registered, have the force of awards. (The Administrator-in-Council may disallow an award on the ground that it is contrary to public policy or not in the best interests of the Territory). Registered awards are binding on the employers and employees to whom they relate.

In summary, the principal processes available for the settlement of disputes under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* are:

- (a) a matter may be investigated by the Secretary for Labour, and a board of inquiry may be required to inquire and report upon any matter connected with or relevant to a dispute;
- (b) an interested party may refer a dispute to the Secretary for Labour, who may require the parties to enter into negotiations within 14 days, and, where after 28 days no settlement has been effected, may call a compulsory conference of the parties;
- (c) at any stage, a party to a dispute may call upon the Secretary for Labour for assistance, whereupon it is the duty of the Secretary to endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the dispute; and
- (d) finally, where attempts at settlement have apparently failed, a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for determination.

In December 1964, a Board of Inquiry was established under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962, to investigate the plantation and other rural industries for the purpose of ascertaining whether existing wage rates under

the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963 should be varied; the feasibility of introducing a system of bonus payments for rural employees, the nature of any such system, and the method of calculating payments; the feasibility of introducing an all cash wage (with provision for appropriate deductions) for rural employees; and whether there should be any variation of the maximum period of service prescribed for Agreement Workers under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963.

The Board is composed of the following persons:

(1) *Employers*

Mr I. G. G. Downs, O.B.E., M.H.A.

Mr W. J. Grose, M.H.A.

Mr B. E. Fairfax-Ross, C.B.E.

(2) *Employees*

Mr Sabumei Kofikai, Vice-President of the Goroka Workers' Association.

Mr Lamsisi Pasinkus, Treasurer of the New Ireland District Workers' Association.

Mr Thomas Tobunbun, President of the Rabaul Workers' Association.

(3) *Chairman*

Originally Mr N. J. Mason, then Secretary for Labour. Upon the resignation of Mr Mason from the Administration, Mr W. L. Conroy of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries was appointed as Chairman.

The Board has to date conducted hearings at Popondetta, Lae, Madang, Goroka, Kainantu, Mount Hagen, Kavieng, and Namatanai and collected a great deal of evidence. It will submit a report to the Administrator when hearings in other centres have been concluded.

Particulars of industrial disputes and complaints are given in Tables 11 and 12 of Appendix XVII.

International Labour Conference

Two representatives from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, Mr C. Fleay, Senior Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour, and Mr T. Tobunbun, teacher, Department of Education and President of the Rabaul Workers' Association, were included as advisers in the Australian Government delegation to the 49th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva from 2nd to 4th June 1965. Mr Fleay and Mr Tobunbun acted as Government advisers on the agenda items relating to agrarian reform and the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries.

Mr Oala Oala Rarua, a Papuan, who was an adviser on the Government delegation to the Fifth Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization held in Melbourne in 1962 and is chairman of the Steering Committee established to inquire into the formulation of a federation of workers' associations, was nominated by the Australian Government to attend the International Labour Organization's 1965 internship course held in Geneva from 10th June to 23rd July 1965.

Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes

Subject only to provisions directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas, there is no restriction on the employment of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of New Guinea in

Papua or vice versa. At the close of the year 8,082 workers from New Guinea were employed in Papua and 6,218 Papuans were employed in New Guinea.

Permanent inter-territorial migration is insignificant and does not give rise to any shortage of labour in the Trust Territory.

The Migration Ordinance controls all temporary absences of indigenous persons from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Indigenous persons may be employed outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea if adequate arrangements have been made for their welfare.

Indigenous inhabitants have no occasion to leave the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for permanent employment elsewhere and none have done so. A number of indigenous people have been authorized to leave the Territory for specified periods for purposes associated with their employment or for specialized training.

There is no provision under the labour legislation for a system of labour passes or work books.

Recruitment from Outside the Territory

The only non-European workers recruited from outside the Territory are the Papuans mentioned in the preceding section.

Application of International Labour Organization Conventions

The following conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization and ratified by Australia have been extended to the Territory from the dates shown:

- No. 7. Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920; 8th July 1959.
- No. 8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920; 6th November, 1937.
- No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8th July 1959.
- No. 11. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8th July 1959.
- No. 18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925; 8th February, 1961.
- No. 19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925; 8th February 1961.
- No. 27. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929; 6th August 1931.
- No. 29. Forced Labour Convention, 1930; 2nd January 1932.
- No. 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934; 8th February 1961.
- No. 45. Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935; 14th December 1954.
- No. 80. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946; 15th January 1952.
- No. 85. Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947; 30th September 1954.
- No. 105. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; 8th February 1961.

Compulsory Labour

The Papua and New Guinea Act prohibits forced labour except in accordance with the provisions of Conventions

of the International Labour Organization concerning forced and compulsory labour which have been adopted by Australia. The Native Administration Regulations provide for the compulsory planting and cultivation of food crops in an area which has been declared by the Administrator to be liable to a famine or deficiency in food supplies. Such work is excluded from the term 'forced or compulsory labour' by definition in Article 2 of International Labour Organization Convention No. 29—Forced Labour. It was not necessary to so declare any area during the year. There are no other statutory provisions in respect of compulsory labour.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Legislation

Social security and welfare services of various kinds are provided for in such ordinances as the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962, the *Deserted Wives and Children Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, the *Mental Disorders and Treatment Ordinance* 1960, the *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1963, and ordinances providing for pensions or superannuation benefits for officers of the Public Service, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants.

Organization

Most New Guineans live within small tribal communities which assume collective responsibility for the care of orphans, the aged and the infirm. Where for some reason the tribal organization has broken down the Administration gives assistance in the form of *ex gratia* payments to persons in need. No schemes have yet been developed for dealing with unemployment as such unemployment as exists is usually voluntary.

Medical services of all kinds are available without charge to all the New Guinean people. Non-indigenous residents are charged for medical services, but membership of certain Australian contributory medical and hospital benefits funds is open to them. No special provisions have been made for the aged. Artificial limbs and appliances for the physically disabled are provided through a special factory operated by the Administration. The Division of Social Services and Community Development of the Department of District Administration has functional responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating welfare services. The Mental Health Division of the Department of Public Health, and the Corrective Institutions Branch of the Department of Law also perform welfare functions.

At 30th June 1965, there were twelve welfare officers and eighteen New Guinean welfare assistants stationed in district centres where they carried out group and individual welfare work.

In addition to the men and women welfare officers, staff employed by the Department of District Administration includes a youth work organizer and a homecrafts officer, while a psychiatric social worker and occupational therapist are employed in the Department of Public Health.

An important contribution is made by the Christian missions in the field of social welfare. Periodic conferences are held between the representatives of the missions and the Administration in order to exchange ideas and to co-ordinate activities.

Local government councils are taking an increasing interest in social welfare, and allot significant funds to it each year. Their activities include the construction of community education and health centres and the promotion of organizations such as women's clubs. In the towns 'welfare societies' have been formed by the indigenous people to promote their interests and to arrange certain benefits such as small loans, employment services and visits to the sick. Some of these societies are represented on the Council for Social Service in Rabaul which provides an opportunity for voluntary organizations to co-operate in planning welfare programmes. A standing committee of this Council raises funds to send young men and women to character and leadership development camps held in Australia by the Outward Bound Movement.

In addition to the missions various voluntary agencies contribute effectively to social welfare. The Red Cross Society (including Junior Red Cross groups in schools), the St John's Ambulance, the Country Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, Apex, Rotary and Lions Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations all do useful work, some with financial support from the Administration.

Training of Welfare Personnel

University training in the field of social welfare is available at the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Queensland to students who matriculate in the school system or adult matriculants. Qualifications for Welfare Officers, Grade I include either a Leaving Certificate or adult matriculation, and extensive experience in welfare work. For Grade II the requirements include either a Diploma in Social Studies or at least four years' experience as a Welfare Officer, Grade I.

Special traineeships as Welfare Officers, Grade I, are available for indigenous persons who hold the Intermediate Certificate (the academic qualification for entry into the Third Division of the Public Service).

Girls undergo a two-year training period involving on-the-job activities under the supervision of headquarters and field staff, plus a six-months' course at Ahioma or, if selected, a twelve-months' course at the South Pacific Commission's Home Economics Training Centre at Suva, Fiji. Males carry out twelve months on-the-job training in the field and then attend the Administrative College for a further year. Two male trainee welfare officers have been appointed.

At the 30th June 1965, opportunities for employment and training as welfare personnel existed at three levels. The minimum entrance standard for new recruits to the Public Service in this capacity is Form II leading to appointment after a two-year training period as Welfare Assistant Grade I, and then to Grade II. The first year is served in the field under the supervision of a Welfare Officer and a six-months' course is then undertaken at a training centre at Ahioma in the Milne Bay District of Papua. One such trainee has been appointed to date.

Prior to the introduction of the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963 welfare personnel could be recruited at Standard 5 and were given a two years' training course in the field and at Ahioma. Twelve girls have completed this training and are eligible to apply for admission to the Public Service as Welfare Assistants, Grade I.

The missions, local government councils, Young Women's Christian Association and other organizations sponsor personnel for voluntary training at Ahioma. Four girls from the Bougainville District completed a six months' course during 1964-65. A six-weeks' course for nine youth workers sponsored by local government councils was conducted by the youth work organizer.

Child Welfare

The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962 makes comprehensive provision for the welfare of all children in the Territory. It provides for the establishment of a Child Welfare Council, Children's Court and various institutions for the care of destitute, mentally defective and delinquent children; for the adoption of children; for allowances payable to destitute children living with parents; for restrictions on the employment of children; and for various other matters relating to the welfare of children.

A Director of Child Welfare and a number of welfare officers have been appointed to give effect to the Ordinance. The Child Welfare Council, comprising the Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two representatives of the missions, a legal officer of the Public Service, an inspector of police, and four other members, two of whom are women, was formed in April 1962, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. The council meets at three-monthly intervals, and submits an annual report to the Administrator on the working of the Ordinance and other matters relating to child welfare.

Conferences and Research

Quarterly meetings of the Child Welfare Council considered a wide range of subjects, including adoption, film censorship, probation, institutions, handicapped children, employment of children and preventive work. A conference was held with representatives of Christian missions to explore the need for some form of institution to care for difficult children.

The Interim Marriage Guidance Council met several times during the year and, preparatory to devising a syllabus for wide distribution, conducted a pre-marriage counselling course at a teachers' training college. The course was well received, lectures being given on such subjects as home economics, marriage and the law and marriage in society. Suitable films and literature have been made available for educational use and a number of discussion groups held.

A considerable amount of anthropological research is being carried out in the Territory: the long-term program of the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University, the work of the Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development, and the findings of many independent research workers should throw light on the needs of the people and the ways in which they may be met. The *Welfare Quarterly*, a journal covering the principal welfare activities of the Administration, has been published since July 1963.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

Conditions and stages of advancement vary greatly throughout the Territory from new suburban communities and semi-urbanized villages near towns to remoter areas so recently brought under control that the people's way of life is still very little changed. In these circumstances it could be misleading to generalize and a survey of the cost of living is not yet practicable. The important factors in this connexion are that in all areas the people have ample land for their own food requirements, and cash incomes, whether from wages or individual or communal enterprise, are increasing.

When living under traditional conditions the people of New Guinea obtain most things they need, such as food, fuel, cooking utensils and building material, either directly from their own efforts or by barter. Most of the people still gain a basic livelihood in this way outside the towns, but an increasing number are participating in a widening economic system, especially those who are fully employed in working for wages and those who are mainly occupied in raising cash crops.

One of the first results of Administration contact has been the adoption of steel working tools. This enables indigenous farmers to clear larger areas for gardens, to cultivate them better and thereby increase production. As soon as possible, after a new area has been opened up, officers of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries carry out agricultural patrols in these new areas where they distribute planting material and assist and encourage people to adopt improved methods of agriculture. This usually leads to a further increase in production and a surplus for sale, the proceeds of which are used to buy manufactured goods.

The extensive activities of local government councils, rural progress and co-operative societies, and the development of cash cropping and other forms of commercial activity are indications of rapidly improving living standards.

Standards of health and social welfare are rising; particular attention is being paid to nutrition and hygiene, the elimination of disease, the extension of education, and training in more efficient and productive techniques.

Clothing standards are improving; the use of the lava-lava is widespread and Western types of clothing are common in or near towns and other settlements. Footwear was unknown in traditional society and is still uncommon.

The housing standards of the indigenous people are steadily improving and well-designed dwellings built of permanent materials are gaining popularity. The improvement in social and economic conditions is also indicated by the number of indigenous people who have acquired motor vehicles and power-driven vessels.

Particulars of the average cost of staple foodstuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER 7
PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) GENERAL: ORGANIZATION

Legislation

Legislation relating to public health which came into force during the year included:

- (i) *Sale of Bread Ordinance (New Guinea) Repeal Ordinance 1964*;
- (ii) *Local Government Ordinance 1963*;
- (iii) Amendment to the *Civil Registration Ordinance 1963*; and
- (iv) Minor amendments to other legislation.

The Sale of Bread Ordinance provided both for the standards of hygiene and the standards of quality and quantity to be observed in the manufacture of bread. As it was considered that these matters would be more appropriately provided for under the Pure Food (Labelling, Packaging and Standards) Regulations 1953 and the Pure Food Regulations 1953, these regulations have been amended to embody provisions prescribing the requisite standards for the manufacture and handling of bread.

The *Local Government Ordinance 1963* empowers local government councils to control, in their areas, various aspects of sanitation formerly controlled by the Local Medical Authority under the provisions of the Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations.

Section 41 of the *Civil Registration Ordinance 1963* which came into force on 24th May 1965 regulates the issue of death certificates by medical practitioners and assistant medical practitioners.

Minor amendments to health legislation included an amendment to the *Restaurants (Licensing) Ordinance 1951-62* banning smoking or chewing betel nut or tobacco by any person in a restaurant kitchen; amendments to the *Septic Tank Regulations* which brought its plumbing code up to date and regulated the construction of aqua-privies, and amendments to the *Sewerage Regulations* which brought its plumbing code up to date.

Departmental Organization

The Department of Public Health, with headquarters in Port Moresby, Papua, is under the control of the Director of Public Health. The Department has seven functional divisions (each under the supervision of an Assistant Director): Medical Services; Preventive Medicine; Medical Training; Infant, Child and Maternal Health; Medical Research; Mental Health; and Administration.

For the purposes of public health administration the Trust Territory is divided into three geographical regions—the New Guinea Mainland, Highlands (including the Southern Highlands District of the Territory of Papua), and New Guinea Islands Regions—each under the administrative control of a regional medical officer. The headquarters of the regions are at Lae, Goroka and Rabaul respectively.

Staff. Table 1 of Appendix XIX sets out by occupational groups the number of health service personnel, both medical and non-medical, employed by the Administration in the Territory at 30th June 1965.

Seven medical officers trained under the cadetship scheme were appointed during the year and six of these are now serving in New Guinea.

New Guinean staff includes eleven assistant medical officers and 226 other staff, including medical assistants and assistants qualified in the dental, nursing, infant welfare, laboratory, X-ray, health inspection and malaria eradication fields. A large number are employed as orderlies in hospitals and at aid posts.

Trained New Guinean radiographers now conduct the X-ray departments of hospitals at Rabaul, Wewak, Goroka and Kavieng. Locally graduated pathology technicians are posted at Okapa, Kundiawa, Kainantu, Madang, Rabaul, Lae and Port Moresby.

Trained dental assistants are now located at Rabaul, Talasea, Kavieng, Sohano, Manus, Goroka, Kundiawa, Minj, Lae and Bogia.

Medical Services Outside the Administration

Most of the mission organizations provide medical services. These comprise 69 hospitals, 131 aid posts or medical centres, 115 welfare clinics, three hansenide colonies and one tuberculosis-hansenide hospital, which are staffed by 678 indigenous people and 255 others, including 14 medical practitioners.

The missions are assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid and by the supply of drugs, dressings and equipment. The grants towards staff costs and monetary value of supplies totalled £117,735 for the year. The value of items from Government Stores was £67,850 and for drugs, dressings and equipment, £85,000.

Three Administration hansenide colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and one combined hansenide and tuberculosis hospital, which are staffed and administered by missions, are the financial responsibility of the Administration. The expenditure on staffing of these special hospitals amounted to £59,565.

There are no private hospitals other than those conducted by missions, but five medical practitioners, four dental surgeons, eight pharmacists and an optician are in private practice.

In addition to the medical facilities prescribed by employment legislation, all plantations, irrespective of size, are encouraged to provide an efficient preventive and emergency medical service for their employees.

The *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1963 provides for the establishment of a Medical Board to register medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and other medical personnel. Strict control is exercised to prevent practice by unauthorized persons. The Medical Board consists of the Director of Public Health (Chairman), two qualified medical practitioners and two other persons with university qualifications in fields other than medicine, surgery or dentistry appointed by the Administrator. It also provides for the Board to establish a Nursing Council and to delegate to it all the Board's powers and functions in relation to the nursing profession. The Nursing Council consists of the Principal Matron of the Department of Public Health, as Chairman, and the following persons nominated by the Medical Board—a legal officer of the Department of Law, two qualified medical practitioners (one of whom is a member of the Medical Board), and seven nurses or nurses (Territorial) registered in the Territory.

Co-operation with other Governments and with International Organizations

There is extensive co-operation with territories in the region, and special arrangements have been made for

consultation as necessary on health matters of common concern with the health authorities of West Irian. The Director of Public Health is a member of the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council and close liaison is maintained with Commonwealth and State health authorities, international medical research institutions, the South Pacific Commission and the World Health Organization. Regular reports of infectious diseases are sent to the two latter bodies. The Administration takes the usual measures for the control of epidemic diseases and carries out the normal international quarantine procedures.

Dr R. E. M. Suling, Chief of the Division of Preventative Medicine in the Ministry of Health, Djakarta, represented Indonesia in consultations with the Director of Public Health on medical liaison between the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and West Irian.

Dr T. T. Ch'en, the World Health Organization's Regional Malarial Adviser from Manila, visited the malaria eradication service at Rabaul.

In September, Professor J. F. Brock, Professor of Medicine, University of Capetown, and World Health Organization Consultant in Nutrition, visited the Territory.

The Director of Public Health attended a World Health Organization Inter-Regional Conference in Geneva on Medical Education in Developing Countries and the fifteenth World Health Organization Regional Committee Meeting at Manila.

In January 1965, the World Health Organization's Regional Advisor on Health Education for the Western Pacific Region, visited the Territory in connexion with the development of health education in the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Education programmes in health and medical worker and school teacher training.

The Specialist Medical Officer (Tuberculosis) was a consultant at the World Health Organization-South Pacific Commission Refresher Course on Tuberculosis held in Noumea. The course was attended by an assistant medical officer.

A seminar on communicable diseases control in Manila sponsored by the World Health Organization was attended by the Acting Director of Public Health.

A rural health seminar was held, in association with the South Pacific Commission, at Goroka in November 1964 with participants from the entire South Pacific area.

The Acting Assistant Director (Preventive Medicine) attended, as an observer, a South Pacific Commission technical conference on Urban Local Government, held in Port Moresby.

In February, Mr R. Valdes-Pinella, the Sanitary Engineer for the World Health Organization, Western Pacific Region, visited the Territory to familiarize himself with water supply schemes, sewerage facilities and other public health projects.

A specialist surgeon returned from twelve months' study at Vellore University, India, in reconstructive surgery for leprosy patients and a unit for this speciality has now been established at Madang.

In July, a provincial nurse supervisor from Bulacan in the Philippines and a public health instructor attached to the Department of Health, Manila, visited the Territory as Colombo Plan Fellows.

The Senior Health Educator visited Honiara to direct a course on Tropical Hygiene in Training Schools arranged at the request of the South Pacific Commission.

The lecturer in public health at the Papuan Medical College attended a World Health Organization Seminar on the Public Health Component in the Training of Medical Personnel held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in October 1964.

Madame H. de Hollandia, Health Educator for the South Pacific Commission, visited health education centres in the Territory in June 1965.

Professor Desowitz, Professor of Parasitology, University of Singapore, visited the Territory to continue his survey of malaria immunology.

Dr Margaret Mead, Professor of Anthropology, University of Columbia, New York, visited the Territory for general discussions with the Director of Public Health.

Professor A. Damon, Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Lecturer in Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, United States of America, visited the Territory to set up a long term training programme for graduate students in anthropology and epidemiology, in the Bougainville area.

The Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine, Dr H. P. Marsden, Cornell Medical Centre, New York, arrived in the Territory to conduct research work regarding the aetiology of hepatosplenomegaly in the Territory, in connexion with malaria and other conditions.

Mr N. W. Pirie, head of the Biochemistry Department of Rothamsted Experimental Station in the United Kingdom, visited the Territory in connexion with the extraction of edible protein from non-edible plant material.

Dr K. O. Courtney, Co-ordinator of Research in Malaria and Tropical Diseases at the Parke Davis Laboratories, Michigan, United States of America, visited the Territory in connexion with research on injectable anti-malarials.

Mr W. R. McKeown, Secretary for the Australian Mission to Lepers, and Mr M. Feist, Secretary for the New Zealand Mission to Lepers, toured the Territory visiting leprosy establishments to appraise what assistance the Mission can give to the Territory.

In May 1965 the National Health and Medical Research Council and Public Health Advisory Committee meeting in Australia was attended by the Director of Public Health.

The Assistant Director Preventive Medicine attended the fifty-eighth session of the Public Health Advisory Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council in Canberra.

Finance. Expenditure on health services totalled £2,539,678. In addition expenditure on works and services of a capital nature, and on the improvement and maintenance of hospital buildings and equipment amounted to £242,900 including £23,443 towards the cost of buildings for special administration hospitals staffed and administered by missions. The cost of hospital and medical equipment amounted to £24,500.

The estimated expenditure by missions from their own funds on medical services was £220,909. Local Government Councils reported an expenditure of £35,896 to 31st December 1964, on health services.

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

There are 69 Administration hospitals in the Territory (including three hansenide colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and two hansenide and tuberculosis hospitals which are staffed and administered by missions on behalf of the Administration). For details of hospitals see Table 4 of Appendix XIX.

Work was completed on the Regional Base Hospital for Rabaul at Nonga; the paying and non-paying sections of this hospital, previously recorded as two separate hospitals, are now located at the one centre.

Work continued on the building programmes at the Togoba and Aitape Hansenide Colonies and the Hatzfeldhaven Hansenide and Tuberculosis Hospital. Construction was begun on a Rural Health Centre at Waiye in the Eastern Highlands.

Work continued on the gradual replacement of existing hospitals at various centres with buildings of permanent materials. During the year Gasmata, Buin and Lorengau hospitals were included in this scheme.

Admission to hospitals is free to the indigenous people except in the case of two paying hospitals at centres where free hospitals are also established.

There are specialist surgeons located at Rabaul, Goroka, Lae, Madang and Wewak and specialist physicians at Lae, Rabaul and Goroka. Specialist obstetricians are stationed at Lae and Goroka and a specialist in child health has been posted to Mount Hagen. Pathology and radiography facilities are widely available throughout the Territory and additional specialist services are available at the Port Moresby General Hospital. When necessary, patients are transferred for specialist medical treatment to a main hospital.

At all main centres there is an ambulance service, manned by crews trained in first-aid procedures, to attend to accident cases and the transport of patients.

Health Centres

Health centres, usually staffed by an assistant medical officer, an assistant health inspector and two infant welfare nurses have been established in the New Britain, Eastern Highlands, Bougainville and Manus Districts. The health centres at Tapipipi and Vunapaka in the New Britain District, Sighere and Kerowagi in the Eastern Highlands District, Konga in the Bougainville District and Baluan in the Manus District continued to expand their activities. Building has begun on a health centre at Waiye in the Eastern Highlands District.

Health centres are concerned with the prevention of disease; the promotion of the general health of the community through health education and the development of environmental health services (such as village sanitation and water supplies); infant and maternal welfare (including ante- and post-natal care, domiciliary midwifery and school health examinations); control and evaluation of communicable diseases; surveys and assessments of community health needs and local epidemiological patterns; and planning local health programmes in consultation with the community. The domiciliary services in relation to tuberculosis, leprosy and malaria are also supervised from the centres on behalf of the specialist units. Out-patient

work is concentrated on early detection and diagnosis, and patients requiring in-patient care are referred elsewhere for treatment.

Health centres complement the work of both hospitals and aid posts by educating the community in the curative services available and by stressing the need for early treatment.

The Department of Public Health is responsible for staffing the centres and providing drugs and medical equipment. Councils provide buildings and are gradually assuming some measure of financial responsibility for the salaries of staff, the cost of drugs and dressings and the provision of transport.

Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries)

Medical aid posts are set up to service groups of villages throughout the Territory and are staffed by indigenous aid post orderlies who have completed a two-year course of training, or by hospital orderlies. The posts extend simple medical aid to indigenous people, assist in establishing good hygiene practices and encourage the sick and injured to seek admission to hospital for treatment. Aid post orderlies carry out regular medical patrols to the villages within their areas.

The number of Administration aid posts increased from 1,052 to 1,075; aid posts operated by missions decreased from 140 to 131.

The following table shows the distribution by district of Administration aid posts and the number of posts staffed by aid post orderlies. The remaining posts are staffed by hospital orderlies.

District	Aid posts	Posts staffed by aid post orderlies
Morobe	224	222
Madang	104	94
Sepik	165	145
Eastern Highlands	165	157
Western Highlands	139	137
New Britain	104	82
New Ireland	61	54
Bougainville	82	74
Manus	31	31
Total	1,075	996

It is estimated that over 822,000 treatments were given at these aid posts during 1964-65.

Administration Medical Patrols

The number of medical patrols carried out by non-indigenous medical officers and medical assistants was 239 compared with 270 for the previous year. During these patrols 333,746 people from 1,929 villages were examined and treatments given or arranged for the following cases:

Disease	Number treated
Yaws	206
Tropical ulcers	909
Scabies	1,619
Tinea	3,889

Disease	Number treated
Hansen's disease	321
Elephantiasis	166
Venereal diseases	1
Conjunctivitis	955
Other eye conditions	500
Severe anaemia	608
Pulmonary tuberculosis	241
Tuberculosis glands	189
Congenital abnormalities	320
Dental attention	2,817
Deformities and spastic conditions	225
Nutritional diseases	80
Enlarged liver	295
Fevers	467
Other treatments	330
Total	14,138

In addition 908 patrols were undertaken by indigenous hospital assistants and orderlies; 28,202 treatments were given on these patrols but these were not recorded by disease.

Specialist Services

Infant, Child and Maternal Health Service. The aims of this service are to reduce mortality among infants, children and mothers, and to maintain them at the highest level of health. These aims are furthered by regular clinics, school health teams, pre-school activities, and the training of indigenous girls in every aspect of the work, including midwifery.

Clinic activities include practical advice on feeding, weaning and the general care of the infant and child, with special emphasis on hygiene and the use of correct foods. Minor ailments are treated and sick children are referred for medical attention. An ante-natal service is provided and women with illnesses or complications in pregnancy are referred to hospital for further investigation and treatment.

All children attending both mission and Administration clinics are immunized as a routine measure against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus. Where poliomyelitis has occurred routine immunization with oral poliomyelitis vaccine is carried out. B.C.G. vaccine is given to new born babies. Pregnant women are given tetanus toxoid in order to protect the neonate against tetanus.

Regional and District infant welfare supervisors plan and co-ordinate the maternal and child health services conducted by the Administration and missions.

During the year a child health specialist, undertaking full time health work in both curative and preventive medicine, was appointed in the Western Highlands.

At the end of the year there were 25 Administration centres including 20 main centres and five at rural health centres. The 484 village clinic centres were serving 1,648 villages with a total population of 301,127.* Children under school age who were enrolled totalled 41,129 and attendances at clinics increased by 47,945. Ante-natal attendances decreased by 333. Details are given in Tables 12, 13 and 14 of Appendix XIX.

* Population figure given last year of 313,471 for 459 villages, included population of whole of one Sub-District instead of only those people in villages actually visited.

Enrolments under the school medical service totalled 36,449; 19,859 examinations were made during the year.

Missions undertaking school medical examinations reported 12,855 children enrolled, 9,956 examinations made, and a total of 41,169 treatments recorded.

The missions also maintain clinics and 115 of their stations submit regular reports to the Administration. Details are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XIX. Clinics operated by missions carry out the same field work as Administration clinics.

Missions now use the same report form as the Administration's Infant, Child and Maternal Health Centres, permitting unified reporting of field activities.

The population served by both the Public Health Department and missions undertaking infant, child and maternal health work is approximately 952,096.

Malaria Eradication. Malaria is still prevalent in the Territory, causing considerable mortality and morbidity. The areas in which malaria eradication work is being undertaken and the population protected by the end of June 1965, are shown in the following table:

District	Area (square miles)	Population
New Guinea Islands Region		
New Ireland	3,800	44,688
Bougainville	4,100	62,533
New Britain	14,100	121,855
Manus(a)	770	18,892
Mainland Region		
Madang	218	5,304
Morobe	432	7,065
Sepik(a)	6,640	137,577
Highlands Region		
Western	1,510	73,194
Eastern	2,416	157,511
Total	33,986	628,619

(a) The Western Islands of Manus District are now included in the Sepik Census Division—these islands include an area of 30 square miles and a population of 1,084.

For the combined Territory of Papua and New Guinea 35 squad leaders and 19 team leaders completed training at Rabaul while at Kundiawa 22 students completed parasitological courses and 18 completed entomological training.

In addition to four medical officers and two graduate entomologists, the Department of Public Health has over 600 employees, 92 per cent of whom are Papuans or New Guineans, engaged on this work. The malaria service operates from regional headquarters at Rabaul, Maprik, Kundiawa and Minj—the headquarters at Rabaul and Maprik being staffed by full-time medical officers with specialist post-graduate qualifications. The campaign to eradicate malaria is carried out in a progressive manner beginning with an exploratory phase of geographic reconnaissance, assessment of existing health services and parasitological and entomological surveys, followed by preparatory and attack or eradication phases.

The exploratory and preparatory phases of the campaign have been conducted throughout the Eastern and Western Highlands, Sepik and Madang Districts. Eradication was continued in the Eastern and Western Highlands, on

Manam Island, Madang and the Tasman and Mortlock Islands and has been intensified throughout the Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain Districts.

In the Manus District the consolidation phase was begun. Parasitological and entomological follow-up surveys were carried out in all protected areas.

Institutional case detection and field case search were continued in the Sepik, Bougainville, New Ireland, Manus and New Britain Districts. The intermediate period of the attack phase was begun in the Kambian, Bomai and Gembogl areas of the Highlands.

There are four malaria laboratories—established at Rabaul, Maprik, Minj and Kundiawa. Two malaria detection field laboratories were established on Manus Island.

A special research project, concerned with the study of immunity to malaria was continued at Dreikikir, with the co-operation of the World Health Organization and the Department of Parasitology of the University of Singapore. Interim results obtained indicate that this new assessment method may be of considerable public health importance. Initial laboratory tests were made at the Central Malaria Laboratory, Port Moresby.

Routine ground control measures, such as oiling and draining were continued in urban areas.

During the year the Territory of Papua and New Guinea's Malaria Service carried out eradication work in the British Solomon Islands on behalf of the Administration of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Tuberculosis Control. Three tuberculosis survey units carried out epidemiological case finding and vaccination programmes in the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts, the Morobe and Madang Districts, and in the New Ireland and Bougainville Districts. In the highlands, where there is a strikingly low incidence of tuberculosis infection, a campaign has been conducted to convert the entire population into a Mantoux-skin-test-positive community by B.C.G. vaccination. With the rapid economic and social development of the area and its increasing accessibility, it is considered that mass conversion offers the best means of protecting this vulnerable community. The initial programme has been completed and a re-vaccination survey begun in the Eastern Highlands District.

A fourth survey unit has been formed to operate in the Sepik District. Patients continue to receive treatment at Administration and mission general hospitals and at the three special hospitals for tuberculosis patients in the Madang, Morobe and New Britain Districts.

Continued emphasis was placed on the establishment of ambulatory treatment surveys and one begun in Manus District last year has been completed. It provided treatment for approximately 400 patients.

The Infant Welfare Service, the School Medical Service and the Education Department co-operate with the Tuberculosis Survey Units to extend this cover of immunological and chemical prophylaxis to susceptible persons.

The Regional Tuberculosis Registers are operating satisfactorily. The central laboratory at Lae provides a supplementary bacteriological examination service for the whole Territory.

Local government councils have played an important role in the control of tuberculosis in the Territory.

Venereal Disease. The incidence of diseases in this group is very low. Treatment is available at all hospitals.

Hansen's Disease. There are four Administration and three mission hansenide colonies in New Guinea. Details of location and the number of in-patients at 30th June 1965, are as follows:

District	Colony	Number of patients
Western Highlands ..	Togoba	333
Western Highlands ..	Yampu(a)	299
Sepik	Aitape	248
Madang	Hatzfeldhaven(b) ..	101
Morobe	Etap(a)	104
New Ireland	Anelaua	246
Bougainville	Torokina(a)	80

(a) Mission hospital (b) Combined hansenide-tuberculosis hospital.

Out-patient treatment is available at all Administration and mission general hospitals and at aid posts, and during the year, 1,871 patients were treated at these establishments. Patients admitted to the hansenide colonies and the various Administration and mission hospitals totalled 1,438, and 1,037 were discharged to continue treatment at home.

Domiciliary treatment was given in the Wabag Sub-District, and at Bogia and Begasin in the Madang District on Manus Island, in the Duke of York Islands, and on the Aitape Coast, Sepik District.

In June 1965 a regional leprosy control unit, similar to the one at Mount Hagen, was established at Rabaul. As a result of the field work of these two units, there has been an increase in the number of case finding surveys carried out in both regions as well as in the number of patients receiving domiciliary treatment and care at medical centres. Each unit maintains a register of patients.

In February 1965, a leprosy surgery reconstructive unit was established at Madang by a specialist surgeon on his return from a World Health Organization Fellowship to study advanced surgical techniques in leprosy patients as developed by Mr P. Brand at Vellore, India. The surgeon is assisted by a physiotherapist and a nurse, also trained in India, recruited by the Mission to Lepers.

As well as having deformities corrected, patients are taught how to care for anaesthetic limbs. A programme of health education has been initiated to assist Administration and mission workers in general and special hospitals to implement modern methods of preventing the destruction of hands and feet.

At 31st March, 52 patients had been admitted for specific surgical treatment, and 41 operations, mostly for the correction of foot drop, had been performed.

Dental Services. During the year there has been continued expansion of all sections of the dental service. The most important single advance in the preventive field was the passing of the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Ordinance which is designed to ensure the fluoridation of all new and existing water supplies in the Territory. This Ordinance had not been brought into force at 30th June 1965.

Dental services are available at sixteen centres, staffed by five dental officers and seventeen dental assistants. Three new centres were opened at Finschhafen, Bogia and Kandrian during the year. The first two assistant dental officers graduated from the Central Medical School, Suva, after completing a post-graduate year in prosthetic dentistry and a World Health Organization course in epidemiology. One has been posted to a centre in New Guinea.

Four dental assistants qualified during the year including the first two female dental assistants.

Programmes of prophylaxis and dental health education—the latter mainly in terms of tooth-brushing schemes—were planned as a concerted effort aimed at preventing periodontal disease.

The number of schools increased from 269 to 332 and the number of children registered under the school dental services from 30,362 to 43,976. There has been a considerable increase in all types of treatment both in the school service and in the treatment of the general public. Details of treatments given are shown in the following table:

Type of treatment	School	General	Mission	Total
Total attendances(a) ..	43,323	14,571	887	58,781
Initial examinations ..	23,760	13,423	105	37,288
Revision examinations ..	18,091	969	247	19,207
Restorations	13,325	6,208	456	19,989
Extractions	4,993	11,637	795	17,425
Periodontal treatment ..	17,033	3,290	..	20,323
Root therapy	5	80	8	93
Oral surgery	9	112	30	151
X-rays	8	893	53	954
Prostheses	25	570	155	750
Treatments completed ..	40,068	13,173	687	53,948

(a) Attendances are based on the number of persons treated during a calendar month and not on the number of treatments given.

The Territory's first Dental Officers' Conference was held in Port Moresby in October 1964.

Ophthalmology. Routine medical patrols record eye cases requiring non-immediate specialist attention and at intervals selected patients are brought together at convenient centres for treatment by the ophthalmologist. Cases requiring immediate specialist attention are referred to Port Moresby General Hospital.

Extensive trachoma campaigns have not so far been undertaken, but wherever there are a number of cases, particularly in schools, the ophthalmologist institutes mass treatment. Periodic outbreaks of conjunctivitis are dealt with as they arise.

Mental Health. Comprehensive psychiatric training for selected medical officers and psychiatric nursing staff continued at Bomana Mental Hospital near Port Moresby and at the General Hospital, Port Moresby. Fourth and fifth year medical students are required to attend lectures and demonstrations in mental health.

The psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric social worker and an occupational therapist visited district centres. A field survey was conducted in the Bougainville District. Medical officers, assistant medical officers and

some nursing staff are trained to deal with psychiatric cases. All Administration general hospitals undertake treatment of the mentally ill, and electroconvulsive units are installed at Lae, Goroka, Wewak, Madang and Rabaul General Hospitals.

The Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development continued to advise the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and to study trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas. The Committee consists of the Assistant Director (Mental Health), the Senior Psychologist and the Senior Anthropologist, and representatives from various departments of the Administration (Education, Law, etc.) as required.

Artificial Limb Factory. During the year 62 prostheses and 1,200 pairs of crutches were manufactured; 35 previously issued limbs were repaired or rebuilt. Various items of hospital equipment and other appliances and instruments were manufactured or repaired.

Medical Research. The Papua and New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Committee, which was formed in October 1962 under the Chairmanship of Sir MacFarlane Burnet, O.M., F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Medicine at the University of Melbourne, consists of the Director of Public Health and the Assistant Director (Medical Research) of the Territory, together with six leading Australian medical scientists.

The purpose of the Committee is to advise the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research, with particular attention to the following:

- (a) problems of morbidity and mortality occurring in childhood and maternity;
- (b) virus diseases, particularly those associated with arbor viruses;
- (c) nutritional problems affecting the people of the Territory;
- (d) anthropological and sociological studies relating to health and ill-health;
- (e) medical research expenditure;
- (f) investigation of matters of specific importance which, because of the Territory's genetic, ecological, and sociological circumstances, should be investigated with the assistance of the Department of Public Health; and
- (g) investigation into the incidence and causes of kuru, a disease of comparatively recent origin among the Fore people of the Eastern Highlands District of the Trust Territory of New Guinea. (In this the committee will be assisted by a neurologist and two anthropologists working under long-term grants.)

Research projects continued or begun during the year have included work on:

- (a) *Fungus infections of the skin.* *Tinea imbricata* has been found to be closely associated with malnutrition, and is very common in some lowland areas, where it involves the sufferer in social stigma and economic hardship. Its epidemiology is complex and the effects of treatment are often impermanent. *Tinea corporis*, *Tinea cruris*, *Tinea versicolor* and trichophyton infections are being studied, as well as continuing research into the epidemiology and control of *Tinea imbricata*.

- (b) *Malaria.* The field trial of a new anti-malarial drug has been extended to additional areas. With the co-operation of the local people, new drugs are being studied. An injection which clears malaria parasites from the blood for long periods is potentially of great value to eradication campaigns. Territory research is being carefully co-ordinated with studies in a number of other countries. Professor R. H. Black, Professor of Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney, and Dr K. O. Courtney, Co-ordinator of Research in Malaria and Tropical Diseases at the Parke Davis Laboratories, Michigan, United States of America, visited the Territory in connexion with injectable anti-malarials.

- (c) *Adjuvants in tetanus immunizations.* Pregnant women, attending ante-natal clinics throughout the Territory, are immunized against tetanus to protect new-born infants against neonatal tetanus. Long-term follow-up studies continue in the Maprik area to determine the most satisfactory adjuvants to use with the antigen.

- (d) *Arbovirus studies.* Assistance is provided to the work being done by the Australian National University and the University of Maryland, United States of America.

- (e) *Leprosy.* The controlled field trial relating to the possible protection against leprosy offered by B.C.G. vaccination continues in the Karimui area of the Eastern Highlands District. The trial is being undertaken by the Specialist Leprologist in conjunction with the Epidemiologist of the Sydney School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. Begun in 1962, the trial is expected to last five years.

- (f) *Enteritis necroticans.* This research project was completed during the year. The control of this disease depends on the voluntary modification of present unhygienic practices in the slaughtering, cooking and handling of pig meat at tribal feasts in the highland areas.

- (g) *Kuru.* Kuru appears to be a progressive cerebellar degeneration, invariably fatal within four to eighteen months. All patients with this disease are under continuous clinical study, in their home villages, by a neurologist. New phenomena—the occurrence of case clusters and the changing age incidence of the disease—are being studied. Extensive highly specialized virological and other laboratory investigations are continuing at the National Institutes of Health, Washington.

In September, Professor J. F. Brock, Professor of Medicine, University of Capetown, and World Health Organization Consultant in Nutrition, visited the Territory. He visited Okapa for discussion on possible implications of nutrition and kuru.

- (h) *Goitre.* The controlled field trial of intra-muscular iodised oil injections in a highly goitrous population concluded during the year. One injection largely prevents the development of a new case of goitre for at least three years. Side effects of an injection of iodised oil are slight. Endemic goitre in the highland areas of New Guinea is caused by

a severe iodine deficiency. Severe neurological damage may also be associated with this iodine deficiency and this will be studied by a neurologist.

Professor B. S. Hetzel of the Department of Medicine, University of Adelaide, visited the Territory in October 1964, in connexion with goitre research, under the auspices of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Committee, Goitre Sub-Committee.

- (i) *Microbiological research.* A field laboratory, staffed by a medical bacteriologist and a technician, to initiate and carry out research on microbiological problems peculiar to, and of importance in, the Territory has been established at Wewak by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission of Australia.
- (j) *Liver disease.* Research workers from the University of Sydney studied the clinical, epidemiological and histological characteristics of liver disease in the Territory. Professor C. R. Blackburn of the Department of Medicine, University of Sydney, and Dr Arter, Fellow of Medicine, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, visited areas of the Highlands in relation to this research. Enlargement of the liver is very common in the two highland populations studied. Further studies are planned.
- (k) *Filariasis.* The basic epidemiology of filariasis is being studied in several areas of the Territory by the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine of the University of Sydney in conjunction with the Territory's Department of Public Health. The overall aim of this investigation is to make recommendations on the control of this mosquito-borne disease which is an important public health problem in some coastal areas.
- (l) *Chronic non-tuberculous chest diseases.* A study is being carried out by the lecturer in medicine, Papuan Medical College, to determine the prevalence, aetiology and the specific diagnosis of these conditions in the Territory. Asthma, bronchiectasis, chronic bronchitis and emphysema are some of the conditions at present under study.
- (m) *Tropical haematology.* Professor W. R. Pitney of the University of New South Wales, visited Lae in September in connexion with research into tropical haematology, and visited Okapa in relation to instituting correct clinico-pathological investigations in that area.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter

The towns of Rabaul and Lae have partial sewage reticulation schemes. In both, untreated sewage is discharged into the sea. No new premises in Rabaul were connected to public sewers during the year. This was due in part to there being little extension to the reticulated water supply. Seventeen residential and one commercial premises were connected to the public sewers in Lae. Other methods of nightsoil disposal include septic tanks, aqua-privies, conservancy methods or sea disposal where there are suitable currents.

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping, dumping in the sea or incineration. Controlled tipping has reclaimed various waste areas of land in Rabaul, Wewak and to a lesser extent, Madang. This reclamation has eliminated many mosquito-breeding areas.

Instruction and supervision in the correct disposal of wastes in indigenous communities were carried out by health inspectors and assistant health inspectors. Aid post orderlies, assisted and advised by patrolling officers of the Departments of Public Health and District Administration, supervised waste disposal in more remote communities.

Local government councils increased the amount of their revenues spent on environmental sanitation and in the provision of sanitary facilities—ranging from the construction of aqua-privies to the provision of concrete slabs for pit latrines.

Water Supplies

Limited reticulated water supplies are available at Rabaul, Kokopo and Lorengau, while at Lae non-potable water is reticulated in the business area for fire protection. In Rabaul a water treatment plant is installed on a well in the town area. In other Territory towns, reliance is placed on rain-water storage, supplemented by water from deep wells.

During the year £12,000 was paid in subsidies to councils for environmental sanitation projects, the larger part being for the provision of safe water supplies in council areas. Safe water supply schemes subsidized by the Administration have now been installed in 184 villages serving a population of 56,000.

The connexion between safe water supplies and the incidence of water-borne diseases was stressed in villages visited by health inspectors and assistant health inspectors during their tours of rural areas. Projects completed in council areas include the provision of corrugated iron rain-water tanks and stands and underground concrete tanks with corrugated iron catchment areas; properly constructed and protected wells complete with sturdy hand pumps; fully protected (by concrete box and overflow delivery pipe) spring water supplies and—in a few cases—pipe head dams or pumping schemes with limited reticulation. These latter were limited to streams which had been proved as safe sources.

Bacteriological analyses of samples of reticulated and well water, including samples taken from rural water supplies, were carried out regularly.

Food Inspection

Medical officers, health inspectors, assistant health inspectors and certain approved medical personnel inspected food at all places where it was manufactured or stored for sale and at town markets where locally grown foods were offered for sale.

The unloading, transport and storage of imported food-stuffs were closely supervised. Food condemned during the year included 11,250 lb. of wheatmeal, 8,700 lb. of flour, 11,250 lb. of rice, 382 lb. of sugar, 2,100 lb. of vegetables, 2,700 lb. of fruit, 3,500 lb. of tinned meat, 230 lb. of tinned fish, 530 lb. of tinned fruit, 130 lb. of tinned jam and 250 lb. of cheese.

Frequent inspections were made at local dairies and bacteriological analyses of their products undertaken. All dairy cattle undergo annual tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis. Slaughtering is controlled by the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health

The activities of the Malaria Control Section have already been reported. Efforts were also made to ensure that areas within town boundaries were kept free from disease vectors and other pests and rural communities were instructed in methods of ground control of mosquito breeding.

Rodent control was rigidly implemented at all ports, and rat catchers employed in all towns. Rural communities were supplied with rat traps and instructed in their use.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

Health Evaluation Survey

The field work of the New Guinea Mainland section of the Health Evaluation Survey has been completed. This was the second stage of the survey, the first stage being in the New Guinea Highlands Region.

The aim of the survey is to establish the relative importance of the more common diseases of the Territory and to establish the range of physiological measurements of the population.

The results of the first stage of the survey were still undergoing analysis at the end of the year.

Principal Diseases

The principal causes for which patients were admitted to hospital during the year were pneumonia, malaria, mid-wifery, infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, and gastro-enteritis. Malaria was relatively less important as a cause of admission than last year.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in Administration hospitals were pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis, malignant neoplasms, dysentery and malaria.

Table 7 of Appendix XIX sets out, for the total population during the year under review, the incidence of the principal diseases treated and the principal causes of death in Administration hospitals.

Vital Statistics

There are still no valid vital statistics available. Information being obtained by the increasing number of local government councils will in future years provide a basis for such statistics.

(e) PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Vaccination

Emphasis is continually placed on preventive medicine and all suitable vaccines are provided free of charge.

Routine immunization against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is given to infants and children at

maternal and child health clinics and in schools. B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies in hospitals and at maternal and child health clinics.

During the year, oral poliomyelitis vaccine replaced the inactivated Salk vaccine throughout the Territory, and 18,012 vaccinations were given.

Smallpox is endemic in some Asian countries which have sea and air communications with the Territory. Campaigns for vaccination against smallpox and cholera are organized where necessary. A new campaign for repeat vaccinations was begun in the latter part of this year.

No cases of cholera occurred in the Territory during the year.

Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases

Compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spreading of diseases are prescribed principally in the *Public Health Ordinance* 1932-1960; the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*; the *Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations*; the *Suppression of Hansen's Disease Ordinance* 1952-1953; and the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*.

Under the latter regulations local medical authorities must be notified immediately of cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

Quarantine

Two international airlines traverse New Guinea—one through Bougainville to the British Solomon Islands and the other through Lae and Wewak to West New Guinea. Full quarantine procedures are taken on the arrival of international aircraft.

International shipping calls at Territory ports. Full quarantine precautions are carried out at all ports of first entry by medical officers and supporting staff.

The domestic quarantine practised in connexion with the recruitment of labour from highlands areas for work on coastal plantations was continued. During the year 3,900 persons were given B.C.G. and T.A.B. inoculations before leaving the highlands, and 4,600 were detained for medical clearance before being returned to their home villages.

(f) MEDICAL TRAINING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Training

The Division of Medical Training of the Department of Public Health is responsible for the training of staff for the health services of the Territory. Students are trained at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, at the Rabaul School of Nursing, and at the aid post training schools at Saiho, Lae, Mount Hagen and Wewak. In-service training and formal training courses are also given in the specialized fields of infant, child and maternal welfare, dentistry, malaria eradication and tuberculosis control by the relevant Division of the Department.

Professor Gordon King of Perth, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist to the Papuan Medical College, visited the College in August 1964. Sir MacFarlane Burnet, visiting Consultant in Experimental Medicine and Immunology to the Papuan Medical College, and Dr H. Williams, Consultant in Paediatrics and Child Health to the College, also visited the Territory during the year.

The Director of Public Health attended a World Health Organization Inter-Regional Conference in Geneva on Medical Education in Developing Countries.

Assistant Medical Officers. The Papuan Medical College, which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital, provides a five year course of training for assistant medical officers, with special emphasis on Territory health problems. Fourteen male students and one female student from New Guinea are enrolled at the college. Three assistant medical officers graduated from the college in February 1965; two were from New Guinea and one was from Papua. These are the first graduates of the Papuan Medical College's Medical School. Minimum educational requirements for entry to the course are a pass at the Territory Intermediate Examination, the Queensland Junior Public Examination or an equivalent educational standard.

Nurses. General nursing training is given at the Rabaul, Lae and Port Moresby schools of nursing. This basic training course covers hospital nursing, public health nursing, mental health and maternal-child health. After completing the three year four month course, graduate nurses work in hospitals, rural health centres and clinics, and visit people in their homes. Nurses are expected to do staff nursing for one year after graduation before they undertake post-basic training courses in midwifery and child health. A course leading to qualifications equivalent to those of an Australian registered nurse was introduced at the Papuan Medical College early in 1964.

Sixty-five males and 58 females are in training at Rabaul, 16 females at Lae, and 91 males and 43 females from New Guinea are training at Port Moresby. One nurse from New Guinea undertook post-basic training in midwifery and child health during the year. Twenty-nine students from New Guinea graduated from the Port Moresby School of Nursing, and 18 students from the Rabaul School of Nursing.

Medical Assistants. Medical assistants are trained at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby. The training is in three stages, each stage being of approximately one year's duration. The stages are devoted to basic theory, practical experience, and final preparation for work as a medical assistant. The course is open to male students who have reached an educational level of Standard 9 or Form II. At present there are nineteen students from New Guinea undertaking the course. A one-year course is available to male students who hold a general certificate of nursing. During the year twelve students graduated, ten from New Guinea and two from Papua.

The medical assistant is a general health worker who is trained to carry out responsible work in the rural health services. His training is designed to give him a wide general knowledge of health work with the emphasis on rural health, disease control, administration and health education. Preparatory work towards the introduction of training for a new category, that of public health inspector, was continued during the year.

Aid Post Orderlies. The aid post training schools at Goroka and Lae were closed during the year and students transferred to schools at Mount Hagen and Wewak. New students are not being accepted for training because there is a decreasing demand for these health workers and, with the introduction of nursing aide training, some male

hospital orderlies will be transferred to field duties. Aid post training schools will conduct refresher courses for aid post orderlies in the field and train hospital orderlies for work at village level. A six-month refresher course for aid post orderlies is under way at Mount Hagen.

At 30th June 1965, 122 students were training to become aid post orderlies and 21 aid post orderlies, including six Papuans, were attending the refresher course at Mount Hagen. During the year, 84 students graduated from the aid post training schools.

Nursing Aides. A one-year training course for nursing aides has begun at Goroka, Lae, Madang and Wewak. Girls with Standard IV education are taught the basic nursing care of hospital patients and those aspects of public health which can be applied in the home and village. This training is expected to be of value to girls after marriage and will enable them to make a positive contribution towards improving village life. There are 52 girls in training as nursing aides.

Hospital Orderlies. Hospital orderlies carry out routine nursing duties and are trained in hospitals by medical assistants under the supervision of the medical officer-in-charge. Nursing aides will take over some of the duties carried out by male orderlies in hospitals. Displaced male orderlies will be trained for work at village level.

Infant Welfare and Midwifery Assistants. During the year a major change of policy resulted in the Administration's ceasing to accept girls for training solely in maternal and child health. The Maternal and Child Health Division now undertakes the training of all nurses in maternal and child health care during their general training. Nurses are given a period of four months' intensive field training in maternal and child health in order that they may, when qualified, be able to work in a hospital or a field situation.

The Administration continued to assist mission training in maternal and child health which remains unchanged.

There are one Administration and five mission training centres, from which 40 infant welfare assistants and 20 midwifery assistants graduated in 1964-65. At 30th June 1965, 17 orderlies and 19 assistants were in training at the Administration centre, and 93 assistants at mission centres. An additional 19 New Guinea assistants were in training in Papua—nine in Administration and ten in mission hospitals.

Dental and X-Ray Assistants and Laboratory Technicians. Students of Form II educational standard are accepted for training as laboratory technicians, dental assistants and X-ray assistants. Training takes three years for laboratory technicians and X-ray assistants and two years for dental assistants and is carried out at the Port Moresby General Hospital and the Dental College, Port Moresby. There is a three-year course for assistant dental mechanics at the Dental College, Port Moresby. At 30th June 1965, six New Guineans were in training as laboratory technicians, five as X-ray assistants, ten as dental assistants and three as assistant dental mechanics.

Malaria Control Assistants. Training of malaria control assistants is of ten months' duration. Trainees are required to have completed school Standard 7. Training for field supervision and eradication techniques is undertaken in Rabaul while laboratory workers are trained in entomology, parasitology and laboratory techniques at Kundiawa.

Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. Before the establishment of the Territory's Medical College at Port Moresby, arrangements had been made for Territory students who had reached the required educational standard to attend the Central Medical and Dental Schools at Suva, Fiji. At 30th June 1965, one student from New Guinea was attending the course for assistant medical officers. The last students from the Territory to begin the Suva course for assistant medical officers did so in January 1960, and that for assistant dental officers, in January 1962. In future, all such students will undertake their training at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, and the Dental College, Port Moresby; only post-graduate studies will be undertaken at the Suva School.

Health Education

Health education has an important place in all health programmes. All Department of Public Health training institutions teach the subject as an integral part of their various curricula, and departmental in-service training also emphasizes the importance of the health education of the community. Special six-week health education training courses for hospital and aid post orderlies and other personnel under the supervision of the Senior Health Educator of the Department were continued during the year at Mumeng in the Morobe District. There are sixty seven health education orderlies working in New Guinea.

Newly appointed officers of the Public Service receive introductory instruction on health education at the Australian School of Pacific Administration or at orientation courses on arrival in the Territory. Cadet education officers take a series of lectures on the subject, which has also been introduced into the teacher training syllabus of the Department of Education. Health education is given in schools.

Health education of the public plays an important part in gaining acceptance for the programmes to eliminate malaria, tuberculosis and malnutrition, and to improve general standards of health and hygiene.

The health education workshop in Port Moresby has continued to supply visual aids such as posters, pamphlets and film strips for use in schools and centres. The use of radio for health education has expanded. Health programmes are broadcast in three languages.

A central Health Education Council, which includes officers of the Departments of Public Health, Education, District Administration, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, and Information and Extension Services, ensures that health education is brought into the activities of all field departments. Membership has been extended to include three representatives of the New Guinean community.

The Territory-wide survey of attitudes and beliefs in health and allied matters which is being carried out by field officers of all departments of the Administration will be continued indefinitely. The aims of this survey are to assist an organized health education approach to the problem of preserving customs which are beneficial from a health and social standpoint and of educating communities at the same time in the need to discard customs detrimental to their health.

(g) NUTRITION

Most of the people live in rural areas and if a variety of local foods is eaten an adequate diet can be obtained. Usually the protein intake is low and the problem of protein deficiency still exists, specially among infants and children in inland areas.

The indigenous staple foods are yams, sweet potato, taro, banana, sago and tapioca. The main imported staple food eaten is brown or vitamin-enriched white rice. Wheatmeal is imported and is used as a subsidiary food. Of the locally grown foods yams and taro are the most nutritious. Sweet potato, especially the yellow and orange varieties, is particularly high in vitamins. Tapioca, banana and sago have a low thiamin and protein content. Fortunately, in areas where sago is eaten as the staple food, fish and green vegetables are also available. Tapioca is not a popular food and is eaten when other foods are lacking. In areas where banana is the staple food, various vegetables are also grown and form part of the diet.

No part of the Territory is subject to famine, although at times there may be local food shortages due to drought, local outbreaks of pests or disease, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be placed as food gardens. Field officers of the Departments of District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries can usually anticipate food shortages and encourage the people to correct the position by establishing larger areas of garden.

Activities aimed at the improvement of food resources, mainly carried out by the Division of Extension and Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, are described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of Part VI. The increasing variety of crops grown as a result of Administration encouragement is overcoming local food shortages by spreading the risk of crop failure over a greater range of species and by widening the use of storable cereals and pulses in what was formerly a root crop economy.

In addition, efforts are being made to ensure an increased supply of protein. Better methods of fishing are being taught and improved types of fishing gear are being supplied to the people. Experimental work in the introduction and breeding of various species of fish in ponds has continued. Pigs are being bred and distributed to the people to improve the strain of local animals, and cattle from Administration livestock stations are being supplied to farmers in the highlands areas.

There are three dairies selling milk to the public and some whole milk is imported from Australia, but imported condensed and powdered milk still provide the bulk of the Territory's milk requirements.

As the result of a pilot study undertaken at Kundiawa, roasted ground peanuts are being used widely to supplement the diets of infants and children.

Surveys have now been carried out in several areas and, where it has been found necessary, advice has been given on how nutrition can be improved.

Wherever possible attention is given to the diets of infants, children and expectant mothers, and parents are encouraged to grow food crops which are suitable for infants and children. Leaflets and posters with pictures and a simple script on infant feeding have also been

published and distributed, and a textbook on infant feeding and simple instructions for lectures and demonstrations have been compiled for use in girls' schools and women's clubs and in the training of infant welfare workers.

When stores are within reach, imported foods, such as bread, butter, fortified margarine, meat, rice, sugar, tea and milk, may be bought as a supplement to local foods.

In the larger centres such as Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang and Wewak, people who do not have gardens buy much of their food from local supplies at the markets. Wherever bakeries are established they are encouraged to use wholemeal flour in the manufacture of bread and non-sweetened biscuits.

A ration scale prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance and Regulations provides for the supply of an adequate diet for workers. Except as indicated below it is compulsory for employees to be issued with this ration, which allows for local foods to be used when available; alternatively, imported foods, including brown rice, wheat-meal and meats, are issued.

Outside areas covered by industrial agreements prescribing cash wages, and in cases where officers of the Department of District Administration are satisfied that an employee is competent to purchase adequate food, or that he has enough food from his own gardens, the employee is allowed to receive payment of cash in lieu of rations and to make his own purchases. In urban areas where employees are employed under an urban wage agreement, rations are issued in respect of the dependants of the employee only. Allowance is made in the employee's wages for the purchase of his personal foodstuffs.

CHAPTER 8

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Narcotic drugs are not manufactured or produced in the Territory or exported from the Territory. Importation is controlled by the *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* 1952-1962. (Power to prohibit the importation of dangerous drugs also exists under the Customs Ordinance, but in practice the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance provides a sufficient measure of control.) Labelling, distribution and sale are controlled under the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1962. The *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1953 provides for the registration of pharmacists and the *Pharmacy Ordinance* 1952-1953 regulates the practice of pharmacy.

The importation of dangerous drugs is not permitted without a licence from the Administrator. Adequate safeguards are prescribed for the receipt, storage and sale of these drugs and their use is strictly limited.

There is neither traffic in nor abuse of narcotic drugs and there are no known cases of addiction.

The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory:

International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol 1925;

International Convention for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931 and Protocol of 1948;

Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium.

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were imported during the year under review and used solely for medicinal purposes:

				Grammes
Morphine	..	..	..	121
Codeine	..	..	..	192
Pethidine	..	..	..	3,271
Methadone	..	..	..	5
Normethadone	..	..	..	18
Cocaine	..	..	..	6
Opium-in preparations	..	..	..	1,200

The importation of diacetylmorphine (heroin) and diphenoxylate is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9

DRUGS

The distribution, storage, use and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled by the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1962 and Regulations, and the ordinances referred to in the preceding chapter.

The *Drugs Ordinance* 1952 and Regulations prescribes standards for drugs. The Poisons and Dangerous Substances (Methylated Spirit) Regulations 1958 provides legislation controlling all dealings in methylated spirits including rectified spirit.

CHAPTER 10

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Legislation

The following legislation provides for the control of the production and distribution of alcoholic liquor:

Excise Ordinance 1956-1959

Excise (Beer) Ordinance 1952-1960

Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance 1963-1964

Liquor (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance 1963

Under the Excise Ordinance the manufacture or distillation of alcoholic liquor is subject to licensing by the Chief Collector of Customs. The Excise (Beer) Ordinance provides for the licensing of brewers and prescribes the conditions to be observed in the brewing of beer.

The Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance which came into operation in September 1963, controls the licensing of premises and the sale of liquor. The law applies equally to all people in the Territory.

The Ordinance provides that the Administrator may declare a part of the Territory to be a licensing district and also provides for the establishment of a Liquor Licensing Commission consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and two Commissioners for each licensing district appointed by the Administrator, only one of whom may be an officer of the Public Service. The nine administrative districts of the Territory have been declared licensing districts, and Commissioners (including four New Guineans), have been appointed for them.

The sale of liquor is prohibited except under licence or other authority issued in accordance with the Ordinance. The Commission is empowered to hear and determine applications for the grant, renewal, transfer or removal of a licence or the grant of a certificate, authority or permit, and to determine the trading hours under, or the conditions of, a licence, and related matters. Appeal from a decision of the Commission may be made to the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Commission is required to make an annual report to the Administrator on the operation of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance also provides for the appointment of a Chief Licensing Inspector, and licensing inspectors for specified districts, for the purposes of administering the Ordinance.

The Administration provides financial and other forms of assistance to organizations conducting campaigns of temperance education in the Territory.

Imports

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 were as follows:

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65
	<i>Imp. Gals.</i>	<i>Imp. Gals.</i>
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	484,592	367,819
Spirits—		
Brandy	13,093	13,819
Gin	22,662	27,035
Whisky	18,396	16,034
Rum (underproof)	31,867	34,726
Rum (overproof)	7,113	15,314
Other potable spirits (underproof)	3,364	4,599
Other potable spirits (overproof)	163	Nil
Wines—		
Sparkling	1,833	2,494
Still	18,013	20,932
Still (Sacramental)	2,093	1,674
Total	603,189	504,446

Import Duties

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:

- (a) Ales, beers, etc.
 - (1) 9s. 6d. per gallon.
 - (2) For corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
- (b) Spirits and spirituous liquors
 - (1) When not exceeding the strength of proof, 81s. per gallon.
 - (2) When exceeding the strength of proof, 81s. per proof gallon.
- (c) Wines
 - (1) Grape, sparkling, 35s. per gallon.
 - (2) Grape, still, containing less than 27 per cent proof spirit, 3s. per gallon.
 - (3) Grape, still, including medicated and vermouth, 6s. per gallon.
 - (4) Grape, unfermented, 10 per cent ad valorem.

- (5) Other than grape, not elsewhere included, including sake and samshu—
 - (a) when not exceeding the strength of proof, 39s. per gallon;
 - (b) when exceeding the strength of proof, 56s. per proof gallon.
- (6) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent of the specified appropriate duty rate.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

The legislation governing town planning and housing is:

- (1) the *Town Boundaries Ordinance* 1951-1952 under which the Administrator may declare a place in the Territory to be a town and set forth and declare the boundaries of a town;
- (2) the *Town Planning Ordinance* 1952-1959 which provides for the planning and development of towns, the establishment of a Town Planning Board and the division of towns into zones for residential, commercial, industrial and other purposes; and
- (3) the *Building Ordinance* 1953-1955 which provides for the establishment of Town Building Boards with authority to control the erection of buildings, prescribe safety measures and set standards for sanitary and other facilities.

It is expected that new town planning legislation will be tabled in the House of Assembly during the coming year.

Housing Conditions

In the rural areas most people build houses of traditional design from materials available locally. There is no housing shortage.

In the towns there has been extensive building, but construction has not kept pace with the increase in urban population. However, the building programme has been expanded to overcome the problem.

Modern houses, suited to the climate, are being built of materials such as timber, fibro-cement sheets, cement and galvanized iron, stabilized earth and bricks.

A pilot project is in progress in Port Moresby in which demonstration low-cost houses suitable for aided self-help schemes are being constructed.

A total of £896,313 was spent in all districts on accommodation for New Guineans during the year under review.

Housing loans to a maximum of £3,500 may be made under the *Housing Loans Ordinance* 1953-1963 to any member of the community to buy, build or enlarge a house in a township area. Such loans are repayable over a maximum period of thirty-five years with interest at the rate of five per cent per year. A separate scheme established in 1960 under the same Ordinance provides low cost houses for rental and eventual sale preferably to New Guineans.

The War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth of Australia Department of Housing provides finance to enable persons whose war service qualifies them to receive

assistance under the War Service Homes Act to erect or purchase houses. The maximum authorized loan in each case is £3,500 and the interest rate payable is 3½ per cent. The maximum period of repayment is thirty years for timber-framed construction and forty-five years for brick, concrete, stone, etc.

The Native Employment Ordinance and allied employment legislation prescribe the minimum standards of housing for indigenous workers.

Town Planning

Authority to supervise the planning and development of towns is vested in a Town Planning Board which is advised by a Town Planner.

During the year the zoning of Mount Hagen was amended. Preliminary plans were prepared for the towns of Kundiawa, Chuave, Keravat and Kagamuga.

Training and Research

Both practical and theoretical training in the building and associated trades is given at the technical schools and under the provisions of the Native Apprenticeship Scheme, and indigenous artisans employed by the Administration and the missions in the construction of hospitals, schools and other buildings receive practical training on the job. Village communities wishing to erect such buildings using local materials and labour are advised by the Administration on the most suitable method of construction and design. Experiments with building materials and techniques are being continued. The aim of these experiments is to ascertain what building materials can be manufactured cheaply from local resources, in particular by unskilled or semi-skilled operators, and to develop simple construction procedures.

A Building Research Station was established in June 1964. Its staff consists of an architect, two draughtsmen, two technical officers and several local officers. Those recommendations of the Alcock, the Saini and the World Bank Mission reports which deal with building are being investigated. Considerable progress has been made in surveying potential, standardization and pre-fabrication of local materials, production of building lime, extension of production of brick manufacturing and design and testing of facilities such as low-cost stoves.

Locally produced materials now being used include concrete and stabilized earth bricks and blocks, loom-woven lining materials made from indigenous plants, chemically treated thatch and building lime.

The staff of the Building Research Station is also engaged on a revision of the Territory's Building Regulations in association with the Commonwealth Experimental Building Station, Ryde, Sydney.

Other research projects include investigations into earthquake resistant design, sociological aspects of indigenous housing (in association with the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University) and lime stabilization of road and airfield pavements.

Building trade workers are being trained in new techniques for using native bush and more conventional materials.

The results of the work of the Building Research Station are widely disseminated through the publication of

the *P.W.D. Technical Research Bulletin*. One thousand copies of each of Volume 1 and Volume 2 were required to meet the demand for these issues.

A desire to improve their standards of housing is becoming evident among New Guineans as a result of economic prosperity, and they are making increasing use of introduced building practices.

The officer of the Division of Building Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, stationed in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to undertake special projects connected with the problems of tropical building, has continued research on fungicides in paint, and has surveyed preferred environment combined with an examination of the effect of materials of construction on the thermal properties of houses. Directional rain gauges have been set up at Lae and Goroka to provide information on the angle of incidence of rain. These projects are largely of a long-term nature as distinct from the experimental work of more immediate application being carried out by the Administration's own research staff.

CHAPTER 12

PROSTITUTION

No special legislative or administrative measures have been found necessary in respect of prostitution or brothel-keeping.

CHAPTER 13

PENAL ORGANIZATION

Factors Responsible for Crime

There are no special factors causing crime and the incidence of serious crime continues to be low.

Legislation

The *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963 provides for the administration of corrective institutions and for the education and trade training of persons under detention.

Administrative Organization

The Controller of Corrective Institutions, whose Branch is situated within the Department of Law, is responsible for the management of all institutions, and all detainees are deemed to be in his custody.

At 30th June 1965 there were 76 corrective institutions with a staff of 81 male officers and 20 female and 456 male warders.

Institutions are divided into three categories—central, district and subsidiary. The central institutions are located at Lae, Keravat (near Rabaul), Boram (near Wewak) and Goroka; the district institutions at Lorengau, Kavieng, Sohano, Be'on and Mount Hagen; and some 67 subsidiary institutions at various suitable locations.

Development of Institutions

The central corrective institutions are situated in rural surroundings with provision for training in farming and forestry work, and for outdoor recreation.

Keravat central corrective institution is complete except for the final stages of sewerage and water supply which are currently under construction. Adequate machinery is available for trade and agricultural training and additional workshops are being provided. Livestock and improved pasture projects are progressing and teak plantations are being expanded.

The Buimo (Lae) central institution is fully operational though not yet complete. Power, sewerage and water supply are available. Teak plantations have been considerably extended and livestock and pasture improvement projects have been expanded. Adequate workshop and agricultural machinery is available and minor trade projects have been introduced.

Boram central institution is fully operational and complete. All trade training, livestock and forestry projects have been increased in scope and volume.

Additional land has been made available for the Mount Hagen central institution which is to replace the Goroka institution as a central institution. The Mount Hagen institution consists at present of temporary buildings only. Minor trade pursuits are established but it is not intended to initiate major trade projects for some time.

Minor new work as well as maintenance was carried out at a number of other institutions.

Detainee labour is employed as much as possible in institution building programmes, and local materials and components processed in the institutions, including bricks, tanks and other plumbing items, timber and welded metal work, are used as far as possible.

Land has been set aside in the New Ireland, Bougainville, Manus, Madang, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts for district and subsidiary institutions.

Staffing. The policy is to staff all central and district institutions with trained personnel of the Corrective Institutions Branch. Officers are stationed at all central institutions and all but two district institutions (where very low daily averages do not at present warrant the services of an officer). Warders are available for all central and district institutions. An increasing number of subsidiary institutions are being staffed by warders thus relieving the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary of institution duties.

All officers and warders are given special training for a period of four months at the Bomana Central Institution near Port Moresby in institution management, care of detainees, training, correction and rehabilitation. Officers selected for service in New Guinea are given a further six months' training by trained and experienced senior officers in central institutions in New Guinea. As far as practicable, warders also receive a further six months' training at central institutions in New Guinea before being posted to other institutions in that Territory.

The initial training at Bomana gives officers and warders a uniform approach to the treatment, correction and rehabilitation of detainees under well established conditions. The further period of six months' training at central institutions in New Guinea introduces some diversity in relation to agricultural methods, building and construction projects, language and culture, and permits more individual instruction to be given.

During the year the Annual Conference of Australasian Penal Administrators was held in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the first time. The emphasis placed

on staff training was of particular interest to the Territory and the discussions held proved beneficial as guides to future developmental planning.

Classification of Detainees

Detainees are committed to the institution nearest the place where sentence was imposed, but those serving a long-term sentence may be transferred to a central institution for more effective supervision, training and specialist medical treatment. Detainees may also be transferred before release to the institutions nearest to their homes to help them to re-establish their family relationships and assist them in their rehabilitation. Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923-1962* Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than six months may be transferred to a prison in Australia where discharge on completion of their sentence is also arranged if their return to the Territory is not proposed.

On their admission to an institution, detainees are classified as follows:

First Class—detainees held solely as witnesses, awaiting trial, remanded in custody or under investigation, or who have appealed against their conviction.

Second Class—detainees imprisoned for contempt of court or for failing to give security for keeping the peace or good behaviour; those imprisoned for failure to comply with an order made under a law of the Territory relating to maintenance or affiliation orders; and those who have appealed against sentence, until such time as the appeal is determined.

Third Class—detainees other than those of the first and second classes who have not been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or in the opinion of the Controller, are likely to co-operate in and benefit from training.

Fourth Class—detainees, other than those of the first, second and third classes, who have been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or who, in the opinion of the Controller, should not be associated with detainees of any other class.

In addition, detainees in respect of whom any investigation is proceeding to determine their classification may be placed in a fifth class.

As far as practicable detainees of one class are kept separate from those of any other class. The Controller may order the transfer of detainees from one class to another and the separation of juveniles or recidivists within a class. Separate quarters beyond the walls of the main compound of each institution are provided for the exclusive use of female detainees.

Conditions of Labour in Institutions

Penalties which may be imposed under the laws of the Territory include imprisonment with or without hard labour. Detainees sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour are employed on Administration undertakings as the Controller directs.

Except as specially provided in the regulations, hours of work may not exceed eight and a half hours a day, and there is no work on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Detainees may be employed both inside and outside an institution; most work outside where they receive, as far as possible, practical training in agriculture, plant operation and a number of trades. Technical training is kept

at a level consistent with the economic resources of village communities: for instance, simple brickmaking machines use coral and gravel as raw materials. No artificial fertilizers are used in agriculture, reliance being placed on the use of legumes as 'green manure', and rotation cropping is practised.

Detainees of the first and second classes may be required to keep the institution in a clean and sanitary condition. Female prisoners are employed on such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

Payment at the rate of 8s. a month for the full period of sentence is made to detainees serving a sentence of twenty-four months or over to assist in their rehabilitation on release.

General Conditions in Institutions

Welfare. All detainees are medically examined on admission, transfer and discharge and are regularly seen by visiting medical officers. When adequate treatment cannot be given in an institution, sick persons are removed to a hospital for specialist treatment. Provision is also made for the treatment of psychiatric cases and for the criminally insane.

Visiting medical officers inspect institution buildings and services, examine clothing, bedding and food and may order bedding or clothes additional to those items specified in the regulations. The number of blankets and woollen garments issued varies according to the height of the institution above sea level. Mass X-ray examinations of long-term detainees, warders and their dependants are provided.

Detainees are housed in either wards or cells with an average of 374 cubic feet of space for each detainee. At 30th June 1965 there was an overall total of 65 cells and 119 wards for indigenous males, 15 cells and 52 wards for indigenous females, 18 cells for non-indigenous males and two wards for non-indigenous females.

Under the Ordinance, provision is made for the appointment of chaplains and for religious services.

Visiting Justices. Each corrective institution in the Territory is inspected at least once a month by a magistrate or justice of the peace appointed by the Administrator as visiting justice to that particular institution. Judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio* visiting justices. A visiting justice is obliged and empowered to inquire into the conduct of staff and into any abuse or irregularity within the institution; he must interview in private any detainee who requests an interview and, as far as practicable, all others; and he must report to the Administrator on his findings.

Discipline. Visiting justices try breaches of discipline and may impose a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month in addition to the term being served by the detainee at the time of the offence. Offences aggravated by repetition or otherwise are tried by a magistrate who may impose a sentence not exceeding six months. Such sentence is cumulative with any sentence the prisoner is serving at the time. Witnesses called are sworn or affirmed in the manner usual in courts of justice.

Remissions of Sentence

Male detainees serving a sentence of more than three months are eligible for a remission of eight days a month while females serving a sentence of more than one month are eligible for a remission of ten days a month. Detainees serving a life sentence have their sentences reviewed at the end of twelve years from the time the life sentence was imposed. Another review is made three years later when the detainee may be released.

Training, Amenities and Rehabilitation

Training is given in technical trades such as motor maintenance, plumbing and tinsmithing, carpentry, brick-making, bricklaying, building and sawmilling; in the operation of heavy equipment; and in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. At Lae, Keravat and Boram, detainees undertake project training in building construction and allied trades, and instruction and practical experience in brickmaking are provided at Kavieng, Namatanai, Boram, Madang, Mount Hagen and other institutions. Special funds are provided to buy equipment and training materials, and close liaison is maintained with the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Public Works, Forests, and Education. These departments examine detainees who have become proficient in various pursuits. Training records are maintained for long-term detainees.

Adult education classes have been arranged through the Department of Education for selected detainees at the Boram, Lae, Madang and Keravat institutions. The detainees selected are mostly serving sentences of twelve months or over and considered likely to benefit from adult education and to use the knowledge gained upon return to their own communities.

Recreations include football, cricket, basketball, baseball and handicrafts. Detainees may buy or be given books, magazines, religious literature and additional stationery and toilet items. They may also correspond with relatives and friends at frequent intervals. The supply of films and suitable library books for the main institutions is arranged through the Department of Information and Extension Services.

On discharge, indigenous detainees usually return to their villages. Sustenance is provided for the journey, and land, sea or air transport is provided free if the discharged person elects to return to his village within a month of his release.

Both the Corrective Institutions Branch and the Department of District Administration assist in finding employment for discharged persons. The Department of District Administration investigates any problems discharged persons may have, arranges continued medical treatment, if this should be necessary, and provides general aftercare and assistance.

Juvenile Offenders

The incidence of crime among children in the Territory is low. The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962 provides for all aspects of the welfare of children. Under this legislation, special children's courts have been established at Goroka, Madang, Wewak, Rabaul and Lae; Kokopo is included in the jurisdiction of the court at Rabaul. These courts hear cases involving children under 16 years of age.

Each court consists of a magistrate and members (one of whom must be a woman) appointed by the Administrator.

Children's courts have assumed the powers of courts of summary jurisdiction in regard to children; but in areas where no children's court has yet been established, children appear before a district court which exercises its jurisdiction as if it were a children's court under the Ordinance.

As far as possible, committal of a child to an institution is avoided. A child may be released on probation, or as a ward of the Director of Child Welfare or of some other responsible person. When a child must be committed to an institution, he is sent, not to a corrective institution, but to a special institution approved by the Administrator.

The Director of Child Welfare is also empowered, with the Administrator's consent, to order the removal of any detainee under the age of twenty-one years from a corrective institution to an approved institution. A number of missions have been approved as institutions.

Three children were committed to institutions during the year.

Supervision of children who pass through the courts is carried out by welfare officers and by appointed honorary visitors. In addition, the Child Welfare Council, formed under the Ordinance, meets regularly to advise the Director in matters relating to welfare of children, and to make recommendations for the assistance of particular children. The Council makes an annual report to the Administrator.

PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

The control and direction of secular education in the Territory are the responsibility of the Administration, and the education system is governed by the *Education Ordinance* 1952-1963 and *Education Regulations*.

The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961 regulates apprenticeship training and examinations.

The Education Ordinance provides for the following:

- (1) the establishment by the Administrator of schools, pre-school centres and other educational institutions and facilities;
- (2) compulsory registration, recognition, or exemption of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;
- (3) the making of grants authorized by the Administrator to missions and other educational agencies;
- (4) the conduct of schools by local authorities subject to the approval of the Director of Education;
- (5) the declaration of compulsory attendance of children at schools in specified areas;
- (6) the determination of the language or languages of instruction to be used in schools;
- (7) the establishment of an Education Advisory Board to advise on educational matters, consisting of the Director of Education, four members appointed by the Administrator to represent the missions and other voluntary educational agencies in the Territory, and such other members, not exceeding four, as the Administrator appoints; and
- (8) the appointment of district education committees of not more than six members including at least one mission representative, to advise the Administrator on any matter relating to education in their respective districts.

General Policy

The broad objectives of educational policy include the following:

- (a) the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Territory;
- (b) a blending of cultures; and
- (c) the voluntary acceptance of Christianity by the indigenous people in the absence of any indigenous body of religious faith founded on teaching or ritual.

To attain these objectives it is necessary to:

- (a) achieve mass literacy, i.e. to teach all indigenous children to read and write in a common language;
- (b) awaken the interest of the indigenous people in, and assist their progress towards, a higher material standard of living and a civilized mode of life;
- (c) inform the indigenous community to enable it to cope with the political, economic and social changes that are occurring throughout the Territory;
- (d) blend the best features of indigenous culture with those of other societies so that the indigenous groups will be able to manage their own affairs and evolve as a people with common bonds in spite of tribal differences; and
- (e) provide within the Territory, as a means of encompassing the above, a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education facilities for both sexes and for all classes of the community.

The specific objectives of the Department of Education—to teach all children in the Territory to read and to write in English, to provide for all people within the Territory a full range of primary, secondary, technical, tertiary and adult education courses and to preserve and integrate the best features of indigenous culture with modern civilization—are carried out within the broad framework of the policy of political, economic, social and educational advancement for the people of the Territory.

Religious instruction is given in both mission and Administration schools, and in mission schools is determined by the denomination of the mission concerned. In Administration schools courses of religious instruction are given by ministers of religion and authorized laymen. Attendance at the courses is subject to the consent of the parents. Instruction in conformity with the Department's syllabus is also given regularly in ethics and morals.

Formal liaison is maintained with the missions and the indigenous people through the Education Advisory Board and the district education committees. Of the four non-mission members of the Board, one is a New Guinean—Mr Boski Tom, of New Ireland, who was appointed in 1960. District education committees, which consist of not more than six members, at least one of whom is a mission representative, have been appointed by the Administrator in all districts. At least one New Guinean has been appointed to each committee while many attend as observers and are accorded the right to speak but not to vote.

Education is free for indigenous students at all stages of instruction. Free books and equipment are provided, there are no tuition fees and no charge is made where residential accommodation is provided. Parents of non-indigenous children are required to purchase text books and some class room materials. A free issue of the books and materials is provided, however, for a non-indigenous child where necessary, subject to a means test of the parents. Children travelling to and from boarding schools are provided with free transport where possible.

Territory children commence schooling after their fifth birthday by enrolling in a preparatory grade at a primary school. If a child's progress is satisfactory he moves up one grade each year until he reaches Standard 6, when the primary final examination is held. If he gains a satisfactory pass he may then proceed to a secondary or technical school or accept a traineeship in one of several fields.

The present secondary curriculum leads to the Territory School Certificate Examination for which students sit at the completion of Form IV. The Report of the Commission on Higher Education recommended that this be an entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities will be made for students who wish to study in faculties that will not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea to qualify for matriculation at an Australian University. A student may choose to conclude his secondary studies at the end of Form II or Form III, and in either case he could be accepted into the Public Service or find other suitable employment. At the end of 1965 the first group of indigenous students to follow a secondary curriculum designed for Papua and New Guinea will sit for the Territory School Certificate Examination and the last group of indigenous students to follow a New South Wales curriculum will sit for the New South Wales Leaving Certificate at the completion of Form V.

Departmental Organization. The Department of Education is responsible for the administration of the Education Ordinance and Regulations and is required to provide for the educational needs of all sections of the community.

The Department which is administered from Port Moresby contains five functional divisions and a Special Services section. The divisions are the Administrative, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education and Teacher Training Divisions. The headquarters staff consists of professional supervisory officers such as chiefs of division, superintendents and inspectors, and the staff of the Administrative Division which is responsible for matters associated with staff, finance, records, mission relations and land and buildings. Field officers of the various divisions work throughout each district.

A district inspector is stationed in each district and is responsible for the implementation of education policy within his district. The district inspector carries out regular inspections of staff and schools within the Primary Division to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory standards, and has authority to approve local variations in the syllabus. He has a number of senior administrative functions concerning all Administration education establishments in his district and supervises staff placement within it. He also acts as a member of the team for inspection of secondary and technical schools, which, however, is mainly carried out by inspectors attached to departmental headquarters.

A senior officers' conference, attended by district inspectors and headquarters professional staff, is held in Port Moresby each year. The conference discusses educational policy and professional and administrative matters, and provides a means of regular personal contact between the Director, headquarters staff and field staff. The 1965 conference was also attended by a representative from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the Northern Territory of Australia.

Non-Government Schools

All non-government schools in the Territory are conducted by missions, the extent of whose educational activities is indicated by the detailed statistics given in Appendix XXII. The Education Ordinance requires all non-government schools (except institutions conducted by missions for the exclusive purpose of training their own religious personnel) to be registered, recognized or exempted by the Director of Education. The Ordinance prescribes that schools for which registration or recognition is sought must comply with certain standards regarding the constitution of the controlling authority of the school, the suitability of school buildings, pupil-teacher ratio, the curriculum and the quality of the teaching.

All mission schools are subject to inspection by Departmental officers.

Each mission teacher is required to be either registered as a registered teacher or allocated a permit to teach by the Director of Education. Certificates of registration are issued only to persons of good character who have completed an approved course of teacher training, and who satisfy the Director as to their teaching ability, and their ability to speak, read and write English.

The principal missions maintain a range of schools comparable in extent to the full range provided by the Administration, and each mission has appointed a mission education officer—many full-time—who acts as liaison officer

with the Department of Education. Mission schools receive classroom materials on the same basis as Administration schools. The missions are paid grants-in-aid in respect of registered teachers teaching in registered schools and approved supervisors and mission education officers, and for the maintenance of students at boarding schools, and

for teacher trainees. Grants-in-aid for 1964-65 totalled £466,000.

Expenditure on Education

The overall trend in educational expenditure is set out in the table below:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Department of Education—	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Departmental	1,003	1,322	1,704	2,101	2,506
Grants-in-aid	283	238	307	355	466
Total	1,286	1,560	2,011	2,456	2,972
(Percentage change from previous year)	(47 %)	(21 %)	(25 %)	(22 %)	(21 %)
(Percentage of total Administration expenditure)	(9.5 %)	(11 %)	(9 %)	(10.9 %)	(11.3 %)
Other departments—education and training	58	65	492	424	738
Public libraries	10	6	13	20	22
Building construction and equipment	249	400	524	817	667
Total Administration expenditure on education	1,603	2,031	3,040	3,717	4,399
(Percentage change from previous year)	(46 %)	(30 %)	(47 %)	(22 %)	(18 %)
(Percentage of total Administration expenditure)	(12 %)	(14 %)	(18 %)	(16.6 %)	(16.7 %)
Mission expenditure from own funds	420	596	660	730	1,039

Grants-in-aid to missions for educational work were payable according to the rates set out in the following table:

Teacher classification	Amount per annum payable as grant-in-aid	
	Rate from:	
	1st July to 31st December 1964	1st January to 30th June 1965
	£	£
Indigenous 'A' Course graduate	120	150
Indigenous 'B' Course (one year) graduate	150	150
Indigenous 'B' Course (two years) graduate	200	250
Indigenous 'C' Course graduate	280	350
Non-indigenous 'E' Course graduate	400	400
Non-indigenous fully qualified and certificated teachers and approved administrators and supervisors	500	500

Grants-in-aid for teachers are payable only for registered teachers engaged in full-time teaching, although assistance may be given on a pro rata basis for fully qualified non-indigenous teachers engaged in part-time teaching. A travelling allowance is payable for mission education supervisors travelling on duty away from their home base. Missions also receive a maintenance allowance of £20 a year for residential students at secondary and technical schools and £30 a year for teacher trainees.

School Buildings. The 1964-65 building programme included low cost permanent buildings for primary, secondary and technical schools to the value of £372,750; local material buildings to the value of £14,900 and improvements to sites and existing buildings; and assistance in the form of subsidies to local government councils.

Some of the major works either begun or completed during the period are Stage II of Madang Teachers' College; Stage I of Goroka Teachers' College for 400 students; extensions to Lae, Rabaul and Keravat High Schools and a £60,000 extension to Lae Technical School.

Progress

One indicator of progress in the education field is the increased enrolments over the ten-year period shown below:

Type of school	Pupils		
	1955	1960	1965
Administration—			
Primary 'T'	3,694	12,236	(a) 37,291
Primary 'A'	889	1,238	2,130
Secondary	(b) 770	516	(c) 2,349
Technical	145	282	(d) 1,363
Total	(b) 5,498	14,272	43,133
Mission—			
Primary 'T' (Registered)	(e) 93,488	42,182	87,990
Primary 'A'	603	675	480
Secondary	(f)	551	2,160
Technical	(f)	49	259
Total	(f)	43,457	90,889
Primary 'T' (Exempt)	(e)	71,970	40,486

(a) Does not include 676 correspondence students. (b) Includes an unknown number of primary school pupils at post primary schools. (c) Does not include 1,820 correspondence students. (d) Does not include 410 correspondence students. (e) No exempt classification in 1955. (f) No reliable figures available.

CHAPTER 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Policy

The basic aim in the field of primary education for indigenous children is to provide them with an education closely related to the present circumstances of their lives but which will prepare them for the rapid changes resulting from contact with more developed peoples.

Emphasis is placed on literacy in English with the object of making this the universal language in the Territory, and on the best elements of indigenous culture, particularly through music, art, handicrafts, dancing, social studies and sports. Many schools maintain gardens and assist students to understand agricultural principles and practices. Woodwork and craftwork are also encouraged, the curriculum as a whole being related as much as possible to the child's environment.

English is the language of instruction in all Administration schools. In mission schools there has been a noticeable trend towards teaching English at the outset even in the preparatory grade. The syllabus requires English to be the medium of instruction in Standard 3 and subsequent standards so that all indigenous students will be fluent in English by the end of Standard 6.

As a result of the accelerated programme for educational development there has been a significant increase in the number of Administration Primary 'T' schools and in the enrolment of pupils at these schools. This increase is partly due to new enrolments and partly to the fact that wastage of pupils in the upper primary grades is being checked.

The Education Ordinance provides that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in certain areas and areas at Mount Hagen, Kavieng and Sohano have been so declared. As circumstances warrant consideration will be given to the introduction of this provision in other areas where full school facilities are available and where the social system is sufficiently flexible to enable it to operate without difficulty. In most areas the enthusiasm of the people is such that no compulsion is needed to ensure that children enrol, but in many local government council areas there has been developing recently a strong feeling that compulsion should be applied to ensure that all children who enrol at school do in fact attend regularly.

Schools and Curricula

Primary schools fall into two main groups—Primary 'T' and Primary 'A'—which are distinguished by the curricula they follow. The former group follows a syllabus specially designed for Territory pupils while the latter follows the primary school syllabus of New South Wales. Indigenous pupils who have a competent grasp of English and who are considered to be on general grounds capable of benefiting from the alien syllabus may attend Primary 'A' schools.

The Administration assists non-indigenous children in isolated parts of the Territory, where schooling facilities are not available, to undertake correspondence courses of instruction with the Departments of Education of the several Australian States, and 400 children at primary (and secondary) levels are being catered for in this way.

The development of the indigenous people requires differential treatment of the following groups:

- (a) children in urbanized areas;
- (b) children in areas of frequent contact with Europeans;
- (c) children in areas of limited contact; and
- (d) children in areas of minimum contact.

The syllabus for Primary 'T' schools in the first group reaches a standard comparable with that of the Primary 'A' schools and the object is eventual integration of the two types. In other groups, a varying degree of local adaptation is introduced based on the level of development of the people and the need and opportunity for the use of English.

Even in areas of minimum contact, where the use of Melanesian Pidgin or the local vernacular as a medium of instruction is permitted in mission schools, the teaching of oral English is required.

The curriculum is designed to fit the children of New Guinea for life in a rapidly changing society—a society in which technical innovation and social changes are going hand in hand. The core of the curriculum is training in the basic skills of communication and mathematics. Considerable attention is given to the provision of a wide range of experience of the modern world and its social institutions. The curriculum includes gardening, nature study, manual arts, art and music. In each of these the syllabus stresses retention of the best of the present indigenous achievement, while at the same time introducing knowledge of foreign techniques.

Methods of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils. In the light of recent research and experience both in New Guinea and abroad, the Department of Education has adopted an approach which concentrates on the early development of oral facility in English, the acquisition of which will enable literacy to be more readily achieved at a later stage.

The English syllabus has been devised and graded with regard to concept and structure difficulty. Teachers present new material in a context designed to demonstrate clearly the meaning and use of that particular sentence pattern. The children then use this in drill situations until their responses in similar life situations are confident and automatic. Ideally, an analysis of each vernacular would yield information on the difficulties vernacular speakers encounter in learning English. The Summer Institute of Linguistics now has a large field staff at work on many languages in the Territory but at present scientific information of this kind is available for only a few of the Territory's several hundred languages, and teachers make their own adjustments to the basic course set out in the syllabus according to the difficulties encountered.

Methods and texts used are constantly reviewed by the Syllabus Revision Committee and professional officers of the Department of Education.

Mathematics Teaching. In 1964, Dr Z. P. Dienes, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, was invited to the Territory to assist in establishing at four selected schools a pilot project aimed at introducing into Territory schools the latest techniques used in modern mathematics teaching at the primary level.

As a result of these pilot projects a lecturer has been appointed to a Teachers' College with the specific task of training teachers in the new mathematics teaching techniques, and a number of other schools have established pilot projects.

Enrolments. The table below shows the increase in enrolments at primary schools during the past year:

	Administration			Mission		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary 'T'—						
1964.. ..	21,441	10,132	31,573	49,665	34,372	84,037
1965.. ..	25,338	11,953	37,291	52,444	35,546	87,990
Primary 'A'—						
1964.. ..	1,021	862	1,883	347	377	724
1965.. ..	1,111	1,019	2,130	235	245	480

Enrolments at exempt schools decreased from 47,520 in 1964 to 40,486 in 1965.

Community Assistance

Local government councils have assisted in the supply of school furniture and in the provision of essential services. Councils generally make a yearly grant for educational contingencies including the provision of equipment not normally supplied, the cost of special celebrations at schools and the provision of transport on special occasions. In general, each council has an education committee, the chairman of which transmits the committee's views on education to the district inspector. The Department of Education staffs and controls all council-sponsored schools.

In areas where there are no councils, village communities have assisted in establishing and maintaining new schools. In many cases the village people build with local materials a school to be replaced by buildings of permanent construction at a later date. Councils and village communities also assist in providing additions to existing schools.

Growing community interest in education is also illustrated by the increasing number of parents and citizens' associations formed at Primary 'T' schools. These associations have the same constitution and generally the same body of rules as those drawn up for similar organizations associated with Primary 'A' schools.

These organizations present the opinions and views of the parent body to the staff of the schools and to the Department of Education and raise funds for the purchase of items of school equipment that are not normally supplied to the school by the Department. For such purchases a £1 for £1 subsidy is paid by the Administration. At other schools in less developed communities the Department encourages the formation of school councils which function in the same way as the parents and citizens' associations but without formal constitutions.

Publications and Broadcasts

A separate Publications and Broadcasts Section has been established within the Primary Division of the Department of Education. This section is responsible for publishing *The School Paper* and *The Teachers' Paper*. *The School Paper*, designed to supplement classroom instruction, is

published in two editions; both have eight pages and contain stories and activities written in controlled English and related to Territory children's interests. One edition, with a circulation of 23,000, is written for Standards 5 and 6 and the other edition, with a circulation of 45,000, for Standards 3 and 4.

Many Primary 'T' schools in the Territory now possess a school radio supplied by the Department. A series of educational broadcasts to supplement classroom teaching has been carefully planned and executed. 'Listen and Learn', a special programme of songs, activities and stories, is available for students in Preparatory grade, Standard 1 and Standard 2. 'Let's Speak English' is available for Standards 3 and 4 and there is also a social studies programme for Standard 3. The broadcasts are eagerly awaited by children and contribute much to their effective learning of English. At present there are 38 different broadcasts each week available to school children.

CHAPTER 3

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Policy

Secondary education is provided for all students in the Territory capable of undertaking such courses. Plans provide for the continued rapid expansion of facilities for secondary education in order to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of students wishing to study at this level.

Secondary schools provide courses at post-primary level and are called high schools. The former junior high schools were upgraded to full high school standard during the year. The Administration operates high schools in each district except the Western Highlands District, where it is planned to open a high school in 1966.

Most of the high schools conducted by the Administration are co-educational: two are also multi-racial and many are residential.

Residential high schools have been established in all districts by various missions operating in New Guinea.

Curriculum. The secondary curriculum is being designed specially to suit the needs and requirements of indigenous school children. The syllabi in use for various subjects are based largely on those used in New South Wales, adjusted to meet the conditions in the Territory. The present approach to secondary education now being made in New South Wales which resulted from a report by a select committee headed by the Director-General of Education in New South Wales, Dr H. S. Wyndham, is also being adopted, the principles and aims expressed in the committee's report having proved a valuable guide in establishing a viable secondary education system in the Territory.

Students are selected for secondary schooling after sitting for the Primary final examination at the conclusion of Standard 6.

Standard 7 has been discontinued in Administration schools and will not be continued in mission schools after 1965.

Students who pass the Primary final examination and appear capable of benefiting from secondary education proceed to a high school.

All students undertake the same course in Form I consisting of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Art, Music, Physical Education, Health and Manual Arts. After Form I, only four subjects are compulsory—English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. Other subjects offered, from which students may choose, include Agriculture, Geography, History, Woodwork and Technical Drawing. Students sit for the Territory Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of Form III, and for the Territory School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV. Students attending multi-racial high schools follow the New South Wales curriculum and sit for the New South Wales School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV and the New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Form VI. The first New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination will be held in 1967.

Enrolments. The tables below show the considerable increase in enrolments at Administration and mission secondary schools during the year: further detailed statistics are contained in Appendix XXII.

ADMINISTRATION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
1964 ..	13	1,651	88	94	1,833
1965 ..	13	2,128	105	116	2,349
Increase ..	..	28.9%	19.3%	23.4%	28.2%

MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
1964 ..	27	1,825	..	..	1,825
1965 ..	24	2,160	..	..	2,160
Increase ..	..	18.4%	..	..	18.4%

ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
1964 ..	40	3,476	88	94	3,658
1965 ..	37	4,288	105	116	4,509
Increase ..	..	23.4%	19.3%	23.4%	23.3%

The thirteen Administration high schools included four boys' schools, two girls' schools, five co-educational and two multi-racial co-educational schools.

Examinations

In 1964 public examinations were held in the Territory for students completing Form II and Form III. In 1965 a small group following the old syllabus will sit for the New South Wales Leaving Certificate at the end of Form V. Other students will sit for the first Territory School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV and the Territory Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of Form III.

The number of successful candidates in the 1964 examinations are indicated below:

	Administration	Mission	Correspondence	Total
Form II Certificate ..	304(a)	297	109	710
Territory Intermediate (Form II)	66	89	..	155

(a) Includes 38 non-indigenous candidates.

Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia

Competitive scholarships are available to enable outstanding indigenous children to attend secondary schools in Australia. These Administration scholarships, available to children from Administration or mission schools, cover the full cost of education at an Australian secondary school, generally in New South Wales or south-east Queensland.

Scholarship holders receive a full issue of clothing, all boarding and tuition fees are paid and incidental expenses, including pocket money, are met. Each scholarship holder receives an annual return air fare to his home.

The Administration also assists non-indigenous parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. An allowance of £145 a year, plus an annual return fare, may be granted for a non-indigenous child, selected Asian and mixed race students receiving in addition up to £200 a year subject to a means test.

The following table shows the number of children from the Territory of New Guinea receiving educational assistance at Australian secondary schools at 30th June 1964 and 1965:

	1964	1965
Indigenous ..	35	42
Asian ..	220	196
European ..	589	660
Mixed Race ..	70	74
Total ..	914	972

Guidance

The Department of Education provides a guidance service for students in Administration and mission schools. Guidance officers are responsible for all administrative aspects of the Australian scholarships scheme, including selecting indigenous scholarship holders and visiting them in Australia at least once each year.

Regional guidance officers stationed at selected points throughout the Territory test school pupils for selection and placement into secondary schools. Secondary school students at Territory schools are tested to determine general ability. Generally, guidance officers are concerned with high school pupils but, as staff becomes available, guidance activities are being extended into primary schools. The Guidance Section also carries out test construction and research.

CHAPTER 4

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Schools and Curricula

The Administration provides technical education at four types of schools—technical, junior technical, community technical and trade schools. It also provides technical education through technical sections of its comprehensive high schools. Some missions also operate technical education institutions.

Administration technical schools have been established at Lae, Rabaul and Madang and at Port Moresby in Papua. The four schools enrol youths who have passed Standard 6 for a two year pre-apprenticeship course during which the student has the opportunity to pass examinations at Form I level. Selected students may then undertake a third training year, which includes trade training, and attempt the Form II examination. Technical schools conduct an academic course with a heavy bias towards technical subjects. After completing the two year course, students are available for placement as apprentices.

Students from New Guinea, Papua, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the New Hebrides attend courses at the various schools.

Junior technical schools are designed to provide training in skills such as brickmaking, bricklaying, carpentry, building, plumbing, painting, elementary mechanics and boat building. Most students have completed Standard 5 before enrolling and are either a little too old for further profitable primary school work or extremely interested in taking up some sort of semi-skilled work. The course lasts two years and approximately half the time is spent on normal school subjects and half on practical instruction. Students sometimes construct school furniture, buildings, or water tanks, or carry out small practical projects. After completing the course most students are able to find work in their local area as tradesmen or semi-skilled workers. Graduates from junior technical schools meet a very real work need in the Territory.

Community technical schools operate to improve living conditions in a particular community and to meet a specific stated community need. Courses may range from two months to two years, but generally take about twelve months. The courses are designed so that the students, who are mainly young adults, will gain particular skills rather than an all-round competence at the trade being studied. Typical courses conducted at community technical schools deal with the building of walkways to houses

standing on piles over water, making bricks, building fire-places, sinking wells, pit sawing, elementary mechanical work and house building. Local government councils play an important role in establishing community technical schools by providing finance and materials to erect buildings. The schools emphasize practical training in a limited sphere and do not qualify students to undertake advanced project work or engage in trade employment. There are twenty community and junior technical schools in New Guinea.

The Port Moresby Trade School provides yet another phase of technical education. There are two major sections to the school: one is concerned with the block training of apprentices and the other with in-service training for Administration employees. The apprenticeship system, covering many different trades in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, provides for a five-week period annually for continuous full-time training at a technical school. These block training courses are held at the Port Moresby Trade School. The other major section of the school offers specialized training for semi-skilled workers to enable them to gain certificates required for further promotion. Courses provided include plumbing, carpentry, painting, motor mechanics and heavy equipment operation.

Enrolments of New Guinean students at the various types of Administration technical schools in New Guinea and at the Port Moresby Trade School at 30th June 1965, were as follows:

Technical schools	670
Community and junior technical schools	693
Trade School—Port Moresby	74

The teaching of manual arts subjects, such as woodwork, technical drawing and metalwork, is an integral part of the curriculum in high schools. There are six mission technical schools in New Guinea with a total enrolment of 259 students. One, in New Britain, offers technical courses at secondary level and the others are junior technical or community technical schools.

CHAPTER 5

TEACHER TRAINING

Recruitment

Indigenous and non-indigenous Administration teachers are recruited from several sources.

Indigenous teacher trainees are selected from school leavers and adult applicants, for one of three main courses—the 'A', 'B' or 'C' course—of teacher training. The 'A' course is designed to produce teachers for infant and lower primary grades, while the 'B' and 'C' courses train teachers for all primary grades. There are, in addition, a number of specialist courses available at Administration Colleges: for example, a course for secondary teachers, and manual arts and domestic science training courses.

Non-indigenous teachers are mainly recruited from Australia to join the Territory Public Service, although some have been recruited from other English speaking

countries and from among local residents who are trained and qualified teachers. There are also a number of teachers on secondment from various Australian states. Missions in the Territory recruit their teachers from sources similar to those drawn upon by the Administration. There are also a number of non-indigenous mission teachers who come from Europe and America.

Training Courses

The 'A' course enrolls trainees who have completed Standard 7, who then undergo a twelve-months' course to equip them to teach Preparatory, Standard 1 and Standard 2; the 'B' course enrolls trainees who have completed Form II (Standard 9) for a two-year training course which enables them to teach all primary grades and the 'C' course enrolls trainees with a New South Wales Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent, for a two-year training course qualifying them to teach all primary grades from Preparatory to Standard 6.

'A', 'B' and 'C' courses are conducted at Administration and mission teacher training colleges. As indicated by enrolment figures, missions tend to concentrate on training 'A' course graduates while the Administration provides facilities for training at all levels.

Indigenous students undertaking the 'A', 'B' or 'C' courses may attend colleges in either New Guinea or Papua depending on the courses offered. Graduates are qualified to teach in any primary school in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The following tables show the number of New Guineans enrolled throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in the courses indicated, and the total enrolment at all teacher training colleges in New Guinea:

NEW GUINEANS ENROLLED IN TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

	Administration			Mission		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
'A' Course ..	102	38	140	216	136	352
'B' Course—						
First year ..	13	..	13	43	19	62
Second year ..	20	1	21	29	5	34
'C' Course—						
First year ..	14	2	16	36	5	41
Second year ..	13	4	17	11	1	12
Other ..	34	3	37	..	..	..
Total ..	196	48	244	325	166	491

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES IN NEW GUINEA

	Administration			Mission		
	Colleges	Staff	Trainees	Colleges	Staff	Trainees
1964	3	18	(a)167	13	(b) 46	(c) 265
1965	2	12	169	12	(b) 61	491

(a) Includes 48 non-indigenous trainees. (b) Includes part-time staff.
(c) Includes eight non-indigenous trainees.

There is a special cadetship training scheme primarily for non-indigenous teachers possessing the New South Wales Leaving Certificate, or equivalent, which involves two years of teacher training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration in Sydney. Present students who complete their training in 1965 will graduate as primary school teachers, while those who complete their course in 1966 will graduate as secondary school teachers; all future cadetship holders will train as secondary school teachers.

There is a small number of non-indigenous cadets completing studies for University degrees or the Diploma in Education. Cadets are required to enter an agreement to serve in the Territory for a stated period.

In-Service Training

The demand for in-service training is continually increasing, and is being met in four ways: by the senior officers' course, short training courses on a regional basis, correspondence courses and overseas tours.

The senior officers' course was first held in 1963. This is a course of six to twelve months' duration for senior indigenous teachers of the Administration who have demonstrated outstanding ability. A continuous full-time training programme is arranged to prepare these officers for wider responsibilities as assistant district inspectors, headmasters of major primary schools and supervisory teachers. Practical field work is an integral part of the course. Some course members have been awarded travelling scholarships to observe educational practices in other Pacific countries such as Fiji and New Zealand. There are 16 members of the 1965 senior officers' course.

Regional and district training courses are held during school vacations and at other appropriate times. The courses are of two main types: those which introduce new teaching methods and techniques and those which are designed to strengthen particular areas in the teaching field.

Correspondence courses are also available for teachers who wish to improve their professional status within the Department, and the Departmental library provides reading material for course members.

Groups have toured the eastern states of Australia under the Department of Education's programme of educational tours for senior teachers. The tours provide indigenous teachers with the opportunity of observing a highly complex and developed modern industrial society at first hand and contribute to mutual understanding. On their return to the Territory, teachers share the benefits of their experience through lectures and discussion groups.

In 1964-65 four indigenous teachers toured New Zealand, four toured Fiji and six visited various places in Australia.

CHAPTER 6

HIGHER EDUCATION

Report of the Commission on Higher Education

In 1963 a Commission—consisting of Sir George Currie, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia and more recently of the University of New Zealand, as Chairman; Professor O. H. K. Spate, Professor

of Geography at the Australian National University; and Dr J. T. Gunther, Assistant Administrator of Papua and New Guinea—was established to report on higher education in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The Commissioners travelled widely both within the Territory and overseas gathering evidence and opinions in relation to higher education in Papua and New Guinea.

In its report, the Commission recommended that a University be established in the Territory at an early date, and that an Institute for Higher Technical Education also be established. Specific recommendations were made about the siting and construction of the University and the order in which faculties should be established. It was recommended that entrance to the preliminary year at the University be after completion of Form IV, and a suggested curriculum for the preliminary year was outlined. Possible relationships of the University and Institute of Higher Technical Education with other institutions were also outlined.

The University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance were passed in 1965, and the Interim Council for the University and a Council for the Institute were established. The University will begin operating in 1966 and the Institute in 1967. Two distinguished educationists have accepted appointment as Council Chairmen: Professor P. H. Karmel, Principal of the University of Adelaide at Bedford Park, to the University Council and Sir Herbert Watkin, formerly Director-General of Education in Queensland, to the Council of the Institute. The main University buildings and the Institute will be situated in Port Moresby.

Details of the professional training in medicine and dentistry available to Territory students are set out in Part VII, Chapter 7. As mentioned in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, a diploma course in agriculture was begun at the Vudal Agricultural College in 1965.

Details of training at the Forestry School, Bulolo are given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 6.

Information about the Police Training College established to train officers for the constabulary is given in Part IV, Chapter 1. The first cadet officers graduated late in 1964.

The Administrative College at Port Moresby has begun its training functions in temporary quarters. Construction of appropriate permanent buildings and residential accommodation is proceeding on the outskirts of Port Moresby as mentioned in Part V, Chapter 4.

Scholarships

Scholarships are available for higher education in Australia, most of them offered by the Administration although there are private scholarships offered by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the W. M. Strong Trust Fund.

Scholarships cover all tuition fees, boarding costs, clothing expenses, a cost-of-living allowance, a text book allowance and medical, dental and optical expenses.

At present there are sixteen New Guinean students undertaking higher education in Australia: six at university in the faculties of economics, science, law and pharmacy, three at agricultural colleges, and seven at a technical college.

CHAPTER 7 ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Council.

The Adult Education Council, established in 1963 to advise the Administrator on the organization and development of adult education activities, has continued to function under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. The Council consists of seven officers of the Public Service including two indigenous officers together with representatives of voluntary organizations.

The Council is responsible to the Administrator for:

- (a) the co-ordination of all Administration adult education activities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of adult education activities in accordance with declared policy, with special emphasis on the teaching of English to adults;
- (c) the collation and compilation of reports on adult education activities as directed;
- (d) the critical assessment of adult education activities, and the making of appropriate recommendations to the Administrator; and
- (e) liaison with other bodies which have functions or interests in relation to the education or training of adults.

An adult education officer took up duty with the Department of Education in Port Moresby in July 1964.

Adult English Classes

No accurate figures are available to indicate the extent of illiteracy among adult indigenous people. If the ability to comprehend a letter written in simple terms and in a familiar language is accepted as a criterion of literacy, then there are many persons in areas under Administration control who are literate.

Mainly because of the great diversity of languages spoken by the two million inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea the Administration's aim is to establish English as the Territory's major language. Pidgin has developed as a lingua franca to some extent in New Guinea and Police Motu in Papua, but neither is satisfactory and widespread efforts are being made to extend the understanding and use of English.

The establishment of formal adult classes in English on a wide scale began in 1964, classes conducted by qualified teachers being held after school. The formation of these classes met with an enthusiastic response in every district and at 30th June 1965, there were 163 classes throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea with an approximate total enrolment of 5,000 adult students of whom 3,450 in 122 classes are in the Trust Territory. In these classes arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs are being taught as well as English.

Classes have been started in corrective institutions in Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Port Moresby and there are special classes for police, hospital and administration personnel in many centres. A special course for members of the House of Assembly is planned.

Formal Extension Work

All departments of the Administration are concerned to some extent in the provision of adult education. The Departments most directly concerned are Education, District Administration and Information and Extension Services.

Departments offering extension courses are the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Forests and the Department of Public Health. Instruction provided by the Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Department of District Administration, includes courses on use and facilities of the health services, nutrition and health education. Training is provided either in institutions offering formal courses or by means of a wide range of extension activities.

Women's clubs, sponsored by the Department of District Administration, contribute substantially to the education of women and girls. Teachers' wives who have received training in the management of women's groups are actively assisting in the establishment of these clubs, the number of which increased during the year from 200 to 236. During the same period seventeen leaders' courses attended by 500 club members were held. The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure-time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their social status and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions. Further information on women's clubs is given in Chapter 3 of Part VII.

Courses catering for selected married couples from as many areas as possible were continued during the year by the Department of District Administration as part of the community education programme. Training centres are now established in all districts. Use has been made of boarding schools during holiday periods for additional courses. The course curriculum is designed to give instruction in home-crafts, health and hygiene, local government, agriculture and simple technical skills, including house construction and welding.

Three new training centres have been constructed at Goroka, Rabaul and Higaturu. Forty courses were held during the year at the twenty centres operating, involving 1,200 persons. Courses have also been held for instructors at these centres.

The use of English as a medium of instruction is slowly increasing as the literacy programme in English involves ever-increasing numbers. It is intended, however, that adult education, in its broadest sense, should provide training as required in any skill, craft or branch of knowledge. In general it may be said that the formal extension work in education of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is concerned largely with the introduction of new food crops and improvements in diet and health education; teaching about hygiene, sanitation, and the detection, treatment and control of diseases of humans, animals and crops; promoting cash crops; and improving production methods to provide money income. In fact all efforts are directed towards raising the living standards of the people.

Correspondence Classes

In addition to the residential community training courses and the special classes in English mentioned above, adult education activities undertaken by the Administration and interested organizations cover:

(a) university and matriculation tutorials;

- (b) vocational and professional courses in departmental training schools and colleges, e.g., clerical, medical, dental, sanitation, health inspection, communications, printing and all trade training;
- (c) public service pre-entry and in-service advancement classes in formal education subjects; and
- (d) leisure-time classes in a wide range of subjects.

The Department of Education conducts a Secondary Correspondence School and a Technical Correspondence School which provide courses for officers of the Public Service and apprentices. The 2,906 students enrolled with the correspondence schools during the year were distributed among classes as indicated below:

<i>Course</i>				<i>Students</i>
Primary: Standard 6	..	..	..	676
Secondary: Form 1	..	..	..	1,323
	2	..	..	45
	3	..	..	74
Sub-Junior and Junior	..	..	..	378
Technical	..	..	..	410
Total	..	..	..	2,906

Overseas Training

A number of indigenous persons each year attend training courses sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the South Pacific Commission and the East West Centre, Hawaii. Increasing numbers of young adults undertake educational tours or receive formal education and trade training in Australia under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations, religious missions, employers and the Administration.

Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films

The mass-media of broadcasting, film libraries and local newspapers, the use of which has expanded in recent years, have made a considerable contribution to the process of raising the general level of education of the people.

Broadcasting is a particularly effective medium in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Programmes can be adapted when desired to make use of vernacular languages, including those which have no written form, or for broadcasts to schools or to particular age groups. The use of transistor receivers, readily available at a comparatively low cost and operating on standard torch cell batteries, has increased considerably the impact of broadcasting. People in rural areas have displayed a readiness to buy radio sets as they realize that programmes broadcast have relevance to their way of life.

The main broadcasting service for the Territory is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission which has its Territory headquarters at Port Moresby. It broadcasts within the hours 6 a.m. to midnight. Its programme from Port Moresby is transmitted by short wave on two frequencies simultaneously, using the call sign VLT or VLK. Transmitters now in use make possible good reception in most parts of New Guinea. The Australian Broadcasting Commission also operates a separate medium wave station, 9RB, at Rabaul, which serves most of the Gazelle Peninsula. As well as drawing on material

from Australia and Port Moresby, this station produces programmes specially designed for the area which it serves.

The Port Moresby station broadcasts mainly in English with Pidgin and Police Motu being used at some of the more popular listening times. The Rabaul station uses English, Pidgin and Kuanua, the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula people.

The process of integrating material for Papuan and New Guinean listeners into the overall programme has been continued and has undoubtedly contributed to better mutual understanding between different sections of the community. Many of the more popular listening periods are devoted to such programmes.

Major news services from Australia as well as one from the B.B.C. are rebroadcast on relay. A total of nine separate news bulletins are broadcast each day.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools in the Territory, and during the year a number of programmes prepared especially for Territory pupils have been introduced. Educational broadcasts now include:

Let's Speak English—two series for Standards 3 and 5, broadcast four days a week;

Listen and Learn—two series for preparatory classes and Standard 1—three times a week. For Standard 2—five broadcasts a week;

Listening Time—for Standard 2, once a week;

Social Studies for Primary 'T' Schools—broadcast once a week;

Health and Hygiene—once a week;

Singing Together—once a week;

Current Events—Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

English Treasure House—for Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

Social Studies—for Standards 3 and 4 and Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

The World We Live in and *Let's Have Music*—each once a week;

The Changing World—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

Adventures in Music—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

English for Examination Classes—for Forms 4 and 5, once a week;

From the Library Shelf—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

National Projects—for Forms 3, 4 and 5, once a week;

Let's Join In—for infant classes, 3 times a week; and

Kindergarten of the Air—twice a week.

Booklets on *Let's Speak English* and *Listen and Learn* programmes are available to teachers and there is a general booklet on school broadcasts available for pupils.

There has been a further increase in the number of Papuans and New Guineans employed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Papuans and New Guineans are doing more of the announcing than previously and are being encouraged to take a more responsible part in the production of programmes. Journalists and rural broadcasts staff are sent to Australia for experience and training.

A popular new programme called *Jamboree* was introduced during the year. It aims at giving news about the United Nations, answering letters from listeners on a wide range of topics, dramatizing legends, and playing traditional music.

Two short wave stations are operated by the Administration in New Guinea, one at Rabaul and the other at Wewak. Another station, at Goroka in the Eastern Highlands, has begun broadcasting test programmes.

The Administration station at Rabaul, VL9BR, continue to broadcast on two frequencies and plans were made to increase the power of the station to 10,000 watts. VL9BR broadcasts from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. daily.

The programmes, which use Pidgin, English and the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula, serve as vehicles for extension work and supplement the programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Extension programmes are produced by the station staff in close consultation with the Administration departments concerned. They deal with local problems, many raised by listeners, and use local people with special knowledge of the various matters discussed. The station is listened to throughout New Britain and the New Guinea Islands.

The second Administration station, VL9CD, at Wewak, which broadcasts from 4.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. daily, operates for the Sepik District, but is listened to regularly in other coastal regions and in the highlands of New Guinea. During the year the power of the station was increased to 10,000 watts to ensure good reception for listeners. English and Pidgin are the main languages, although limited use is also made of district vernaculars for special news and announcements. There are some differences in programmes from those of Rabaul, mainly because of the greater cultural fragmentation of the population.

A broad pattern of extension programmes developed in consultation with other Administration departments is being followed. Programmes have attracted a significant response from listeners in the form of letters containing requests, news items, comments and opinions, and wide use is made of this material in programmes. The station co-operates in the community education activities of the Department of District Administration in the District.

The station at Rabaul continued to broadcast the complete proceedings of the monthly meetings of the Gazelle Local Government Council. The proceedings are recorded and broadcast during weekends outside normal broadcasting hours. It is intended to extend the broadcast of local government council meetings to other stations.

Both the Administration stations are staffed largely by New Guineans who do almost all the announcing and are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of indigenous interests. A large amount of programme material, in the form of interviews, talks, and musical items by local groups, is recorded in the villages during patrols and visits by Station staff.

The Administration has continued to distribute radio sets, and to subsidize the purchase of sets by local government councils. Special encouragement has been given to co-operative societies to stock radio sets. Many missions have provided sets for their communities. Owners of radio sets are not required to hold a licence. There is no television in the Territory.

A list of the major publications distributed in the Territory is given in Chapter 2 of Part VII. In addition many missions, local government councils and voluntary organizations publish news sheets with limited circulation. These

use a variety of languages, and provide a very useful source of reading material for rural people. The amount of overseas news and information of Territory-wide interest which they contain varies.

In Chapter 8 of this Part a list is given of some of the publications issued by the Department of Information and Extension Services. In addition to booklets and pamphlets, other material published has included flip charts, film strips, flannelgraphs and wall charts on various subjects including plant and animal diseases, the planting of trees and community education. The flip charts deal with a variety of subjects including hygiene, child care, decimal currency and copra production. A series of posters were published on police recruiting, health, workers' associations, coconut pests and leprosy. Other publications include newsletters for social welfare staff, agricultural field staff, and other categories of workers.

Printing potential for the Territory was further improved during the year with the installation of more machinery at the Government Printery and the Department of Information and Extension Services in Port Moresby. Expansion has continued to be mainly in the offset printing field, this form of printing being well suited to the production of illustrated publications, for work in vernaculars, and where limited runs are required. Furthermore, operators can generally be trained in much less time than is necessary for letterpress. A new electronic stencil cutter and duplicator has been installed by the Department of Information and Extension Services which has proved particularly useful for the production of extension material. A number of missions, particularly the Catholic Mission and the Methodist Overseas Mission near Rabaul, have printeries. Mission presses are used mainly for the production of religious texts, educational material for schools and parish news sheets, but at times they undertake printing for the Administration.

The Administration has a total of twenty-eight 16mm. sound projectors in use throughout the Territory, with full-time indigenous operators employed by the Department of Information and Extension Services. Although projectors with magnetic recording and play-back facilities have the advantage of permitting the ready use of commentaries in the vernacular, they have not been widely used because of the greater difficulties of operation.

The Administration maintains a 16 mm. film library at Port Moresby. The number of films held was increased by some 100 titles to a total of about 1,150 by the end of the year. Films made available by the United Nations Information Centre and the Unilever organization are included in the library. The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of specialized 35 mm. and 16 mm. films. Use of all these services is free. In addition there is a commercial 16 mm. film library at Port Moresby with a branch at Rabaul. This offers some 800 feature films. There is fairly extensive borrowing from the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra of instructional and other educational films.

A small film production unit set up by the Administration produced a number of 16 mm. and 8 mm. films during the year and work on a number of others had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries

In addition to the Administration's secondary and tertiary scholarships, there are a number of private scholarships available. A Reserve Bank scholarship for indigenous students at secondary or tertiary level provides the full costs of the course. The majority of the other private scholarships—including the L.P.B. Armit Bursary, A.V.M. Scholarship, J. N. Blow Scholarship, Ruth Fairfax Bursary, Mobil Oil Scholarship, Gilbert Renton Scholarship and the New Guinea Women's Memorial Scholarship—are valued at £50 a year for the duration of secondary schooling, while some provide educational tours of Australia of a month's duration.

Pre-schools

There are twenty-five pre-school centres with a total enrolment of 879 and a daily average attendance of 730. These centres, which cater for children of all races, have been established at Rabaul, Bulolo, Goroka, Manus Island, Wau, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen and Wewak. They are subsidized by the Administration and controlled by the Department of Public Health as part of the Infant, Child and Maternal Health Service. All children attending pre-school centres are given regular medical inspections and a full medical examination annually.

Some centres are managed by local pre-school committees which determine attendance fees. The Administration pays 60 per cent of the building costs for the establishment of such centres. At ten of them it provides the services of a qualified pre-school teacher. At the other fifteen centres the Administration provides assistant graduates, pre-school assistants in their third year of training or experienced supervisors.

Thirteen of the centres are designated 'T' type and provide a Territory-oriented programme free of charge. They have been established by the Administration for indigenous children in the larger towns—six in the Rabaul area, two at Lae and one each at Madang, Bulolo, Kavieng, Wewak and Goroka. Volunteer work by local people and service clubs has helped provide new buildings and adapt old ones for these centres. The Administration supplies all basic expendable equipment and pays all teaching staff. Money received as donations from parents is used to purchase additional small items of equipment.

Pre-School Assistants. Twenty students, including sixteen New Guineans, are currently undergoing training which will qualify them to conduct 'T' type pre-school centres throughout the Territory. The standard for entry to the course which is of three years' duration was raised during the year, the necessary prerequisite now being successful completion of Form II. Nine qualified pre-school assistants are at present in charge of pre-school centres in New Guinea.

Pre-School of the Air. A radio session for pre-school children is broadcast for ten minutes six times each week. It is planned to expand this programme which was initiated in the Islands region.

Youth Organizations

Almost all the major voluntary international youth organizations are represented in New Guinea. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, which pioneered youth work in the Territory, have groups established in most centres. Both organizations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as Assistant Commissioner and Training Commissioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have both established training centres in Port Moresby which cater for students from all parts of the Territory. The Y.W.C.A. is building a 50 bed hostel which will provide low cost accommodation for young women as well as a wide range of educational and recreational activities.

All church organizations sponsor youth groups and there has been a marked increase in the membership of the Boys Brigade, Junior Red Cross and the St John's Ambulance Brigade Cadets.

The Administration supplements, where necessary, the resources of existing organizations without impairing their independence. Since March 1963 a youth work organizer in the Department of District Administration has been encouraging the formation of groups of young people in urban centres and providing aid by way of sports and camping gear, educational equipment, transport, training of sports and club leaders, assistance with club programming, supervision of sports and the promotion of school vacation activity centres.

The Youth Work Organizer assisted by leaders of voluntary organizations arranged a six weeks' course for male youth workers sponsored by local government councils. These young men are now employed by their councils and are responsible for developing youth activities in the areas covered by their councils.

Education of Girls

Encouraging progress is being made in breaking down the traditionally conservative attitude towards the education of women and girls. Each year more and more girls are enrolling in schools and those already at school are tending to remain for longer periods.

Total enrolments of indigenous girls at Administration schools increased from 10,531 in 1964 to 12,576 in 1965 and enrolments of girls at registered and recognized mission schools increased from 34,681 in 1964 to 36,000 in 1965.

Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture

In 1965, Dr Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, the Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, delivered the Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture, which was attended by 500 people, on the topic 'Education and Economic Development'. Fifty Administration and mission representatives attended the two-day seminar which was held in conjunction with the lecture. The lecture and the seminar report have been published in the Papua-New Guinea Journal of Education.

Indigenous Arts

The curricula of schools emphasize the retention and promotion of the worthy elements of indigenous art, the most striking examples of which are associated with magico-religious and clan symbolism, although much of it also concerns everyday existence.

The making and decorating of water and cooking pots has become a specialized occupation in some areas, while in the Bougainville area the making and geometric patterning of baskets is a highly skilled art. The weaving of decorative wall matting for houses and of sleeping and floor mats has reached a high level of development in many parts of New Guinea. Wood carving is widely practised. Fine examples of mask and shield carving as well as the highly decorative tambaran of spirit houses can be found in the Sepik area. In the highlands areas much of the art is directed towards the making of ceremonial dress, especially head dress, in which the plumes of the Bird of Paradise are widely used. A wide range of ceremonial dances, music, legends and folklore has been faithfully handed on from each generation to the next. In recent years many of these have been recorded.

For many years choral festivals have been held annually in some areas, the most important being that held in the Tolai area. Church, village and school groups compete in these festivals and have helped to preserve the best in indigenous music and song.

In the field of painting, indigenous art has been encouraged greatly in recent years by the introduction in 1955 of the Cariappa Art Competition for schools. After a visit to the Territory in 1954, His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa, then High Commissioner for India in Australia, with the aim of fostering the preservation of indigenous art, presented a shield to be awarded annually to the school exhibiting the best collection of paintings. In 1964, Keravat High School won the Cariappa Shield from more than seventy competing schools throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Teaching about the United Nations

The social studies syllabus provides for school children to acquire a knowledge of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. Text books containing comprehensive information on the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are prescribed, and the book *United Nations for the Classroom* is used in the senior classes in indigenous schools. Current activities of the United Nations are publicized by the broadcasting and newspaper services and special days sponsored by the United Nations are suitably recognized. One such day is Children's Day which is celebrated with appropriate features at every school throughout the Territory. Film strips, pamphlets and other information material produced by the United Nations are distributed to schools. The Department of Information and Extension Services co-operates closely with the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby and, besides giving practical assistance with the translation, printing and distribution of United Nations material, itself produces material dealing with the United Nations.



The Territory's botanical collection is now housed in the new Herbarium which was opened during the year by Sir George Taylor, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and a member of the advisory committee on tropical herbaria of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

This building is located in the Botanical Gardens at Lae where a large collection of orchids, shade and other plants attracts many visitors.





The Public Library makes over 44,000 books available through eight branches in the Territory of New Guinea. The Publications Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services extended its offset printing facilities as being particularly suited for use in the Territory. *Our News*, a fortnightly newspaper produced in English, Pidgin, and Police Motu, is one of many extensively illustrated publications issued.





Difficulties of access to many areas make radio broadcasting a particularly valuable means of communication in the Territory.

Radio transmission power was increased during the year to ensure good reception in most areas. The Administration subsidizes and encourages distribution of receivers. A large amount of programme material in the form of interviews, talks and musical items by local groups is recorded in the villages during patrols and visits by station staff.



Libraries

School Library Services. Libraries are maintained in schools and teachers' colleges and are continually being expanded and improved. Each secondary school has the nucleus of a valuable library collection and the main teachers' college for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at Port Moresby has 2,500 library books for its 250 trainees. The Department of Education also provides library boxes for schools, and parents and citizens' associations have played a large part in expanding school library facilities. The Department of Education's headquarters library contains 7,000 books which Administration and mission teachers may borrow. It is part of the Departmental librarian's duties to advise schools on the most suitable books to purchase for their libraries.

Public Libraries. The Public Library Service which has its headquarters in Port Moresby now has eight branches in New Guinea. The Rabaul Branch has 14,547 books, Lae 9,265, Madang 5,513, Wewak 4,595, Goroka 2,910, Wau 3,450, Bulolo 3,158 and Mount Hagen 613.

Most of the books held have been selected as likely to interest New Guinean and Papuan readers. Extensive use is made of the country library service whereby the Administration meets the cost of postage or air freight both ways on books and periodicals borrowed from the branches.

The distribution of books to local government councils, women's and youth clubs has continued.

Supply of Literature

The library services referred to above, together with the various news sheets and other reading material published by the Administration and the missions, provide the main source of literature for the population.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services has a special responsibility for producing printed material for the indigenous people. The Branch now has a well equipped offset printing shop. The plant produces the fortnightly newspaper '*Our News*' which is published in English, Pidgin and Police Motu and the leaflets, pamphlets, posters and booklets used by departments of the Administration in carrying out their extension programmes. Photographers and artists are employed and publications are extensively illustrated. Most of the publications issued are in English and Pidgin but from time to time use is made of the more widely spoken vernaculars in which a significant number of adults have acquired literacy.

An illustrative list of the publications issued follows:

The United Nations Explained—produced in Pidgin
Members of the House of Assembly—a descriptive booklet on Members of the House

Bougainville Language Survey

Making Good Copra—for agricultural extension, in English and Pidgin

Working with People—a descriptive booklet in English of extension method.

How to use your Sewing Machine—for women's clubs

Story of the Budget—an illustrated booklet in simple English on the Territory Budget

Plan your Spending—a thrift and savings booklet
Workers' Associations—a training booklet for the Department of Labour

A Guide to Decimal Currency—a simplified explanation of the proposed conversion to decimal currency.

The Territory Health Bulletin—a bi-monthly health extension booklet.

Two thousand copies in simple English of each of eight booklets, outlining practical projects for women's clubs in connexion with a badge scheme, have now been published. Publication of this series was begun in 1963-64.

The Administration provides a news agency service for press and radio in the Territory which is used by the Territory's broadcasting stations and newspapers, and maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest, including indigenous ceremonies, music and legends.

Theatres and Cinemas

There are no professional theatres in the Territory, but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances. An annual Festival of Drama, held usually at Lae, attracts entries from many centres in New Guinea and Papua. The amateur societies are active in promoting interest in theatrical productions with a local theme.

Commercial cinemas operating in the Territory are attended by all sections of the public. There are 35mm. cinema houses in the larger towns.

The Administration's 16 mm. film service is described in Chapter 7 of this part. In addition to the Administration service, projectors owned by missions, local government councils, women's clubs, private companies and clubs are used for the education and entertainment of all sections of the community.

Research

Details of research in basic services and in economic and social fields are given in appropriate chapters of this report. The establishment of the Department of District Administration provides for the employment of two anthropologists.

During the year there was effective co-operation with the following research workers who were undertaking work in the fields mentioned:

Miss D. K. Billings (University of Sydney)—Preliminary research in social anthropology—New Ireland District.

Professor Albert Damon (Harvard University, Massachusetts)—Preliminary research—Bougainville district.

Professor Philip Dark (University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale, U.S.A.)—Research into art forms—Sepik and New Britain Districts.

Mr Alberto Folch (Ethnological Museum, Barcelona, Spain)—Research into art forms—Sepik District.

Mr Jack Golson (Australian National University, Canberra)—Preliminary archaeological research—Eastern Highlands District.

Professor Jean Guiart (University of Paris)—Research into art forms—Sepik District.

- Miss Sachiko Hatanaka (University of Tokyo)—Preliminary research in social anthropology—eastern Highlands District.
- Mr Irwin Howard (University of Hawaii)—Completion of research in social anthropology—Bougainville District.
- Dr Margaret Mead (American Museum of Natural History, New York)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Manus District.
- Mr Douglas Newton (Museum of Primitive Art, New York)—Continuance of research into art forms—Sepik District.
- Mr Nicholas Peterson (University of Sydney)—Preliminary research in social anthropology—New Ireland District.
- Mr Sterling Robbins (University of Washington, Seattle)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Eastern Highlands District.
- Dr Lola Schwartz (American Museum of Natural History, New York)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Manus District.
- Dr Theodore Schwartz (American Museum of Natural History, New York)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Manus District.
- Mr Eudaldo Serra (Ethnological Museum, Barcelona, Spain)—Research into art forms—Sepik District.
- Mr A. J. Strathern (University of Cambridge)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Western Highlands District.
- Mrs M. Strathern (University of Cambridge)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Western Highlands District.
- Mr J. P. White (Australian National University, Canberra)—Completion of archaeological research—Eastern Highlands District.
- Some works published during the year by research workers in the Territory are listed below:
- Berndt, R. M.—Warfare in the New Guinea Highlands. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Brookfield, H. C.—The Ecology of Highland Settlement: Some Suggestions. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Brown, Paula, and Winefield, Gillian—Some Demographic Measures Applied to Chimbu Census and Field Data. (Oceania: Vol. XXXV; No. 3.)
- Bulmer, R. N.—Edible Seeds and Prehistoric Stone Mortars in the Highlands of East New Guinea. (Man: Vol. XLIV; Sept.-Oct., 1964.)
- Bulmer, S. & R.—The Prehistory of the Australian New Guinea Highlands. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Chappell, J. M.—Stone Mortars in the New Guinea Highlands; A Note on their Manufacture and Use. (Man: Vol. XLIV; Sept.-Oct. 1964.)
- Du Toit, B. M.—Filiation and Affiliation Among the Gadsup. (Oceania: Vol. XXXV; No. 2.)
- Glick, L. B.—Categories and Relations in Gimi Natural Science. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Hungerford, D. A., Giles, E., and Creech, C. G.—Chromosome Studies of Eastern New Guinea Natives. (Current Anthropology: Vol. 6; No. 1)
- Langness, L.—Some Problems in the Conceptualization of Highlands Social Structures. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; Part 4; No. 2.)
- Lawrence, Peter—Road Belong Cargo. (Manchester University Press: 1964.)
- Newman, P. L.—Religious Belief and Ritual in a New Guinea Society. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Reay, Marie—Present-Day Politics in the New Guinea Highlands. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Schwartz, T.—Systems of Areal Integration: Some Considerations Based on the Admiralty Islands of Northern Melanesia. (Anthropological Forum: Vol. 1; No. 1.)
- Watson, J. B.—Anthropology in the New Guinea Highlands. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)
- Wurm, S. A.—Australian New Guinea Highlands Languages and the Distribution of their Typological Features. (American Anthropologist: Vol. 66; No. 4; Part 2.)

Antiquities

The *Antiquities Ordinance* 1953-1962 provides for the protection of New Guinea antiquities, relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value.

Under this Ordinance no person may remove from the Territory any New Guinea antiquities without first offering them for sale at a reasonable price to the Administration. The Ordinance also provides for the protection of rock carvings or paintings, pottery deposits, old ceremonial or initiation grounds, or any other ancient remains. The discovery or reputed existence of any such objects or places must be reported to the nearest district officer, and they may not be exposed or otherwise interfered with without written permission from the Administrator or his delegates.

Museums, Parks, etc.

A public museum serving the interests of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has been established in Port Moresby with a collection of artefacts representative of both Territories.

The development of parks and gardens in all townships is actively sponsored by the Administration; deserving of special mention are the botanical gardens at Lae which are under the control of the Department of Forests.

No special steps have been taken to preserve the flora of the Territory, but under the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 any trees or species or classes of trees can be declared to be reserved.

The preservation of fauna is provided for by the *Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance* 1922-1947 under which it is unlawful for any person to capture, destroy, buy, sell, deal in, export or remove from the Territory any fauna except under prescribed conditions.

PART IX. PUBLICATIONS

Copies of all laws affecting the Territory have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The National Library of Australia, Canberra, publishes *Australian National Bibliography* and *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*, both issued monthly and cumulated annually; *Australian Government Publications*, *Current Australian Serials* and *Australian Books: a Select List*, all annual publications; and *Australian Films—A*

Catalogue of Scientific, Educational and Cultural Films 1940-1958 with annual supplements. The Library also issues subject bibliographies from time to time. These publications are forwarded regularly to the United Nations Library in New York and copies are sent on request to other libraries sponsored by the United Nations. A record of material received in the National Library under legal deposit provisions, including publications concerning the Territory, has been transmitted to the United Nations.

PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the examination of the Annual Report for 1963-64 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority and the following information is furnished thereon:

I. GENERAL

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority has implemented the principal conclusions of the 1962 United Nations Visiting Mission to New Guinea, namely, that a full economic survey should be carried out by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), that greater emphasis should be given to the development of secondary and higher education and that a House of Assembly should be established.

The Administering Authority has brought to the attention of members of the House of Assembly the satisfaction of the Council regarding the implementation of the principal conclusions of the 1962 United Nations Visiting Mission to New Guinea.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ORGANS AND EXTENSION OF THEIR POWERS

(A) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

The Council notes that the House of Assembly has begun to play an important role in the life of the Territory, that it constitutes the chief symbol of the emerging unity of the people, that all legislation necessary for the development of the Territory must be passed by the House of Assembly, and that the debates of the House provide a unique opportunity for discussion of the Territory's problems.

The Council notes a tendency for more rapid advancement in the representative institutions than in the executive organs. It considers that since the most important posts in the administration of the Territory were concentrated in the hands of the Administering Authority a greater effort should be made to promote indigenous persons already in the Public Service to positions of authority, to seek out wherever they are those who possess the

necessary qualities for important posts in the Administration or other fields of authority, and to promote still further the activities of the Administrative College.

The Council notes with satisfaction the decision of the House of Assembly to appoint a Select Committee on a constitution. It suggests that this Select Committee should consider the observations of the Visiting Mission and of members of the Council concerning the extension of the powers of the House of Assembly, the number and size of electorates, the recommendation of the Council at its thirty-first session concerning special and official seats in the House of Assembly, and the recommendation of the Visiting Mission to review the present system of parliamentary under-secretaries, to develop further the system of parliamentary committees, and to consider the idea of a ministerial cabinet in which New Guineans will hold positions of responsibility.

While commending the Administering Authority and the people of New Guinea for their joint achievements in creating representative institutions, the Council, being confident that both parties will not rest on their laurels, urges the Administration to remain ahead of the indigenous people's desire for material and political progress, to afford to the indigenous population an increasing share in the functions of administration and urges the New Guinean leaders to take every opportunity to prepare their people for their future responsibilities.

The Council believes that the next step in constitutional development is to bridge the gap between a fully representative parliament and fully responsible government and suggests that preparation for this transition should be one of the principal tasks of the Select Committee on a constitution.

The Administering Authority notes the Council's views and points out that it is the policy of the Administering Authority to advance indigenous persons to positions of higher authority in the Public Service where this is possible. To enable indigenous people to acquire skills and training for higher offices scholarships are freely available to them and special training courses are conducted within the Public Service.

The Administering Authority notes the views of the Council that the Administration remain ahead of the indigenous peoples' desire for material and political progress.

The views of the Council have been made available to the members of the House of Assembly.

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

The Trusteeship Council notes that the local government councils have continued to grow in numbers and in total membership, that these councils carry out increasingly responsible and useful functions in the rural areas, that they serve to promote mutual contacts and understanding between neighbours, and that they provide experience and training in administration and leadership. The Trusteeship Council recommends that the system of local government councils be extended to cover the whole Territory as soon as possible. However, the Council notes some tendency on the part of the Administration to retain its direct participation in the councils too long and therefore urges the Administration to implement its policy of transferring full responsibility to the councils at the earliest practicable moment. The Trusteeship Council recommends that the functions and the responsibilities of the local government councils be extended as they grow in experience so as to give the people further opportunity to exercise self-government in local matters, and suggests to the councils that they consider means of increasing their own revenues.

The policy of the Administering authority is that the local government system be developed to embrace the whole Territory as soon as possible. At the end of 1965 approximately 65 per cent of the indigenous population was under local government and this proportion is increasing all the time.

The standard of council clerical staff continues to improve but at this stage most of the councils themselves wish to retain the services of Administration officers as advisers until councils and council officers have had further experience in local government affairs. Councils are encouraged and assisted wherever possible to engage in further functions and the Local Government Ordinance already makes provision for extension of functions.

(C) DISTRICT AND TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS

The Council considers that the absence of elected and representative institutions at the urban level is a serious lacuna and therefore recommends that more active consideration be given to establishing elected urban councils in accordance with the recommendations of the 1965 Visiting Mission. District Commissioners should make greater use of the district advisory councils and consult them on major decisions concerning the affairs of the district.

The town of Goroka has now come under the local government system and efforts will be continued to establish local government in other urban areas with the popular support of the people concerned. Meanwhile, Town Advisory Councils and District Advisory Councils are consulted regularly and widely on matters concerning their own areas.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction that the Australian Government, having arranged for the World Bank to carry out a comprehensive economic survey, has accepted the main lines of the Bank's recommendations

which, as the Visiting Mission noted, frequently coincided with the wishes of the people. The Council suggests that the Administering Authority should now draw up a complete and balanced plan for economic development in New Guinea, which would provide for direct participation by the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

The Council notes the need for increased investment of foreign capital in the Territory's economy, but considers that the House of Assembly should have the right to exercise effective control, in the interest of the Territory's inhabitants, over the activities of foreign companies in the Territory.

Plans for economic development of New Guinea should, in the Council's view, always be conceived and implemented with the real interests of the people in mind, in consultation at all levels with the representatives of the people and with the ultimate objective of reducing the Territory's dependence on outside assistance. The Council recognizes that implementation of the World Bank's Report will require both public and private outside investment and that repatriation of profits by private firms is necessary to encourage investment, but considers that everything possible should be done to ensure that proper proportion of profits be re-invested in the Territory.

In preparing a long-term economic plan, the Administering Authority should, in the opinion of the Council, also bear in mind the necessity of affording every opportunity to indigenous persons to participate fully in the economic life of the Territory. To this end, technical training and the system of apprenticeship should be further advanced and every effort should be made to establish secondary industries.

The Administering Authority has taken note of the Council's comments which are in general accord with the policy it is following to advance the real interests and to encourage the participation in economic life of the indigenous inhabitants.

The Administering Authority has appointed an Economic Adviser to give particular attention to economic planning for the Territory and the programmes recommended by the International Bank Mission in agriculture, livestock and forestry have been accepted as a working basis for planning over the next five years. In relation to the mission's suggestion that stronger emphasis should be put on the incentive aspects of tax policy, the House of Assembly in 1965 passed the Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance. This Ordinance provides that certain industries beneficial to the economic development of the Territory be free of income tax for the first five years of operation.

Increasing numbers of indigenous apprentices are being trained under a system of apprenticeships especially oriented towards the needs of the Territory.

LAND

The Council recommends that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the House of Assembly, should continue to seek a solution to the problems of land tenure which would protect the rights of the inhabitants of the Territory with respect to land and natural resources, and that the representatives of the people be consulted before any concessions for mining research or operations are granted.

The Administering Authority is watching closely the operation of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance and associated ordinances introduced to overcome the land tenure problem. Adjudication Areas have been declared in many areas of the Territory and Demarcation Committees have been constituted for those areas under the Ordinance.

The recommendation of the Council that representatives of the people should be consulted before any concessions for mining research or operations are granted will be taken into account in the general review of the mining legislation which is now in progress.

ROADS

In promoting further economic development of the Territory, the Council recommends, as a matter of urgency, that the Administering Authority concentrate on the construction of more and better roads suitable to all types of vehicles throughout the year.

Over recent years, the Administering Authority has continued to expand its road construction programme. Expenditure on new roads has risen from £540,000 in 1961-62 to £1,800,000 in 1964-65 and approximately £2,500,000 is included in the estimates for 1965-66 for this purpose.

In the more economically advanced areas all-weather trunk roads are under construction; in more recently developed rural areas the construction of many access roads continues. Though these access roads are initially of a lower standard than are trunk roads, they are progressively improved as economic development warrants. In many of the rural road projects there is an important element of self help.

IV. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council, reiterating its position on racial discrimination and recognising that territorial legislation exists forbidding discrimination, recommends that the Administering Authority should take immediate steps to eliminate all discriminatory practices which may exist in the Territory.

The Administering Authority has taken note of the Council's comments which are in conformity with the policy of the Administering Authority.

LABOUR

The Council notes that more workers' associations have been set up in the larger towns and that they are in the process of establishing a Federation in the Territory. It also notes that they have been able to negotiate new and higher minimum wage rates in these towns. The Council notes with satisfaction that a Board of Enquiry has been set up to investigate rural wages and emoluments. The Council hopes that, as a result of the establishment of the Worker's Associations and the Board of Enquiry, there will be an improvement in industrial relations and that wage rates will be raised to relate to the full capacity of industry and agriculture to pay.

The Council notes that Administration labour inspectors are required to inspect all establishments employing

indigenous labour. In this connexion, the Council expects that the Administering Authority will ensure that there are sufficient inspectors to carry out these functions regularly and thoroughly.

The proposed federation of workers' associations is expected to be established during 1966. Workers' associations continue to negotiate on wages and conditions of employment and have presented evidence to the Board of Enquiry into rural wages. The recommendations of the Board are expected to be available early in 1966.

Labour inspectors carry out regular and thorough inspections of establishments employing indigenous labour and any offences are brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Council commends the Administering Authority on the continued progress in the field of public health. It notes measures taken to combat dietary deficiencies in the Territory and expresses the hope that there will be a continued search for means to resolve this problem. The Council notes that three indigenous medical practitioners have qualified at the medical college in Port Moresby and that there will be an ever-growing number of indigenous medical practitioners graduating from this college.

The Council expresses the hope that in accordance with the observations of the World Health Organization opportunities will be provided for indigenous inhabitants to study medicine at the university level to enable them to become fully qualified doctors and thus to assist in the control of the health problems of the Territory.

The Administering Authority notes the Council's hopes that the search for means to overcome the problem of dietary deficiencies will continue and opportunities be provided for indigenous inhabitants to study medicine at university level.

In an attempt to overcome the widespread problem of protein deficiency the Administration is educating the people in the principles of nutrition and introducing and encouraging the growing of protein-rich foods. The state of child nutrition is kept under observation by child welfare clinics which issue high protein foods where necessary. Following the development of a process for extracting protein from plant leaves, an experimental extraction plant is being established at Lae. Methods of making this ready source of protein an acceptable food are being investigated by the Administration.

The Interim Council of the University of Papua and New Guinea is currently reviewing the future of medical training in the Territory. It is expected that a faculty of medicine will be established in the University at an early stage of its development.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority is further developing secondary education and has set up more technical, teacher-training

and other specialist schools, that the Australian Government has accepted the principal recommendations of the Currie Report and decided to establish a university in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Council recommends that the Administering Authority should continue to provide further facilities for secondary and higher education and to encourage New Guineans to study both in the Territory and abroad in order to provide as soon as possible the qualified personnel necessary for further political advancement. In this connexion, the Council hopes that the plans for vocational guidance in the Currie Report will be implemented. Noting that more and more teachers will be required in the Territory, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority invite assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in this respect.

The Administration and missions are continuing to expand their facilities for secondary education, and the Administration has recently offered new forms of assistance to missions in this field.

In 1966 the first students enrolled in preliminary year studies and the first degree courses at the University of Papua and New Guinea are due to begin in 1967. Middle level Certificate courses in Building Construction, Automotive Engineering and Commerce are being offered at Lae Technical College this year, and the facilities at Lae are to be used next year for the first Diploma studies of the Institute of Higher Technical Education pending the construction of permanent buildings at June Valley near Port Moresby.

Many indigenous students are undertaking full time courses of study in Australia. In addition, an increasing number of New Guineans are undertaking short tours and visits overseas so that they may gain first hand experience of other countries.

To meet the urgent need for secondary teachers in the Territory the Administering Authority has sought international aid from the Development Programme for a non-graduate secondary teacher training course to be established at Goroka. The terms of this request envisage that UNESCO would provide specialist staff to assist Administration officers in conducting the course.

Regional Guidance Officers have been appointed to Lae and Rabaul and Headquarters staff of the Guidance section of the Department of Education has been increased from four to six officers.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS

The Council, noting that the adult population of New Guinea continued to be inadequately informed about the United Nations, urges the Administering Authority to give special attention to this question with particular reference to the responsibility of acquainting the indigenous inhabitants with the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples with a view to enabling the people of the Territory to exercise at a time acceptable to them their right to self-determination, which includes the right to independence, and recommends that the

United Nations Information Centre at Port Moresby review its activities with a view to making them more effective.

The objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries are known and constantly available to members of the House of Assembly in the library of the House and other libraries and there has been a wide distribution of these and other appropriate publications to Local Government Councils, schools and teachers' colleges. Seminars on subjects likely in various connexions to promote understanding of these have taken place. The dissemination of information of relevance to the United Nations by the United Nations Information Centre in the Territory has been facilitated.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council, noting the advances which have been made in the political development of the Territory, and in particular the increasing importance of the role of the House of Assembly in the nation's affairs, and further noting that the House of Assembly has set up a Select Committee on a constitution, urges the Administering Authority to continue with a proper sense of urgency and in consultation with the representatives of the people to implement the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14th December 1960, bearing in mind also General Assembly Resolution 1541 (XV) of 15th December 1960.

The Council considers that the measures suggested in Section II (a) of this chapter are of prime importance as a first step in the management of the Territorial Government by the indigenous people. While accepting the report of the Visiting Mission in regard to the declarations made by the majority of the people who spoke to it, including members of the House of Assembly, that the Territory was not yet ready for self-government or independence and that the people would decide for themselves and would not be dictated to by others and would clearly and unequivocally state when they are ready, the Council nevertheless considers that the Administering Authority and the elected representatives of the Territory in promoting the economic, cultural, social and political enlightenment of the population, should keep them aware of the decisions they are to make in regard to their future.

The Council, noting the danger of stopping too long at the half-way house, urges the Administering Authority to take necessary steps in the progressive transfer of all administrative functions and not to remain content with advances already made.

The Council recommends that, in fulfilment of its obligations, the Administering Authority should associate New Guineans more closely in the exercise of responsibility and authority and should seek to broaden the horizons of New Guineans by encouraging them to travel and learn more of the outside world.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority is administering the Territories of Papua and New Guinea as one entity and is confident that, despite the present different international status of Papua on the one hand and New Guinea on the other, it is the intention of all concerned that the two Territories should eventually reach self-government or independence as an entity. In this connexion, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority should reiterate its intentions in this respect so that there should be no misunderstanding by the people of Papua and New Guinea, and further recommends the adoption of a flag and national anthem for the Territory as a whole.

The Administering Authority has taken note that the Council urges it to continue with a proper sense of urgency and in consultation with the representatives of the people to implement the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14th December 1960, bearing in mind also General Assembly Resolution 1541 (XV) of 15th December 1960.

PART XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The principal events and achievements of the year under review have been outlined in the preceding parts of the report. This part summarizes some of the outstanding features of the year's activities in the economic, social and educational fields. A summary of developments in the political field is given in Chapter 9 of Part V.

Public expenditure amounted to £26,345,285 of which £1,955,331 were chargeable to the Loan Fund. Revenue increased from £21,370,606 in 1963-64 to £24,389,954 in 1964-65, of which £16,936,724 were in the form of a direct grant from the Administering Authority. Internal revenue amounted to £7,453,230 compared with £6,132,349 in the previous year. In addition, Commonwealth Government Departments operating in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea spent a further £7,400,000 of which £3,300,000 were on capital works.

The estimated value of Territory trade was £47,103,691. Exports of Territory produce were valued at £18,618,499, an increase of £2,947,354 over the previous year, while re-exports were valued at £1,428,895 compared with £1,185,921 for the previous year. Imports during the year were valued at £27,056,297.

The value of timber products exported was £1,754,978 and gold £538,086.

Agricultural production by New Guineans continued to increase. During the year they produced approximately 3,489 tons of coffee, 26,654 tons of copra, and 5,061 tons of cacao beans.

Co-operative societies increased their capital by £105,182 to £510,421; membership increased by 5,628 to 67,563 during the year.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance increased to £2,293,151 and was supplemented by work carried out by Army construction units and the provision of roads required for timber logging operations.

It is the intention of the Administering Authority in promoting the economic, social, cultural and political enlightenment of the people of the Territory to keep them aware of the decisions they are to make in regard to the future, as recommended by the Council.

The Council may be confident that the Administering Authority will not remain content with advances already made and will await with interest the report of the select committee of the House of Assembly on constitutional development.

The Administering Authority takes note of the recommendation of the Council that the Administering Authority should associate New Guineans more closely in the exercise of responsibility and authority and should seek to broaden the horizons of New Guineans by encouraging them to travel and learn more of the outside world, which is in accord with the policy it has been following and will continue.

The Select Committee has already sought the views of the people of the Territory on the proposal for a flag and national anthem for the Territory as a whole.

The recommendations of the mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which at the request of the Australian Government carried out a general review of the economic potential of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in 1963, have been accepted as valuable guides for action.

The New Ireland and Western Highlands Workers' Associations were formed during the year. At 31st March 1965 Workers' Associations were registered for Goroka, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo (Timber Industry Workers), Wewak, the New Ireland and Western Highlands Districts as well as Territory-wide for the Public Service and Police.

While expenditure on health services increased to £2,539,678 expenditure on building works and services associated with the health service fell to £267,387. Health expenditure by missions from their own funds amounted to £220,909 and that of local government councils to £33,896.

The classes in English established as part of the campaign to eradicate illiteracy and develop a common language increased to 122 with an approximate enrolment of 3,450.

Activities to promote the advancement of women continued and at 30th June 1965 there were 236 women's clubs in operation. Since the first residential adult education classes for married couples were held in 1961, over 2,400 persons have participated in 72 courses held at over 15 centres.

During 1964-65 the number of Administration schools increased from 316 to 326 and the number of pupils enrolled from 37,932 to 46,208, while recognized mission schools decreased from 1,068 to 1,036 and enrolments increased from 86,974 to 91,380. Expenditure by the Administration on educational services (excluding the

maintenance of buildings) rose from £3,717,000 to £4,399,000. Financial aid provided for mission schools increased from £355,000 to £466,000, and expenditure by missions from their own funds rose from approximately £730,000 to £1,039,000.

The commission appointed by the Australian Government in 1963 to report on higher education recommended the establishment at an early date of a University and an Institute of Higher Technical Education. It is now expected that the University of Papua and New Guinea will accept students in 1966 and the Institute in 1967.

Emphasis continues to be placed on recruiting and training indigenous teachers. Special courses are held at appropriate times to introduce new teaching methods and techniques and to improve practice in particular areas.

The opportunities available to senior indigenous officers selected for training as supervisory teachers, headmasters of major primary schools and assistant district inspectors were increased this year. For the first time a number of travelling scholarships were awarded to enable the holders to observe educational practice in countries such as Fiji and New Zealand.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

The Census Ordinance 1947 provides for the taking of a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory by the Commonwealth Statistician in conjunction with the census of the Commonwealth of Australia. A census was taken at 30th June 1954, and at 29th June 1961.

The notification of births, deaths and marriages of members of the non-indigenous population is required under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1935-1958*.

A census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of District Administration. Officers of that Department visit individual villages and record vital statistics on a family group basis, including details of age, sex, relationships, births and deaths, migration and absentees from villages. This information is entered in village books, which are retained in the village, and is revised each year during census patrols, and is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures of the enumerated and estimated population at 30th June 1965 are given in Appendix I of this Report.

Provision is made in the *Local Government Ordinance 1963* for local government councils to undertake the collection of census and other statistics. The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining and trade, is authorized under various ordinances. Generally, statistical responsibilities are divided amongst the various departments originating or collecting prime data.

The *Statistics Ordinance 1950* provides for the appointment of a statistician and for the collection and compilation of statistics of the Territory as prescribed by regulations. Regulations (No. 11 of 1951) made under the Ordinance were published in *Gazette* No. 31 of 25th May 1951. A Bureau of Statistics is included in the Organization of the Department of the Administrator and under the direction of the statistician is responsible for the general statistics and statistical co-ordination. Separate statistics are compiled for the Territory of New Guinea and where relevant are included in the following appendices.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual and quarterly) Migration (quarterly), Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual and quarterly), Motor Vehicles on Register (annual), Production in Rural Industries (annual), Production in Secondary Industries (annual), Summary of Statistics (quarterly), Imports Cleared for Home Consumption (annual), Transport and Communications (annual), Supplementary Census Information, Finance—Taxation(annual) and Workers' Compensation (annual).

CONVERSION TABLE

Relationship between English units with their metric equivalents:

LENGTH:

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres.
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metres.
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metres.
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres.

AREA:

	1 square foot	=	.0929 square metres.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard	=	.8361 square metres.
4,840 square yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectares.
640 acres	= 1 square mile	=	2.590 square kilometres.

VOLUME:

1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres.
1 square foot by 1 inch thick	=	1 super foot (timber).

CAPACITY:

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres.
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres.

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy (oz.)	=	31.10 grammes.
	1 ounce avoirdupois (oz.)	=	28.35 grammes.
16 oz. avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	.4536 kilogrammes.
100 lb.	= 1 cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes.
112 lb.	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)	=	50.80 kilogrammes.
2,000 lb.	= 1 short ton	=	.9072 tonnes.
20 cwt.	= 1 ton (long ton)	=	1.016 tonnes.

AUSTRALIA WILL BE USING DECIMAL CURRENCY FROM 14TH FEBRUARY 1966.

EQUIVALENTS WITH PRESENT CURRENCY:

1 penny		=	.8333 cents.
12 pence	= 1 shilling	=	10 cents.
10 shillings		=	100 cents.
		=	1 dollar (\$)
20 shillings	= 1 pound (£)	=	2 dollars

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Indigenous population—					
Enumerated	1,369,083	1,421,090	1,477,717	1,505,586	1,547,210
Estimated	64,300	48,230	22,940	16,570	11,310
Total	1,433,383	1,469,320	1,500,657	1,522,156	1,558,520
Estimated non-indigenous population (Tables 1, 3 and 4, pages 140, 141 and 142)	(a) 15,536	(a) 15,848	15,728	16,938	17,446

(a) Revised figure.

APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Total Public Service staff in New Guinea (Table 1, page 143)	2,085	2,283	2,525	2,983	4,928
Indigenous village officials and councillors (Table 9, page 189)	12,961	12,707	11,932	10,569	10,191
Local government councils—					
Number of councils	27	38	50	55	72
Number of councillors	780	1,164	1,518	1,670	2,089
Population in council areas (Table 10, page 190)	206,300	357,534	512,119	635,530	879,918
Department of District Administration—					
Number of patrols	421	562	703	638	605
Number of patrol days (Table 5, page 188)	10,006	12,340	14,089	12,396	10,931
	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles
Unrestricted areas*	84,944	88,892	88,892	89,298	92,033
Restricted areas* (Table 6, page 189)	8,056	4,108	4,108	3,702	967

* Following re-calculation in January 1964, the total area is now estimated to be 92,160 square miles.

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	186	225	205	253	206
Number convicted	137	169	158	196	125
Number discharged	24	24	43	32	28
Number <i>Nolle Prosequi</i> entered	25	32	4	25	53
(Table 1, page 198)					
District Courts—					
Asians and mixed race—					
Charged	22	28	51	15	35
Convicted	19	26	43	15	31
Referred to the Supreme Court .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..
Europeans—					
Charged	19	113	194	88	89
Convicted	15	87	161	71	76
Referred to the Supreme Court .. .. .	..	5	2	..	2
Indigenous people—					
Charged	363	1,071	2,106	1,917	2,165
Convicted	343	692	1,795	1,682	1,952
Referred to the Supreme Court	1	222	151	68	139
(Table 2, page 200)					
Courts for Native Affairs—					
Persons tried	13,363	14,982	12,289	11,519	12,016
Persons convicted	12,850	14,362	11,639	11,090	11,579
(Table 3, page 201)					

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue from within the Territory	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349	7,453,230
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	9,281,595	10,114,366	12,136,151	15,238,257	16,936,724
Total expenditure	13,771,368	14,598,328	17,477,699	22,430,285	26,345,285
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund	360,332	290,436	521,475	1,059,679	1,955,331
Expenditure from revenue	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606	24,389,954
(Table 1, page 202)					

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£(a)	£(a)	£(a)	£(a)	£(a)
Imports	16,803,152	16,078,490	17,825,814	21,559,406	27,056,297
Exports	12,716,889	12,781,326	14,804,981	16,857,066	20,047,394
Total trade (Table 1, page 210)	29,520,041	28,859,816	32,630,795	38,416,472	47,103,691
Number of local companies				754	822
Nominal capital of local companies				(a) £113,549,011	(a) £119,302,986
Number of foreign companies				163	174
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong				(b) £189,581,050	(b) £189,731,050
Hong Kong				(c) \$622,000	(c) \$1,222,000
Canada				(d) \$3,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627
United States of America				(e) \$412,127,000	(e) \$412,126,000
Netherlands				(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000
Australia (Table 8, page 214)				(a) £339,879,576	(a) £350,739,576

(a) Pounds Australian. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) Hong Kong dollars. (d) Canadian dollars. (e) United States of America dollars.
(f) Netherlands guilders.

NOTE.—Under the provisions of the *Companies Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 1st July 1964, a company is registered for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Figures given in previous years related to companies registered in New Guinea only and are therefore not comparable.

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Land tenure—					
Unalienated land (acres)	58,077,771	58,061,015	58,051,298	57,447,762	57,457,287
Land alienated (acres) (Table 1, page 220)	1,442,229	1,458,985	1,468,702	1,534,638	1,525,113
Land leases—					
Number of leases	4,607	4,961	5,322	5,768	6,613
Area of leases (acres) (Table 2, page 220)	356,301	383,057	367,919	380,934	393,604

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Silviculture operations—					
Plantation area improved or regenerated	877	1,331	1,550	1,730	2,330
Area of plantation established (Table 2, page 222)	7,262	8,428	9,554	10,914	12,360
Areas under exploitation (Table 3, page 222)	288,102	446,632	372,286	503,675	530,143
Timber harvested (Table 4, page 223)	Super feet 56,373,867	Super feet 58,929,218	Super feet 65,415,480	Super feet 76,220,619	Super feet 89,743,107
Sawn timber produced (Table 6, page 223)	20,562,996	17,874,258	15,371,388	20,257,517	25,151,980

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Mineral areas held Acres. (Table 1, page 224)	9,971	11,216	11,260	11,339	12,246
Number of mines (Table 2, page 224)	275	300	330	358	380
Number of workers in mining industry (Table 7, page 225)	3,925	3,819	3,606	3,508	3,629
Value of minerals produced £ (Table 3, page 224)	681,297	670,218	666,787	674,839	538,086

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of primary societies (Table 1, page 227)	101	119	137	150	154
Total turnover £ (Table 1, page 227)	700,809	641,369	674,578	741,486	1,243,788
Number of secondary societies (Table 4, page 228)	6	6	6	7	7
Total turnover £ (Table 4, page 228)	322,194	325,704	367,805	330,124	336,722

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of postal articles handled (Table 1, page 229)	8,871,796	10,272,644	10,715,824	12,763,420	14,471,458
Number of telephone instruments connected	3,096	3,454	3,797	4,102	4,729
Number of subscribers (Table 3, page 229)	2,062	2,202	2,484	2,702	2,907
Number of telegraph stations	253	278	346	508	577
Number of telegraph messages handled (Table 5, page 230)	705,391	683,271	766,796	962,969	1,051,733
Number of aerodromes (Table 9, page 233)	151	171	181	194	214
Mileage of vehicular roads (Table 14, page 238)	4,923	4,805	5,281	5,577	5,747
Total number of oversea vessels entered and cleared	367	371	333	356	448
Tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared (Table 10, page 237)	622,441	665,995	681,343	876,281	989,336
Tonnage of oversea cargo handled	336,664	331,829	355,759	398,323	481,726
Tonnage of inter-Territory cargo handled (Table 12, page 238)	20,814	17,599	21,274	17,629	23,831
Number of motor vehicle and motor cycle registrations (Table 15, page 239)	5,699	5,802	6,238	7,058	8,152
Number of licences to drive motor vehicles and ride motor cycles (Table 16, page 239)	9,124	9,865	10,262	11,589	12,888

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of indigenous employees	50,601	49,263	51,243	55,122	62,519
Number of Administration indigenous employees ..	10,845	9,807	12,744	14,492	18,215
Number of agreement indigenous employees ..	21,928	21,568	20,576	18,197	18,814
Number of indigenous casual workers in private employment	18,068	18,621	19,649	23,344	26,427
(Table 1, page 241)					
Number of indigenous females employed ..	562	798	920	1,083	1,358
(Table 2, page 242)					
Number of deaths due to occupational disease(a) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Table 7, page 251)					
Number of breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by employers	Nil	1	2	2	2
(Table 8, page 251)					
Number of breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by workers	6	4	11	1	Nil
(Table 9, page 251)					
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under <i>Native Labour Ordinance</i> 1950-1956	1,097	103	(b) Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958-1962	36	240	773	562	469
(Table 10, page 251)					

(a) Relates only to deaths arising from employment whereas figures in previous years included deaths of workers from all causes. Ordinance was repealed by the Native Employment Ordinance which came into operation in October 1960.

(b) The Native Labour

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of health services personnel	(a) 3,667	(a) 3,716	(a) 3,883	(a) 4,469	(a) 4,235
(Table 1, page 255)					
Number of hospitals and clinics	1,918	1,841	2,080	1,931	1,973
(Table 3, page 258)					
Number of in-patients treated in Administration hospitals	79,322	78,715	85,319	83,968	73,529
Of which were fatal	1,976	1,944	2,280	1,985	1,922
(Table 8, page 262)					
Value of medical aid to missions £	186,308	181,680	157,167	102,268	117,735
Total expenditure on health £	2,667,243	2,461,763	2,736,153	3,306,250	3,063,870
(Table 17, page 272)					

(a) Excludes non-medical personnel.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANIZATION

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Prisons—					
Total number committed to prison (Table 1, page 273)	11,596	11,335	10,776	9,467	12,185

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Administration schools	247	284	294	316	326
Number of Administration teachers	776	886	980	1,194	1,374
Number of Administration pupils	21,119	26,593	30,139	37,932	46,208
Number of mission schools	2,271	2,621	2,697	2,557	2,234
Number of mission teachers	3,267	3,441	3,538	4,582	4,383
Number of mission pupils (Table 1, page 274)	113,247	120,882	130,829	134,492	131,866

APPENDIX XXV. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of non-indigenous missionaries	1,551	1,733	1,851	1,867	2,153
Estimated number of adherents (Table 1, page 291)	695,542	772,294	941,770	978,605	1,007,175
Expenditure on health £	171,966	467,360	284,045	373,019	362,087
Expenditure on education £ (Table 3, page 293)	420,357	834,233	967,869	1,085,000	1,505,000

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30TH JUNE 1965

District and Sub-District	Enumerated									Estimated (a)	Grand total
	Children			Adults			Persons				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Eastern Highlands—											
Goroka	25,947	23,563	49,510	35,247	33,031	68,278	61,194	56,594	117,788	..	117,788
Chimbu(b)	22,847	22,585	45,432	44,483	37,438	81,921	67,330	60,023	127,353	..	127,353
Kainantu	11,951	11,350	23,301	13,568	13,962	27,530	25,519	25,312	50,831	1,400	52,231
Okapa	8,456	8,024	16,480	13,247	9,836	23,083	21,703	17,860	39,563	..	39,563
Gumine(b)	6,767	6,410	13,177	12,397	10,204	22,601	19,164	16,614	35,778	..	35,778
Total	75,968	71,932	147,900	118,942	104,471	223,413	194,910	176,403	371,313	1,400	372,713
Western Highlands—											
Mount Hageh	28,717	26,703	55,420	35,205	31,864	67,069	63,922	58,567	122,489	..	122,489
Wabag(c)	16,046	15,903	31,949	26,589	23,499	50,088	42,635	39,402	82,037	..	82,037
Minj	5,639	4,706	10,345	11,406	10,222	21,628	17,045	14,928	31,973	..	31,973
Lagaip(c)	13,929	13,278	27,207	15,287	15,016	30,303	29,216	28,294	57,510	1,500	59,010
Total	64,331	60,590	124,921	88,487	80,601	169,088	152,818	141,191	294,009	1,500	295,509
Sepik—											
Wewak	7,364	6,882	14,246	8,811	8,505	17,316	16,175	15,387	31,562	..	31,562
Aitape	3,076	3,014	6,090	3,942	3,870	7,812	7,018	6,884	13,902	..	13,902
Maprik	18,074	16,939	35,013	27,124	22,933	50,057	45,198	39,872	85,070	..	85,070
Angoram	7,634	7,189	14,823	10,201	8,590	18,791	17,835	15,779	33,614	200	33,814
Lumi	9,112	8,490	17,602	13,801	11,177	24,978	22,913	19,667	42,580	50	42,630
Ambunti	4,732	4,601	9,333	6,061	5,849	11,910	10,793	10,450	21,243	3,000	24,243
Amanab	3,585	2,855	6,440	5,395	4,262	9,657	8,980	7,117	16,097	400	16,497
Telefomin	2,332	2,087	4,419	3,492	3,028	6,520	5,824	5,115	10,939	2,700	13,639
Vanimo	1,132	1,205	2,337	1,663	1,339	3,002	2,795	2,544	5,339	..	5,339
Total	57,041	53,262	110,303	80,490	69,553	150,043	137,531	122,815	260,346	6,350	266,696
Madang—											
Madang Central	22,820	20,753	43,573	32,135	26,852	58,987	54,955	47,605	102,560	500	103,060
Bogia	6,647	6,168	12,815	10,392	8,146	18,538	17,039	14,314	31,353	..	31,353
Saidor(d)	4,055	3,757	7,812	5,844	4,960	10,804	9,899	8,717	18,616	140	18,756
Total	33,522	30,678	64,200	48,371	39,958	88,329	81,893	70,636	152,529	640	153,169
Morobe—											
Lae(e)	12,805	11,281	24,086	17,458	16,496	33,954	30,263	28,317	58,580	..	58,580
Wau	5,468	4,731	10,199	5,765	5,498	11,263	11,233	10,229	21,462	1,000	22,462
Finschhafen	16,221	15,358	31,579	24,169	23,805	47,974	40,390	39,163	79,553	..	79,553
Mumeng	3,531	3,385	6,916	5,271	5,260	10,531	8,802	8,645	17,447	..	17,447
Menyamya	4,879	4,405	9,284	5,630	5,577	11,207	10,509	9,982	20,491	250	20,741
Kaiapit(e)	3,375	3,328	6,703	5,572	4,921	10,493	8,947	8,249	17,196	..	17,196
Total	46,279	43,028	89,307	63,865	61,557	125,422	110,144	104,585	214,729	1,250	215,979
New Britain—											
Rabaul	11,254	10,248	21,502	11,160	9,524	20,684	22,414	19,772	42,186	..	42,186
Kokopo	6,026	5,550	11,576	5,703	5,064	10,767	11,729	10,614	22,343	..	22,343
Talasea	7,763	7,212	14,975	8,652	7,630	16,282	16,415	14,842	31,257	..	31,257
Gasmata	6,247	6,017	12,264	9,578	8,151	17,729	15,825	14,168	29,993	170	30,163
Total	31,290	29,027	60,317	35,093	30,369	65,462	66,383	59,396	125,779	170	125,949
New Ireland—											
Kavieng	5,425	4,664	10,089	8,787	7,006	15,793	14,212	11,670	25,882	..	25,882
Namatanai	3,459	3,333	6,792	5,392	4,283	9,675	8,851	7,616	16,467	..	16,467
Total	8,884	7,997	16,881	14,179	11,289	25,468	23,063	19,286	42,349	..	42,349
Bougainville—											
Buka	6,918	6,260	13,178	7,353	6,629	13,982	14,271	12,889	27,160	..	27,160
Buin	5,284	4,865	10,149	6,882	5,730	12,612	12,166	10,595	22,761	..	22,761
Kieta	3,983	4,017	8,000	4,693	4,328	9,021	8,676	8,345	17,021	..	17,021
Total	16,185	15,142	31,327	18,928	16,687	35,615	35,113	31,829	66,942	..	66,942
Manus	4,737	4,366	9,103	5,360	4,751	10,111	10,097	9,117	19,214	..	19,214
Grand total	338,237	316,022	654,259	473,715	419,236	892,951	811,952	735,258	1,547,210	11,310	1,558,520

(a) Estimated (uncounted) population figures vary considerably from year to year as the census is extended and new information becomes available. (b) There has been a change of boundaries between Chimbu and Gumine Sub-Districts. (c) There has been a variation in the Sub-district boundaries between Wabag and Lagaip Sub-Districts. (d) No census was conducted in the Saidor Sub-District during the year 1964-65. (e) The population for Kaiapit Sub-District reported last year included in error a duplication of certain villages from the Lae Sub-District. Their exclusion this year is the cause of the reduction in the population figure reported.

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT CENSUS OF JUNE 1961

At the June 1961 census the non-indigenous population totalled 15,536—9,158 males and 6,378 females.

Tables showing the age distribution, nationality and conjugal condition of the non-indigenous population at the census of June 1961 were included in the Annual Reports for 1961-62 and 1962-63.

3. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Particulars	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(A) OVERSEAS MIGRATION						
<i>By race—</i>						
Indigenous:						
Papuan	14	2	16	5	3	8
New Guinean	141	16	157	134	22	156
Total indigenous	155	18	173	139	25	164
Non-Indigenous:						
European	6,210	4,221	10,431	6,815	4,368	11,183
Asian	505	332	837	556	366	922
Pacific Islanders(a)	118	60	178	169	76	245
Other	115	44	159	78	66	144
Total non-indigenous	6,948	4,657	11,605	7,618	4,876	12,494
Total	7,103	4,675	11,778	7,757	4,901	12,658
<i>By nationality—</i>						
British	6,147	4,210	10,357	6,777	4,379	11,156
Australian Protected	219	74	293	191	77	268
British Protected	135	50	185	146	73	219
Austrian	12	3	15	12	4	16
Chinese	55	27	82	53	15	68
Danish	4	2	6	5	2	7
Dutch	90	41	131	79	41	120
Filipino	7	5	12	7	5	12
French	10	9	19	12	7	19
German	93	47	140	98	51	149
Greek	2	..	2	..	..	..
Indonesian	8	3	11	18	3	21
Italian	5	2	7	9	..	9
Japanese	41	4	45	43	3	46
Swiss	6	7	13	3	2	5
United States American	230	178	408	276	233	509
Yugoslav	3	2	5	..	..	..
Other and undefined	36	11	47	28	6	34
Total	7,103	4,675	11,778	7,757	4,901	12,658

(B) INTER-TERRITORY MIGRATION

From Papua (non-indigenous)	10,692	3,555	14,247	..	..	..
To Papua (non-indigenous) .. .. .	..	..	..	10,016	3,304	13,320

(a) Excluding Papuan and New Guinean.

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Sex				Live births	Deaths		Marriages
					Total	Infant deaths(a)	
Male	..	..	..	300	51	1	..
Female	..	..	..	278	20	6	..
Total	..	..	..	578	71	7	117

(a) Deaths of children under one year of age.

5. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION RESIDING IN THE MAJOR TOWNS OF THE TERRITORY AT CENSUS 30TH JUNE 1961

Town				Males	Females	Total
Goroka	..	..	..	278	200	478
Wewak	..	..	..	389	171	560
Madang	..	..	..	420	271	691
Lae	..	..	..	1,351	1,045	2,396
Rabaul	..	..	..	1,947	1,515	3,462
Kavieng	..	..	..	252	175	427
Sohano	..	..	..	102	75	177
Mount Hagen(a)	..	..	..	231	154	385
Lorengau(a)	..	..	..	225	151	376

(a) Census subdivision.

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Explanatory Notes

(A) First, Second and Third Division positions are occupied by local and overseas staff. Those positions occupied by local officers and employees are shown by the symbol (L). Other symbols used are:

(MR) to indicate positions occupied by persons of mixed race; and

(PT) to indicate positions occupied on a part time basis.

(B) "Headquarters" staff includes cadets and trainees undergoing full-time tuition in Australia.

(C) "Unattached Officers" include—

(1) officers and employees who are surplus to establishment;

(2) officers who are on extended sick leave or leave without pay; and

(3) temporary employees classified at a lower level than the positions which they are deemed to be occupying (e.g., temporary Clerical Assistants, Third Division, may be held against positions of Clerk, Second Division. In such cases they are shown as "unattached" Clerical Assistants).

(D) "Uncreated Positions" include—

(1) positions which no longer exist on the departmental establishment as a result of changes in the organization but the occupants of which have not yet been transferred to new positions and remain as unattached officers; and

(2) positions occupied by persons of mixed race temporarily employed under a special determination who have not yet been absorbed into created positions.

(E) The salary scales quoted for positions occupied by overseas officers are regulation rates in addition to which the following allowances are paid:

(1) *Basic Wage Adjustments or Cost of Living Allowance* (per annum)—

Second and Third Divisions (Basic Wage adjustments)—

								£
Adult male officers and married minors (male)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Male officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Male officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Male officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Male officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Adult female officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Female officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Female officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Female officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Female officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92

(2) *Overseas Allowance* (per annum). This allowance is paid only to officers of the First, Second and Third Divisions, born, or deemed to have been born, outside the Territory:

	Married male officers	Unmarried officers eighteen years of age or over
	£	£
Less than five years' service	430	250
Five years' but less than seven years' service	455	275
Seven years' service and over	485	300

(Unmarried officers under eighteen years of age are paid Territorial Allowance at the rate of £125 per annum)

(3) *Child Allowance* (per annum). £52 for the first child and £65 for each other child under the age of sixteen years. Every officer in receipt of adult male salary rates contributes £26 per annum towards the cost of child allowance.

(F) Wherever a position may be occupied by either a male or a female the female standard salary is £154 per annum less than the rate shown.

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions							Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males			
	£	£														
Department of the Administrator																
Administrative Branch—																
First Division—																
Secretary	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—																
Administrative Officer ..	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Third Division—																
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	9	9 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Secretariat Services Branch—																
Second Division—																
Assistant Secretary	3,168-3,311	1,320-1,380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Works Manager	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Works Manager ..	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	2,029-2,450	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029-2,162	828- 900	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Legislation Officer	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—																
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internal Affairs and International Relations Branch—																
Second Division—																
Assistant Secretary	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029-2,450	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Special Com- mittee)	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—																
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Archives Section—																
Second Division—																
Chief Archivist	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Archivist, Grade 2	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Records Officer ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—																
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	374- 762	220- 380	2	2 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Personal Staff—																
Second Division—																
Official Secretary	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of the Administrator—continued														
Personal Staff—continued														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	480- 520	1	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-Secretary, (Female) Grade 2	1,014-1,224	460- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary, (Female) Grade 1	804-1,014	360- 440	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bureau of Statistics—														
Second Division—														
Statistician	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Research Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Compiler	2,029-2,162	828- 900	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Senior Research Officer, Grade 1	1,907-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compiler	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 798	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Third Division—														
Senior Field Officer	1,724	360- 420	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	2	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female), Statistical ..	804- 888	360- 400	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	2	2 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Third Division—														
Steno-Secretary, (Female) Grade 2	1,014-1,224	460- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Electoral Office—														
Second Division—														
Chief Electoral Officer	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Administrative)	1,419-1,663	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Electoral Clerk	529-1,175	450- 520	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	1,084-1,168	450- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
House of Assembly*—														
First Division—														
Clerk of the House	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Deputy Clerk of the House ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Committees	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parliamentary Officer	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Parliamentary Officer	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Staff and Accounts) ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serjeant-at-Arms and Assistant Clerk of Committees ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Interpreter	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Chief Interpreter ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Interpreter	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpreter	1,907-2,162	828- 900	4	4 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Editor of Debates	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sub-Editor of Debates	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Reporter	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* All positions fixed are on acting basis pending finalization of re-classification.

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of the Administrator—continued														
House of Assembly—continued														
Third Division—														
Principal Attendant and Guide	..	480- 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Attendant .. ..	..	360- 500	4	2 (L)	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Typist (Female), Parliamentary	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist/Switchboard Operator ..	..	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) .. ..	..	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Positions—														
House of Assembly—														
Part-time Stenographic Assistance for Speaker	Hourly rate	Hourly rate	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Project Planning Team—														
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			131	57	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	29	86
Department of the Public Service Commissioner														
Second Division—														
Senior Public Service Inspector	3,454-3,597	1,440-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Service Inspector ..	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Inspector (Psychological Services)	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Service Inspector ..	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chairman, Promotion Appeals Board	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chairman, Interviewing Committee	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Public Service Inspector	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Inspector	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Inspector (Training)	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clinical Psychologist	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Investigator	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Officer-in-charge (Recruitment)	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Staff and Industrial Officer ..	2,162-2,306	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Psychologist, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Methods Officer	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigator	1,907-2,029	828- 900	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Establishment Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Methods Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Welfare and Amenities Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Classification)	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670-1,820	660- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Methods Officer ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	7	4(3L)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Third Division—														
Steno-Secretary, (Female)														
Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	5	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2	1	3
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	8	..	8(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	5	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£	£												
Department of the Public Service Commissioner—continued														
Administrative College—														
Second Division—														
Principal	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Lecturer	2,738-3,168	1,170-1,260	7	1	1(PT)	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
Lecturer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140												
Officer-in-charge (Community Development Training) ..	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Officer-in-charge (Administration Training Wing) ..	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Tutor	2,306-2,450	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Training Officer ..	2,306-2,450	1,050-1,140	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tutor	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Training Officer, Grade 4 ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Training Officer, Grade 3 ..	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Libraries Officer	1,907-2,029	732- 804	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer (Female), Grade 2	1,509-1,753	652- 724	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk (Assistant Registrar) ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
House Manager	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Third Division—														
Instructress	1,056-1,224	400- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Instructress ..	930-1,056	400- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary, (Female) Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Training Officer ..	..	540- 620	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 2	888- 944	400- 440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	364- 818	220- 380	5	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	5	..	4(1PT)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Steward .. .. .	..	220- 380	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cook .. .. .	..	220- 380	4	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. .. .	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			143	68	26	..	..	..	..	3	..	71	26	97

Department of the Treasury

<i>First Division—</i>														
Treasurer	4,600	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Director of Finance	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer (Budget and Accounting)	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Investigation Officer ..	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Finance Officer	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (General Services)	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer ..	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Investigation Officer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Officer	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Officer	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector, Grade 2	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer ..	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overscas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of the Treasury—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Certifying Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
District Finance Officer ..	1,907-2,029	828- 900	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	4
Inspector, Grade 1	1,663-1,907	732- 804	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Examiner	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	16	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	10	..	10
District Finance Officer ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curator (Parks and Gardens) ..	1,419-1,663	540- 620	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	8	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	2	7	3	10
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	32	2	4	2	..	8	2	3	1	15	7	22
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	35	12(3L)	7	1	..	3	5	3	7	19	19	38
Third Division—														
Chief Fire Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager (Hostels)	1,518-1,664	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Station Officer	1,420-1,620	580- 640	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Accounting Machinist-in-charge, Grade 2	1,084	440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Secretarial)	888-1,014	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	1,028-1,070	480- 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Supervisor	944-1,000	420- 460	5	..	..	1(L)	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Mess Supervisor	720- 766	300- 340	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	874- 958	400- 460	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	4	6
Accounting Machinist, Grade 3	958	380	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	5
Overseer	874- 958	240- 380	9	..	..	2(MR)	..	2(MR)	..	1	..	5	..	5
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	888	360	9	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant	818- 874	220- 380	15	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant	352- 818	220- 380	20	2(MR)	1	..	1	1(MR)	4	5	13	8	19	27
Typist (Female)	678- 762	180- 300	10	..	8(1MR)	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	11	11
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	678- 762	180- 300	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	10
Housekeeper	664	210- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeper	944-1,028	480- 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	326- 664	220- 380	2	..	2	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	10	..	..	3(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	33	27(L)	1(L)	2(L)	..	13(L)	..	..	..	42	1	43
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	9	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Gardener .. ..	..	220- 380	23	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	10	..	10
Driver .. ..	..	220- 380	8	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Steward .. ..	..	220- 380	36	..	..	6(L)	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Cook .. ..	..	220- 380	15	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Uncreated Positions—														
Supervisor (Labour)	1,028-1,154	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant	1,070-1,112	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2	2,306-2,450	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Currency Conversion)	2,155-2,275	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	1,903-2,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Curator	1,053-1,297	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Taxation Branch—														
First Division—														
Chief Collector	3,883	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Assistant Collector	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Assessor	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 5	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of the Treasury—continued														
Taxation Branch—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Business Investigator ..	1,907-2,029	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 3 ..	1,907-2,029	732- 804	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Clerk ..	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	640- 708	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Clerk ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Assessor, Grade 1 ..	1,419-1,663	540- 620	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Clerk ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paying and Receiving Officer ..	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	529-1,175	320- 520	5	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4
Third Division—														
Steno-Secretary (Female)														
Grade 1 ..	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 ..	888	360	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	364- 888	220- 380	4	2(L)	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	6
Typist (Female) ..	374- 762	180- 300	2	..	2(1MR)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3
Transport Branch—														
Second Division—														
Chief Transport Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(Tentative)	2,594-2,738		7	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk ..	529-1,175	320- 520	7	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Third Division—														
Transport Inspector ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transport Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Transport Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Maintenance Inspector ..	1,420-1,588	660- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Artisan ..	1,420-1,588	660- 708	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Assistant Transport Officer ..	1,175-1,419	540- 620	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Senior Artisan ..	1,126	520- 560	8	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	8	..	8
Artisan ..	1,042-1,084	360- 500	29	..	..	15	..	29	..	4	..	48	..	48
						(5MR)		(3MR)						
						(2L)		(2L)						
Operations Supervisor ..	958-1,042	360- 420	6	..	..	..	..	2(MR)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Artisan ..	902-1,028	360- 500	2	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Instructor (Motor Driving) ..	958	440	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman ..	888- 944	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant ..	888- 944	220- 380	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Storeman ..	776- 860	220- 380	4	..	..	1(MR)	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Typist (Female) ..	374- 762	180- 300	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Operations Supervisor ..	..	360- 420	14	..	..	3(L)	..	2(L)	..	1(L)	..	6	..	6
Artisans' Assistant ..	..	220- 380	64	..	..	10(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	13	..	13
Driver ..	..	220- 380	668	..	..	11(L)	..	96(L)	..	..	..	207	..	207
Clerical Assistant ..	..	220- 380	15	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Uncreated Positions—														
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant ..	352- 888	220- 380	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	8	8
Stores and Supply Branch—														
Second Division—														
Controller of Supply ..	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Supply Officer ..	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Stock Controller ..	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supply Officer, Grade 3 ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Clerk ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supply Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Stock Controller ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions					Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of the Treasury—continued														
Stores and Supply Branch—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Training Officer	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	7	1	3	1	1	8	1	4	..	14	5	19
Assistant Stock Controller ..	529-1,175	320- 520	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Foreman Storeman, Grade 3 ..	1,406	580- 600	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2 ..	1,322	540- 560	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Foreman Storeman, Grade 1 ..	1,238	480- 520	10	..	..	..	..	5(1MR)	..	3	..	8	..	8
Storeholder	986-1,070	400- 460	23	..	..	5(2MR)	..	20	..	14 (2MR)	..	39	..	39
Accounting Machinist-in-charge														
Grade 1	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade														
1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	1,028-1,070	480- 520	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Storeman	776- 860	220- 380	123	..	..	6(3MR) (3L)	..	6(3MR) (3L)	..	1	..	13	..	13
Fork Lift Driver	804- 888	240- 380	14	..	..	4(3MR) (1L)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	10	..	2	3(2MR) (1L)	2	..	9(1MR)	1	1	4	14	18
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	664- 720	320- 340	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	12	..	5(1MR)	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist, Grade														
1	374- 762	180- 300	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Telephonist (Female)	374- 678	180- 300	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	6	..	..	..	..	1 (L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	16	..	..	8 (L)	..	3 (L)	..	..	..	11	..	11
Storeman .. ..	..	220- 380	109	..	..	43 (L)	..	22 (L)	..	..	..	65	..	65
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	3	..	..	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Driver .. ..	..	220- 380	2	..	..	..	..	2 (L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Materials Inspection Officer ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Government Printing Office—														
Second Division—														
Government Printer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Government Printer ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Overseer (Printing)	1,589-1,631	580- 640	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Instructor	1,546	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Linotype Operator	1,363-1,391	360- 500	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Reader	1,306-1,334	440- 480	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Compositor	1,276-1,304	360- 440	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Compositor .. ..	..	360- 440	6	7 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Compositor Operator .. ..	..	360- 440	2	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Machinist	1,276-1,304	360- 440	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Machinist .. ..	..	360- 440	4	8 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Guillotine Operator	1,276-1,304	360- 440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder-Ruler	1,276-1,304	360- 440	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bookbinder-Ruler .. ..	..	360- 440	8	8 (L)	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Copy Holder	804- 860	220- 380	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Reader's Assistant	364- 762	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printer's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	25	20 (L)	3 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Duplicator Operator .. ..	..	220- 380	6	3 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions					Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of the Treasury—continued														
Government Printing Office—cont'd.														
Uncreated Positions—														
Typist	374- 762	180- 300	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Storeholder	986-1,070	400- 460	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger .. .. .	..	220- 380	..	1 (L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			1,721	155	69	262	16	286	39	73	43	776	167	943
Department of Public Health														
Administrative Division—														
First Division—														
Director	4,810	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Regional Medical Officer ..	4,335	1,560	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	3,775-3,955	1,170-1,260	15	..	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	13	..	13
Assistant Director	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Health Educator ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Medical Officer ..	2,395-3,325	500- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff Inspector	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Establishment Officer ..	2,029-2,162	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Educator	1,907-2,029	828- 900	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personnel Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,907-2,029	828- 900	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	9	2	1	..	2	..	4	10 (L)	4 (1L)	12	11	23
Third Division—														
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	12	..	8	..	..	..	4(MR)	..	..	..	12	12
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1 ..	374- 762	180- 300	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	180- 300	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	37 (13L)	4	37	7	44
Medical Statistics and Evaluation Section—														
Second Division—														
Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	3,775-3,955	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Statistician (Designer) Senior ..	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Statistician (Evaluation) Senior ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Statistician (Compiler) Research Officer, Grade 2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Typist (Statistical)	804- 888	360- 400	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Public Health—continued														
Medical Services Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	4,560	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Specialist Medical Officer	4,560	1,680	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 2	4,335	1,560	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 1	4,115	1,500-1,560	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Specialist Medical Officer ..	3,510-4,260	1,440-1,560	25	5	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	15
Senior Dental Officer ..	3,168	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,735-3,885	930-1,020	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dental Officer (Training) ..	2,594-2,738	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Officer, Grade 1 ..	2,395-3,325	500- 900	52	..	..	18	3	28	3(PT)	10	..	56	6	62
Dental Officer ..	2,450-2,594	500- 900	11	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	7	1	8
Superintendent Pharmaceutical Services	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pharmacist (Inspection) ..	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biochemist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Chemist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacteriologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharmacist ..	1,724-1,785	540- 620	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Materials Inspection Officer ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supply Officer (Pharmaceutical), Grade 2	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assistant Medical Officer, Grade 3 .. ..	..	930-1,020	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital Secretary ..	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hospital Secretary ..	1,907-2,029	828- 900	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hospital Secretary ..	1,663-1,967	732- 804	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Medical Officer, Grade 2 .. ..	..	930-1,020	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supply Officer (Pharmaceutical), Grade 1	1,358-1,663	540- 620	5	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Assistant Medical Officer, Grade 1 .. ..	..	500- 900	25	..	..	5(L)	1(L)	11(L)	..	..	..	16	1	17
Physiotherapist ..	1,480-1,541	420- 600	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	540- 620	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	529-1,175	320- 520	11	4	4	..	1	..	2	1	..	5	7	12
Dietician (Female) ..	899-1,509	340- 540	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Dental Officer ..	..	500- 900	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Assistant Pharmacist ..	..	220- 380	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second or Third Division—														
Medical Technologist ..	1,729-1,780	540- 580	8	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	4	2	6
Senior Medical Assistant (Inspection)	1,663-1,907	640	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,419-1,663	600- 620	27	..	..	6	..	21	..	..	..	27	..	27
Medical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,053-1,419	520- 540	88	..	..	9	..	38	..	..	..	47	..	47
Senior X-Ray Technician ..	1,420-1,588	620- 684	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager Limb Factory ..	1,672	708- 732	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
X-Ray Technician ..	1,336-1,378	580- 600	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radiographer ..	1,402-1,463	520- 540	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Radiotherapy Technician ..	1,140-1,224	520- 540	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Medical Technologist ..	1,667-1,728	420- 500	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dental Mechanic ..	1,014-1,098	360- 500	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Principal Matron ..	1,700-1,784	772	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 1 ..	986-1,042	420- 440	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Matron, Grade 1 ..	1,112-1,196	500- 520	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Deputy Matron, Grade 2 ..	1,196-1,280	540- 560	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 4 ..	1,196-1,280	540- 560	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 5 ..	1,280-1,364	580- 604	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 7 ..	1,448-1,700	724- 748	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Supervisor ..	1,014-1,070	460- 480	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor (Dental Mechanic) ..	1,210-1,378	460- 580	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Dental Mechanic ..	1,210-1,378	520- 560	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeholder ..	986-1,070	400- 460	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Public Health—continued														
Medical Services Division—continued														
Second or Third Division—continued														
Technician (Hospital Equip- ment)	958-1,042	360- 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dental Tutor Sister	958-1,014	460- 540	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Sister	910-966	380- 400	37	..	..	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	18	18
Storeman	888-944	220- 380	6	..	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	10	..	10
Housekeeper, Grade 3	790-846	340- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Medical Assistant, Grade 1	414-1,014	380- 460	61	..	..	16(7L)	..	25(9L)	..	..	..	41	..	41
Sister	770- 854	320- 360	95	..	..	..	27	..	60	..	72 (10PT)	..	159	159
Housekeeper, Grade 2	720- 776	300- 340	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Housekeeper, Grade 1	664	210- 300	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Home Supervisor, Grade 2	790- 846	340- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kitchen Supervisor	664	210- 300	5	..	..	..	1	..	2(1MR)	..	..	..	3	3
Laundry Supervisor	664	210- 300	3	..	..	..	1	..	2(1MR)	..	2(MR)	..	5	5
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	23	..	..	..	7	..	16 (3PT)	..	3(PT)	..	26	26
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	180- 300	18	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	17 (12MR)	..	35	35
Ambulance Attendant	748- 804	220- 380	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radiographer	975-1,219	380- 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9	..	9
Nurse .. .. .	..	225- 300	642	..	..	..	..	..	..	70(L)	42(L)	70	42	112
Pathology Technician .. .. .	..	380- 460	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11	..	11
Laboratory Assistant .. .. .	..	220- 380	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4	..	4
Dental Assistant .. .. .	..	220- 380	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	20(L)	2(L)	20	2	22
Nursing Orderly .. .. .	..	180- 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	..	7	7
Mental Health Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	4,560	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer (Psychiatry)	3,510-4,260	1,440-1,560	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychiatric Social Worker	1,907-1,968	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	1,053-1,663	420- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupational Therapist	1,480-1,541	540- 620	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—														
Senior Medical Assistant	1,663-1,907	640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 3	1,419-1,663	600- 620	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	1,053-1,419	520- 540	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 1	414-1,014	380- 460	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	180- 300	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	4,560	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lecturer	3,510-4,260	1,440-1,560	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Lecturer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Health Educator	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Officer	1,907-2,029	620- 708	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Publications Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	5
Cadet Medical Officer	529-1,175	320- 520	40	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
Second and Third Division—														
Senior Inspector	1,663-1,907	640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Training Officer	1,663-1,907	640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Officer	1,663-1,907	600- 620	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal, School of Nursing	1,663-1,907	640	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Public Health—continued														
Training Division—continued														
Second and Third Division—continued														
Technician Demonstrator ..	1,419-1,663	500- 520	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	1,419-1,663	580- 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor A.P.T.S. ..	1,419-1,663	600- 620	7	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Senior Tutor	1,419-1,663	600- 620	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tutor	1,175-1,419	560- 580	7	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Preventive Medicine Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	4,560	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Specialist, Medical Officer	4,560	1,680	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	3,775-3,955	1,170-1,260	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Entomologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Parasitologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malaria Control Officer ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second or Third Division—														
Senior Instructor	1,663-1,907	600- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,053-1,419	520- 540	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Senior Health Inspector ..	1,826	660- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Inspector, Grade 2 ..	1,560-1,672	580- 640	9	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 3	1,322-1,476	440- 500	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 2	1,168-1,294	360- 420	10	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Health Inspector, Grade 1 ..	1,266-1,532	400- 560	6	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	9	..	9
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 1	986-1,070	280- 380	15	..	..	3	..	12	..	34(31L)	..	49	..	49
Mess Supervisor	902- 930	400- 420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	2	..	..	..	2(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Assistant Health Inspector ..	..	360- 460	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9	..	9
Insecticide Machine Operator ..	..	220- 380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(3L) (2MR)	..	5	..	5
Infant, Child and Maternal Health Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	4,650	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer (Female), Grade 2	3,581-3,731	850- 940	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pre-school Officer (Female) ..	1,606-1,786	676- 700	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Pre-school Officer (Female)	1,306-1,486	480- 540	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pre-school Training Officer (Female)	1,306-1,426	480- 540	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pre-school Teacher (Female) ..	826-1,246	300- 440	19	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	19	19
Third Division—														
Superintendent (Female) ..	1,448-1,700	724- 748	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Regional Supervision (Infant Welfare)	1,280-1,364	580- 604	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Supervisor (Female), Grade 4 (Infant Welfare)	1,196-1,280	540- 560	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Tutor Sister (Female), (Infant Welfare)	1,021-1,265	480- 500	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Supervisor (Female), Grade 3 (Infant Welfare)	1,112-1,196	500- 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor (Female), Grade 2 (Infant Welfare)	1,014-1,070	460- 480	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Administrative Sister	910- 966	380- 400	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Sister	910- 966	380- 500	12	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	9	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Public Health—continued														
Infant, Child and Maternal Health Division—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Sister	770- 854	320- 360	77	..	1	..	20 (1MR)	..	28 (4MR)	..	..	..	49	49
Clerical Assistant (Female) ..	334- 734	180- 300	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3(PT)	..	6	6
Nurse .. .. .	..	225- 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9	9
Clinical Supervisor (Female) ..	1,064-1,120	460- 480	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Storeholder	986-1,070	400- 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Supervisor (Female) ..	818- 902	380- 400	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Supervisor (Female), Grade 1 ..	720- 776	300- 340	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2(1L)	3	3	6
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	3	3
Supervisor (Female), Grade 2 ..	790- 846	340- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trainee .. .. .	..	220	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	39(L)	10(L)	39	10	49
Medical Research—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	4,560	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer ..	3,510-4,260	1,440-1,560	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 1 ..	2,395-3,325	500- 900	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nutritionist Biochemist ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Senior Medical Assistant ..	1,663-1,907	640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Technologist ..	1,667-1,728	540- 580	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	180- 300	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	374-762	180- 300	1	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
			1,814	77	47	102	109	201	186	270	181	650	523	1,173

Department of District Administration

<i>Administrative Division—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	4,600	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Planning and Advisory Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
First Assistant Director ..	3,454	1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Anthropologist ..	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anthropologist	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy District Commissioner (SPO)	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Projects Officer)	2,306-2,594	828-1,020	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deputy District Commissioner (DI)	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Principal Officer (Lands) ..	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Lands) ..	2,306-2,594	828-1,020	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Field Officer .. ..	..	360- 500	15	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Field Assistant .. .. .	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman .. .. .	..	220- 380	3	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of District Administration—continued														
Management Services Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Senior Staff)	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Staff)	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk Accountant	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Accounts)	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Calculator/Checker)	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Stores)	529–1,175	320– 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Records)	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian, Grade 1	931–1,663	420– 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
District Officer (Training)	2,306–2,595	328–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant District Officer (ST)	1,907–2,029	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant (Staff)	888– 914	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant (Records) .. ..	..	220– 380	6	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Typist-in-charge, Grade 1	1,014	420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	6	..	6(1MR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Assistant Librarian	324– 986	360– 420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	6	5(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Publications Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220– 380	7	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Local Government Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Officer	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Finance Officer	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Finance Officer	2,162–2,306	828– 900	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounts Officer	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Accounts Officer	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy District Commissioner (Training)	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant District Officer (Training)	1,907–2,029	732– 804	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Assistant District Officer (Projects)	1,907–2,029	732– 804	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy District Commissioner (RLGO)	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
District Officer (SLGO)	2,306–2,594	328–1,020	11	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	11	..	11
Local Government Officer .. ..	..	420– 600	6	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Third Division—														
Local Government Assistant, Grade 2 .. ..	..	480– 520	30	..	..	12(L)	..	17(L)	..	..	..	29	..	29
Local Government Assistant, Grade 1 .. ..	..	400– 460	41	..	..	3(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	..	10	..	10
Social Services and Community Development Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Officer (Community Development)	3,025–3,454	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Community Development Adviser)	2,306–2,594	828–1,020	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Principal Welfare Officer	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homecrafts Officer (Female)	1,753–1,875	560– 628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Youthwork Organizer	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Welfare Officer	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Welfare Officer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	640– 708	20	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	..	1	10	11
Welfare Officer, Grade 1	1,663–1,907	420– 600	24	2(L)	2(L)	2	2	3	3	..	..	6	8	14

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of District Administration—continued														
Social Services and Community Development Division—														
Third Division														
Clerical Assistant (Social Services)	220– 380	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welfare Assistant, Grade 2 .. .. .	..	480– 520	9	..	..	1(L)	3(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	2	3	5
Welfare Assistant, Grade 1 .. .. .	..	400– 460	35	..	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	5	5
Supervisor (Female) .. .. .	..	180– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Staff—														
Second Division—														
District Commissioner	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	18	3	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	18	..	18
Deputy District Commissioner	2,638–2,882	1,170–1,260	21	1	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	21	..	21
District Officer	2,306–2,594	828–1,020	107	1	..	27	..	56	..	..	..	84	..	84
Assistant District Officer	1,907–2,029	732– 804	146	..	..	43	..	79	..	..	..	122	..	122
Patrol Officer	1,297–1,907	420– 708	136	..	..	33	..	72	..	..	..	105	..	105
Patrol Officer .. .. .	..	420– 708	12	..	..	7(L)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	12	..	12
Cadet Patrol Officer	529–1,175	320	105	..	..	35	..	62	..	..	..	97	..	97
Cadet Patrol Officer	529–1,175	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	23
Clerk	1,419–1,663	640– 708	15	1	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	14	..	14
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	26	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	12
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	28	..	..	3	2	13	3	1	..	17	5	22
Third Division														
Clerical Assistant	1,028–1,070	480– 520	3	..	..	1	..	2(1L 1MR)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant	944–1,028	400– 460	19	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	888– 944	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	3	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220– 380	60	..	..	26(L)	..	21(L)	..	..	..	47	..	47
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888–1,014	360– 440	15	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	13	13
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	42	..	1	..	7	..	19	..	..	..	27	27
Overseer	874– 958	240– 380	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer .. .. .	..	240– 380	24	..	..	1(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220– 380	141	..	..	33(L)	..	36(L)	..	..	..	69	..	69
Storeman .. .. .	..	220– 380	30	..	..	2(L)	..	8(L)	..	..	..	10	..	10
Interpreter .. .. .	..	220– 380	126	..	..	30(L)	..	27(L)	..	..	..	57	..	57
Messenger .. .. .	..	220– 380	9	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Cook .. .. .	..	220– 380	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator .. .. .	..	240– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1	..	1
			1,395	54	13	288	28	478	43	24	..	844	84	928

N.B.—The above figures do not include 187 Administration Servants not yet transferred to the Public Service. These are employed in the following categories:—

Clerical Assistants	58
Interpreters	64
Social Welfare Assistants	19
Labour Foreman	12
Messenger/Cleaner	5
Stores Assistant	18
Local Government Assistant	9
Hostel Assistant	1
Field Assistant (N.L.)	1
	<u>187</u>

Also not included are 31 Trainees, as under:—

Trainee (Assistant Field Officer)	4
Trainee (Local Government)	3
Trainee (Welfare Assistant)	4
Trainee (Welfare Officer)	5
Trainee (Patrol Officer)	15
	<u>31</u>

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions						Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Labour															
Administrative Division—															
First Division—															
Secretary	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—															
Senior Industrial Organisations Officer	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Organisations Officer	2,029–2,162	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant	944–1,028	400– 460	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	5	..	5(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220– 380	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Messenger .. .. .	..	220– 380	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Labour Administration Division—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Regional Labour Officer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Labour Inspector	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (Job Contracts)	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663–1,907	732– 804	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	640– 708	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Employment Officer, Grade 2	1,419–1,663	640– 708	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Employment Officer, Grade 1	1,053–1,297	540– 620	15	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—															
Labour Inspector	1,663–1,907	732– 804	19	..	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	16	..	16
Third Division—															
Overseer .. .. .	..	240– 380	7	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220– 380	20	3(L)	..	5(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	..	15	..	15
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Cook .. .. .	..	220– 380	6	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Storeman .. .. .	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Interpreter .. .. .	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Services—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Psychologist	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Personnel Adviser	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Safety Officer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Industrial Training Officer	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Training Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Labour—continued														
Industrial Relations Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Industrial Relations Officer	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Relations Officer	2,594–2,738	1 050–1,140	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division														
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade I	888–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Planning and Research Branch—														
Officer-in-charge	3,025–3,168	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Research and Projects Officer ..	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	1,907–2,162	828– 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unattached Officers—														
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade I	888–1,014	360– 440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
			132	26	13	10	..	36	..	..	1	72	14	86

Department of Law

<i>Executive Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Secretary	4,600	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Assistant Secretary (Executive)	3,497–3,753	1,440–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian	931–1,663	420– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer	1,848–2,637	500– 900	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Courts Adviser	3,101–3,365	1,260–1,380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Revision Officer	3,101–3,365	1,260–1,380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
<i>Crown Solicitor's Office—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Crown Solicitor	4,060	1,680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Legal Officer	3,497–3,753	1,440–1,500	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Legal Officer	2,837–3,101	1,170–1,260	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Legal Officer	1,848–2,637	500– 900	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Chief Crown Prosecutor	3,497–3,753	1,440–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Crown Prosecutor	2,969–3,233	1,260–1,380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Crown Prosecutor	2,837–3,101	1,170–1,260	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Deputy Crown Solicitor	3,497–3,753	1,260–1,380	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Law Clerk	1,114–1,724	320– 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Typist (Female)	374–762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Law—continued														
Legislative Draftsman's Office—														
Second Division—														
Legislative Draftsman ..	3,900	1,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Legislative Draftsman ..	3,101–3,365	1,260–1,380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Legal Officer ..	2,837–3,101	1,170–1,260	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer ..	1,848–2,637	500– 900	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Legislation and Publications Officer ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Legislative Drafting Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042–1,294	480– 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Legislative Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762– 986	220– 380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	888–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Public Solicitor's Office—														
Second Division—														
Public Solicitor ..	3,900	1,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Solicitor ..	2,969–3,233	1,260–1,380	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defending Officer ..	2,837–3,101	1,170–1,260	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Legal Officer ..	1,848–2,637	500– 900	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk ..	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant ..	944–1,028	400– 460	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant ..	364– 888	220– 320	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar-General's Office—														
Second Division—														
Registrar-General ..	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar-General ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	529–1,175	320– 520	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Draftsman, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	756– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman, Grade 1 ..	1,053–1,907	500– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Drafting Assistant ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant ..	414–1,070	360– 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Public Curator's Office—														
Second Division—														
Public Curator ..	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Curator ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Supreme Court—														
Second Division—														
Registrar ..	3,497–3,753	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar ..	2,837–3,101	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian and Research Officer ..	1,848–2,093	500– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions						Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Law—continued															
Supreme Court—continued															
Thir'd Division—															
Steno-Secretary (Female),															
Grade 2	1,014-1,224	460- 520	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Liquor Licencing Commission—															
Second Division—															
Secretary	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Third Division—															
Steno-Secretary (Female),															
Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Magisterial—															
Second Division—															
Magistrate	3,753	1,500	7	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6	6
Magistrate	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Third Division—															
Steno-Secretary (Female),															
Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	8	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5	5
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Corrective Institutions Branch—															
Second Division—															
Controller	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Inspector	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—															
Superintendent, Grade 2	1,663-1,907	732- 804	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Superintendent, Grade 1	1,419-1,663	640- 708	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	1,053-1,297	540- 620	22	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	11	11
Third Division—															
Instructor	1,112-1,196	480- 500	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assistant (Female) (Typing)	762- 818	320- 340	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Lands Titles Commission—															
Second Division—															
Executive Officer	3,101-3,365	1,260-1,380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Registrar	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Deputy Registrar	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—															
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	2,140-2,320	804- 852	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Law—continued														
Lands Titles Commission—continued														
Third Division—														
Drafting Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant	414–1,070	360– 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-Secretary (Female),														
Grade 1	888–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Field Officer	1,042–1,294	520– 540	12	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Assistant Field Officer ..	..	360– 500	7	2(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Temporary Positions—														
Second Division—														
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	8	1	7(3L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	2	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
			221	71	45	7	1	25	9	..	..	103	55	158

Department of Education

<i>Executive Division—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	4,600	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Special Services Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	1,200-1,320	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult Education Officer ..	3,025-3,168	1,140-1,170	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector of Schools	2,882-3,168	1,110-1,170	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Special Projects Officer ..	2,666-2,882	1,020-1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian	931-1,663	420- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Librarian	529-1,297	360- 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Assistant Librarian .. ..	..	440- 520	2	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Librarian .. ..	..	360- 420	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	3	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Administrative Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Executive Officer	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accountant	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Methods Officer	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personnel Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	7	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	13	4	3	..	..	4	1	1	..	9	4	13
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	15	2	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	5	5	10
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	9	5(3L)	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	10

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Education—continued															
Administrative Division—continued															
Third Division—															
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	7	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	4	4	8
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	400- 460	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Female) (Typing) ..	762- 818	320- 340	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	748- 804	320- 340	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	8	1	2	..	3(1PT)	3	1	..	..	4	6	10
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	13	..	5	..	3	..	6(1PT)	..	..	..	14	14
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	49	22(L)	1(L)	11(L)	..	8(L)	..	..	..	41	1	42
Cook .. ..	..	220- 380	53	..	..	20(L)	..	23(L)	1(L)	..	..	43	1	44
Driver .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duplicator Operator .. ..	..	220- 380	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Hostel Worker (Female) .. ..	..	180- 300	10	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	33	9(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	11	..	11
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman .. ..	..	220- 380	9	..	..	3(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Typist (Female) .. ..	..	180- 300	1	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Teacher Training Division—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	1,200-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal, Grade 2	3,025-3,168	1,140-1,170	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal, Grade 1	2,666-2,882	1,020-1,080	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Lecturer	2,450-2,594	900- 960	14	1	..	4	..	4	3	..	..	9	3	12
Lecturer	2,029-2,162	708- 780	44	1	..	6	2	3	1	..	..	10	3	13
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Cadet Education Officer	529-1,175	320	100	87 (1L)	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	32	119
Education Officer-in-training ..	529-1,053	320	25	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Third Division—															
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 3	790- 846	340- 380	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hostel Supervisor (Female) ..	804- 832	360- 380	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 2	720- 776	300- 340	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Primary Division—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	1,200-1,320	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Inspector, Grade 2	2,882-3,168	1,110-1,170	8	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	8
Inspector, Grade 1	2,666-2,882	1,020-1,080	17	1	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	14	..	14
Headmaster, Special	2,594-2,738	990-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmaster, Grade 2	2,450-2,594	900- 960	12	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	10	1	11
Headmaster, Grade 1	2,306-2,450	828- 876	60	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	732- 804	36	..	..	4	1	6	..	1	..	11	1	12
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,907-2,029	620- 708	51	..	..	4	1	10	3	..	..	14	4	18
Education Officer, Grade 1	1,053-1,907	420- 600	450	2	6	67	97 (1PT)	119	125 (2PT)	..	..	188	228	416
Education Officer, Grade 1 .. ..	..	420- 600	95	2(L)	..	29(L)	4(L)	36(L)	3(L)	..	..	67	7	74
Artist	1,663-1,907	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions						Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Education—continued															
Primary Division—continued															
Third Division—continued—															
Teacher, Grade 3 .. ..	..	732- 804	4	2(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Teacher, Grade 2 .. ..	..	620- 708	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher, Grade 1	931-1,663	400- 600	330	..	..	61	11	144	8	..	..	205	20	224
Teacher, Grade 1 .. ..	..	400- 600	547	5(L)	..	231 (L)	19(L)	346 (L)	15(L)	..	..	582	34	616
Teacher .. ..	..	240- 380	860	..	..	96(L) (1PT)	32(L)	104 (L)	38(L)	..	..	200	70	270
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Technical Division—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	1,200-1,320	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmaster, Grade 2	2,594-2,738	990-1,020	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Headmaster, Grade 1	2,450-2,666	900- 960	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	732- 804	7	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	8
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,907-2,029	620- 708	20	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	8
Education Officer, Grade 1	1,053-1,907	420- 600	30	..	..	6	3	6	2	..	..	12	5	17
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—															
Teacher, Grade 1	931-1,663	400- 600	12	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Instructor, Grade 2	1,448-1,658	600- 660	20	..	..	7	..	7	2	..	..	14	2	16
Instructor, Grade 1	1,210-1,378	460- 580	74	8	2	30	..	22	2	..	..	60	4	64
Instructor, Grade 1 .. ..	..	460- 580	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Storeman/Caretaker	776- 860	220- 380	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisans Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	41	..	..	3(L) (1PT)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	8	..	8
Cane Worker .. ..	..	220- 380	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Division—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	1,200-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Guidance Officer	2,882-3,025	1,110-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Headmaster, Special	2,666-2,882	1,050-1,080	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Headmaster, Grade 2	2,450-2,666	990-1,020	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
Headmaster, Grade 1	2,450-2,594	900- 960	21	2	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	11	1	12
Senior Guidance Officer	2,162-2,306	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Research Officer	2,162-2,306	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	732- 804	28	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Guidance Officer	1,907-2,029	620- 708	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,907-2,029	620- 708	48	..	1	15	2	17	7	..	..	32	10	42
Education Officer, Grade 1	1,053-1,907	420- 600	108	..	7	24	27	22	28	..	..	46	62	108
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Guidance Officer	1,053-1,907	420- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant	1,028-1,070	480- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	4	..	..	..	2	..	1(P/T)	..	..	..	3	3
			3,445	192	91	655	219	939	259	2	..	1,788	569	2,357	

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions							Positions occupied								
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries															
Administrative Branch—															
First Division—															
Director	4,600	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Second Division—															
Administrative Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Economist ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Librarian ..	529-1,297	360- 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Agricultural Officer ..	529-1,175	320	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Cadet Veterinary Officer ..	529-1,175	320	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	5	4(1L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Librarian	931-1,663	420- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Registrar	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Steno-Secretary (Female) ..	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	374- 762	180- 300	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female) ..	..	180- 300	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger ..	..	220- 380	9	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant ..	888- 944	220- 380	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	364- 888	220- 380	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant ..	..	220- 380	7	6(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Division of Fisheries—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division ..	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biologist, Class 3 ..	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biologist, Class 2 ..	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biologist, Class 1 ..	1,475-2,162	500- 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant ..	364- 888	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assisatnt ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries Supervisor ..	1,630-1,672	660- 708	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Master ..	1,907-2,029	660- 732	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fishing Master Engineer ..	1,336-1,448	580- 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master Engineer ..	1,297-1,419	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	1,182-1,308	520- 540	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant ..	1,120-1,370	520- 540	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	414-1,070	360- 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	..	360- 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	..	220- 380	37	..	..	8(L)	..	6(L)	..	..	..	14	..	14
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670-1,820	660- 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420-1,620	580- 640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female) ..	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master ..	..	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Engine Operator ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Marine Engine Operator ..	..	360- 420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatswain ..	..	360- 420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seaman ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Division of Plant Industry—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,893-3,996	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 4 ..	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 3 ..	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 2 ..	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 1 ..	1,475-2,162	500- 900	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Engineer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agronomist, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Class 2	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Agronomist, Class 1	1,475-2,162	500- 900	17	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	10
Assistant Soil Survey Officer ..	1,053-1,663	420- 600	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Economic Botanist	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Class 2	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entomologist, Class 1	1,475-2,162	500- 900	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	1,653-1,907	640- 708	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	1,053-1,663	420- 600	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horticulturist Experimentalist, Grade 3	2,029-2,162	732- 804	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Horticulturist Experimentalist, Grade 2	1,663-1,907	640- 708	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Horticulturist Experimentalist, Grade 1	1,053-1,663	420- 600	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Manager, Grade 3	1,907-2,029	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Ecologist	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Introduction Officer	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Plant Pathologist, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Class 2	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Class 1	1,475-2,162	500- 900	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Soil Survey Officer, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Class 2	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Class 1	1,475-2,162	500- 900	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Agricultural Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	27	..	..	4(L)	..	11(L)	..	..	..	15	..	15
Artisan	902-1,028	360- 500	3	..	..	..	..	2(MR)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	12	..	..	2(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	3	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cook .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	1,182-1,308	520- 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	1,042-1,294	520- 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Field Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	8	3(L)	..	1(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Laboratory Assistant	1,182-1,308	520- 540	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Laboratory Assistant	1,042-1,294	520- 540	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Laboratory Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	2	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Laboratory Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Technician .. ..	..	260- 380	4	3(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	762- 958	240- 380	2	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	19	..	..	1(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Plant Operator	874- 958	360- 420	2	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240- 380	8	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Storeman .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant	1,182-1,308	520- 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant	1,120-1,370	520- 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Division of Animal Industry—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,690–3,950	1,320–1,380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Ecologist	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry Officer, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Husbandry Officer, Class 1	1,475–2,162	500– 900	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fauna Officer	1,053–1,907	500– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 3 ..	1,907–2,029	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 2 ..	1,663–1,907	640– 708	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Field Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	1,053–1,663	420– 600	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Laboratory Officer	1,053–1,907	420– 600	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 3 ..	2,029–2,162	732– 804	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,663–1,907	640– 708	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,053–1,663	420– 600	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Manager, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	640– 708	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Stock Inspector, Grade 3 ..	1,907–2,029	732– 804	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stock Inspector, Grade 2 ..	1,663–1,907	640– 708	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stock Inspector, Grade 1 ..	1,053–1,663	420– 600	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Veterinary Officer, Class 3 ..	3,320–3,560	1,170–1,260	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 2 ..	2,840–3,200	1,050–1,140	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Veterinary Officer, Class 1 ..	1,720–2,720	500– 900	6	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Veterinary Officer, Class 1 ..	1,720–2,720	500– 900	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Parasitologist, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 1 ..	1,720–2,720	500– 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitologist, Class 1	1,475–2,162	500– 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 1 ..	1,720–2,720	500– 900	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pathologist Bacteriologist, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 1 ..	1,720–2,720	500– 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist Bacteriologist, Class 1	1,475–2,162	500– 900	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Agricultural Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	65	..	..	3(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	10	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	8	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Laboratory Assistant .. ..	..	360– 500	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather Worker .. ..	..	220– 380	4	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer	762– 958	240– 380	7	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Overseer .. ..	..	240– 380	6	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240– 380	7	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Division of Extension and Marketing—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,873–3,996	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 4	3,111–3,355	1,260–1,320	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 1	1,475–2,162	500– 900	25	1	..	6	..	14(1L)	1	..	..	21	1	22
Agricultural Officer, Grade 3 ..	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	11	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	11
Agricultural Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	756– 900	21	2	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	21	..	21

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Division of Extension and Marketing—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Agricultural Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	500- 708	97	..	..	24	..	55 (1L)	1	..	..	79	1	80
Assistant Lecturer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Commerce Officer	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Class 1	1,330-2,162	500- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	640- 708	6	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Field Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	420- 600	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 3	1,907-2,029	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Produce Inspector, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	640- 708	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Produce Inspector, Grade 1 ..	1,419-1,663	540- 620	12	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	10
Project Inspector	1,907-2,029	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Project Manager, Grade 3 ..	1,907-2,029	732- 804	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Project Manager, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	640- 708	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Project Manager, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	420- 600	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Registrar-Manager	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Agricultural Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	5	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Senior Produce Inspector ..	1,907-2,029	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Agricultural Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	45	..	..	25(L)	..	6(L)	..	..	..	31	..	31
Agricultural Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	575	..	..	29(L)	..	79(L)	..	..	..	108	..	108
Assistant Agricultural Officer ..	..	360- 500	45	1(L)	..	16(L)	..	14(L)	..	..	..	31	..	31
Artisan	902-1,028	360- 500	6	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	13	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clerical Assistant	828- 944	220- 380	8	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	7	7
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	19	2(L)	..	9(L)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	16	..	16
Cook .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Equipment Inspector	1,462-1,588	640- 708	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Overseer	762- 958	240- 380	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	13	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240- 380	26	..	..	3(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Senior Mechanical Equipment Inspector	1,630-1,672	708- 732	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	11	..	2	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	11	11
Uncreated Positions—														
Administrative Division—														
Second Division—														
Special Economic investigator	3,311-3,454	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Economist ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Salary Calculator) ..	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fisheries Division—														
Third Division—														
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420-1,620	580- 640	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Plant Industry Division—														
Second Division—														
Agricultural Chemist, Class 2	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Field Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	2	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Field Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	6	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Agricultural Officer ..	..	360- 500	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory Technician .. ..	..	260- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Uncreated Positions—continued														
Animal Industry Division—														
Third Division—														
Assistant Agricultural Officer	..	360- 500	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Field Assistant .. ..	..	360- 500	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Slaughterman's Assistant ..	..	220- 380	6	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Extension and Marketing Division—														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	4	..	..	1(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Housekeeper	664	210- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Project Manager, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	420- 600	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
			1,552	69	20	188	12	363	19	5	..	625	51	676
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines														
Administrative Section—														
First Division—														
Director	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Executive Officer	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175-1,419	542- 620	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Clerk (Relief)	529-1,175	320- 520	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	11	7(1L)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
Steno-secretary (Female) ..	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lands Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	2,882-3,025	1,200-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lands Officer	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lands Settlement Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,907-2,029	828- 900	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—														
Assistant Inspector	1,672-1,784	640- 708	14	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Field Officer	1,546-1,658	420- 600	10	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	8
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fieldworker .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions					Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued														
Valuation Section—														
Chief Valuer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valuer, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	6	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Valuer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	756– 900	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Valuer, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	500– 708	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cadet Valuer	529–1,175	320	7	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Survey Section—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,531–3,797	1,320–1,380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Surveyor, Class 3	3,156–3,400	1,170–1,260	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Surveyor, Class 2	2,722–3,034	930–1,020	10	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Surveyor, Class 1	1,631–2,618	500– 900	19	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Town Planner	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Town Planner	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Draftsman	2,306–2,450	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	756– 900	16	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Draftsman, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	500– 708	12	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
Cadet Surveyor	529–1,175	320	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,670–1,820	660– 708	8	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,420–1,620	580– 640	12	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	10
Technical Assistant	1,120–1,370	520– 540	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Assistant	414–1,070	360– 500	9	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant	1,028–1,070	480– 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Storeman	776– 860	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer (Female)	339– 734	180– 300	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	414–1,070	360– 500	4	1(MR)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Chainman	790– 902	220– 380	35	3	..	8(L)	..	17 (14L)	..	..	..	28	..	28
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer (Male) .. ..	..	220– 380	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Trainee .. ..	..	220	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mines Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mining Engineer	2,594–2,738	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mining Warden	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector of Mines	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assayer	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Assayer	1,053–1,907	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining Registrar	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	520– 540	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	2	..	..	..	..	..	1(PT)	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900–2,050	732– 780	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,670–1,820	600– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driller and Tester	1,420–1,532	540– 580	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Field Assistant (Geology)	1,252–1,294	360– 500	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Field Assistant	1,252–1,294	360– 500	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Assistant	1,084–1,168	360– 500	6	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant	944–1,028	400– 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	360– 500	3	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Driller's Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Geological Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Laboratory Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued														
Mines Division—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Overseer .. ..	..	240– 380	3	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Vulcanological Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fieldworker .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Commonwealth Officers—														
Chief Geologist	2,684–2,990									1	..	1	..	1
Geologist, Class 2	2,265–2,580									3	..	3	..	3
Geologist, Class 1	1,273–2,162									4	..	4	..	4
			304	59	27	40	..	81	4	8	..	188	31	219

Department of Public Works

<i>Headquarters—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	4,600	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Director of Water Resources ..	3,700–3,964	1,560–1,620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering Section—</i>														
Principal Engineer	3,700–3,964	1,560–1,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 5	3,700–3,964	1,560–1,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 4	3,304–3,548	1,380–1,440	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 3	2,786–3,152	1,170–1,260	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Engineer, Class 2	2,317–2,632	930–1,020	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Engineer, Class 1	1,330–2,162	500– 900	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Engineer	1,243	540	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Superintendent	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	2,140–2,320	804– 852	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,900–2,050	732– 780	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670–1,820	660– 708	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420–1,620	580– 640	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	7
Drafting Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,120–1,370	520– 540	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..	414–1,070	360– 500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2	2,140–2,320	804– 852	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900–2,050	732– 780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670–1,820	660– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420–1,620	580– 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,120–1,370	520– 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	414–1,070	360– 500	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chainman .. ..	..	220– 380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1	..	1
<i>Research Section—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Engineer, Class 3	2,786–3,152	1,170–1,260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Class 2	2,317–2,632	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900–2,050	732– 780	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670–1,820	660– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420–1,620	580– 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,120–1,370	520– 540	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	414–1,070	360– 500	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 1	414– 986	360– 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Public Works—continued														
Architectural Section—														
Second Division—														
Architect, Class 5	3,675-3,949	1,440-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Architect, Class 3	2,769-3,147	1,110-1,200	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Architect, Class 2	2,315-2,539	930-1,020	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Architect, Class 1	1,394-2,185	500- 900	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	2,140-2,320	804- 852	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670-1,820	660- 708	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420-1,620	580- 640	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	5
Drafting Assistant	1,120-1,370	520- 540	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	414-1,070	360- 500	4	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Drafting Assistant	220- 380	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer	374- 734	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and Administration—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	13	8(2L)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Senior Technical Instructor ..	1,700-1,742	732- 780	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	931-1,663	420- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Steno - Secretary (Female)														
Grade 1	804-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1(MR) 2(PT)	..	9	9
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	888	360	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	408- 460	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	14	12(L)	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)	1	20	1	21
Quantity Surveying Section—														
Senior Quantity Surveyor ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Quantity Surveyor, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quantity Surveyor, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	756- 900	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Regional Establishment—														
Second Division—														
Engineer, Class 3	2,786-3,152	1,170-1,260	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Engineer, Class 2	2,317-2,632	930-1,020	8	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Engineer, Class 1	1,330-2,162	500- 900	12	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Architect, Class 2	2,315-2,639	930-1,020	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	12	..	..	2	1	7	2	..	2	9	5	14
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	18	..	..	1(MR)	..	8(1L)	2	..	..	9	2	11
Third Division—														
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420-1,620	580- 640	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer	374- 734	180- 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	414-1,070	360- 500	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions					Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	£	£													
Department of Public Works—continued															
Regional Establishment—continued															
Third Division—															
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	4	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2	..	4	..	8	8
Clerical Assistant	874- 958	408- 460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 818	220- 380	53	..	..	9(L)	1	17(L)	5	..	..	26	7	33
									(1MR)						
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	888	360	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Waste Water Inspector ..	902-1,028	360- 500	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman	776- 860	220- 380	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(MR)	..	4	..	4
										1(L)					
Termite Inspector	1,042-1,084	480- 500	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Works Supervisor ..	1,798-1,910	804- 852	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Works Supervisor	1,602-1,714	708- 756	31	2	..	7	..	12	..	6	..	27	..	27	
Building Inspector	1,476-1,588	640- 708	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Plant Inspector	1,238-1,322	540- 580	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	5
Artisan	1,406-1,448	580- 640	51	..	..	15	..	29	..	..	..	44	..	44
Artisan	1,112-1,154	360- 500	10	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	10
Artisan	902-1,028	360- 500	242	..	..	78	..	109	..	40	..	227	..	227
						(18L)		(45L)							
						(19MR)		(13MR)							
Artisan	874- 958	360- 420	10	..	..	..	..	6(2L)	..	1(MR)	..	7	..	7
Plant Operator	874- 958	360- 420	47	..	..	6(5MR)	..	22(5L)	..	..	..	28	..	28
								(10MR)							
Plant Attendant	902- 930	360- 420	10	..	..	3(1L)	..	5(4L)	..	..	..	8	..	8
								(1MR)							
Overseer (R. & R.)	986-1,112	360- 420	40	..	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	19
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	949	..	..	185(L)	..	256(L)	..	..	..	441	..	441
Building Inspector .. ..	..	240- 380	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240- 380	120	..	..	36(L)	..	55(L)	..	..	..	91	..	91
Boiler Attendant .. ..	..	220- 380	26	..	..	4(L)	..	8(L)	..	..	..	12	..	12
Overseer .. ..	..	240- 380	19	..	..	1(L)	..	9(L)	..	..	..	10	..	10
Driver .. ..	..	220- 380	83	..	..	7(L)	..	40(L)	..	..	..	47	..	47
Cook's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	6	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	6	2(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	3	..	3
			1,966	94	20	375	6	627	13	73	11	1,169	50	1,219	

Department of Police

<i>First Division—</i>														
Commissioner	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—Papua Region—</i>														
Superintendent, Grade 2 ..	2,594-2,738	1,170-1,260	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent, Grade 1 ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Licencing Inspector ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	8	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Secretary	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,907-2,029	828- 900	7	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspector	1,114-1,663	640- 708	39	7(2L)	..	29(1L)	..	..	..	1	..	37	..	37
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Storeholder	986-1,070	400- 460	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	6	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Cook and Steward .. ..	..	220- 380	4	4L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions					Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Police—continued															
Second Division—New Guinea Mainland Region—															
Superintendent, Grade 2	..	2,594–2,738	1,170–1,260	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Inspector	..	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Inspector	..	1,907–2,029	828– 900	9	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Sub-Inspector	..	1,114–1,663	640– 708	42	..	..	..	..	29(5L)	..	..	..	29	..	29
Clerk	..	529–1,175	320– 520	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division															
Storeholder	..	986–1,070	400– 460	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	888– 944	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	..	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	364– 888	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—New Guinea Islands Region—															
Superintendent, Grade 1	..	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	..	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Inspector	..	1,907–2,029	828– 900	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Sub-Inspector	..	1,114–1,663	640– 708	30	..	..	..	..	19(2L)	..	..	..	19	..	19
Clerk	..	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant	..	888– 944	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—Special Branch—															
Assistant Commissioner	..	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent, Grade 1	..	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector	..	1,907–2,029	828– 900	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer	..	1,907–2,029	828– 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspector	640– 708	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Assistant Typing (Female)	..	678– 734	320– 340	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				225	23	13	39	5	71	9	1	..	134	27	161

Department of Forests

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Executive Officer	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Records)	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Ledgers)	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Supply)	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Staff)	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Statistics)	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (General)	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian	931–1,663	420– 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (General)	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Forests—continued														
Administrative Branch—continued														
Third Division—														
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	5	..	4(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	5	1(L)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	17	10(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Division of Utilization and Marketing—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,486-3,752	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemist, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273-2,162	500- 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Senior Inspector (Marketing)	2,140-2,320	804- 852	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,420-1,620	580- 640	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Assistant	1,120-1,370	520- 540	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forestry Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division of Management—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,486-3,752	1,380-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1,260-1,320	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1,110-1,200	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 2	2,317-2,632	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 2	2,265-2,580	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273-2,162	500- 900	7	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second or Third Division—														
Chief Drafting Officer	2,350-2,530	900- 960	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	2,140-2,320	804- 852	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	1,670-1,820	660- 708	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,670-1,820	660- 708	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,420-1,620	580- 640	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Inspector (Mechanical Equip- ment)	1,238-1,322	540- 580	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant	1,120-1,370	520- 540	9	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Drafting Assistant	414-1,070	360- 500	3	3(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer (Female)	374- 734	180- 300	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	6	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tracer .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions						Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Forests—continued															
Division of Botany—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,111–3,355	1,260–1,320	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Botanist, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botanist, Class 1	1,273–2,162	500– 900	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ecologist, Class 1	1,273–2,162	500– 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illustrator	1,663–1,907	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Herbarium Keeper	1,900–2,050	732– 780	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Curator Botanical Reserve ..	1,670–1,820	660– 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant	1,120–1,370	520– 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Technical Assistant	414–1,070	360– 500	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Clerical Assistant	944–1,028	400– 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Overseer .. ..	..	240– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forestry Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	8	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	5	..	5
Messenger .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Division of Silviculture—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	3,486–3,752	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111–3,355	1,260–1,320	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entomologist, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273–2,162	500– 900	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cadet Forest Officer	529–1,175	320	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
Third Division—															
Technical Assistant	1,120–1,370	520– 540	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant	414–1,070	360– 500	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant	944–1,028	400– 460	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	8	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cook .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forestry Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	4	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Papua Region—															
Second Division—															
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 2	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273–2,162	500– 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,420–1,620	580– 640	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant	1,120–1,370	520– 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator	874– 958	360– 420	2	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240– 380	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Guard .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forestry Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	15	..	..	7(L)	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£	£													
Department of Forests—continued															
New Guinea Mainland Region—															
Second Division—															
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	3,111–3,355	1,260–1,320	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	1,273–2,162	500– 900	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900–2,050	732– 780	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670–1,820	660– 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420–1,620	580– 640	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant ..	1,120–1,370	520– 540	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Hygiene and Welfare Officer ..	1,028–1,154	280– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman	324– 818	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator	874– 958	360– 420	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant	888– 944	220– 380	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Overseer .. ..	..	240– 380	29	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240– 380	6	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Forest Guard .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	4	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forestry Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	68	..	..	..	..	34(L)	..	..	..	34	..	34
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	9	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	5	..	5
New Guinea Islands Region—															
Second Division—															
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	3,111–3,355	1,260–1,320	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	2,684–2,990	1,110–1,200	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	2,265–2,580	930–1,020	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	1,273–2,162	500– 900	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670–1,820	660– 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,420–1,620	580– 640	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant ..	1,120–1,370	520– 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hygiene and Welfare Officer ..	1,028–1,154	280– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Operator	874– 958	360– 420	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Clerical Assistant	888– 944	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	..	..	1	1	2
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Overseer .. ..	..	240– 380	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Guard .. ..	..	200– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator .. ..	..	240– 380	3	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forestry Assistant .. ..	..	200– 380	27	..	..	..	..	13(L)	..	..	..	13	..	13
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	200– 380	6	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Storeman .. ..	..	200– 380	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
			476	49	16	15	2	139	17	10	..	213	35	248	

Department of Posts and Telegraphs

<i>Executive—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued														
Executive—continued														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director (Operations and Administration) ..	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Director (Engineering)	3,304–3,548	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Operations) ..	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Administration)	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Steno-Secretary (Female) ..	888–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Administration Division—														
Personnel Branch—														
Second Division—														
Personnel Officer ..	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Establishments Officer ..	2,029–2,162	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,175–1,419	540– 620	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk ..	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	1,028–1,070	480– 520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	944–1,028	400– 460	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	..	220– 380	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Cleaner ..	846	220– 380	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger ..	..	220– 380	5	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Accounts Branch—														
Second Division—														
Accountant ..	2,306–2,450	930– 1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant ..	1,907–2,029	828– 900	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sub-Accountant ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk ..	1,175–1,419	540– 620	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Clerk ..	1,053–1,297	540– 620	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk ..	529–1,175	320– 520	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Third Division—														
Typist (Female) ..	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 3 ..	958	380	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 ..	888	360	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant ..	..	220– 380	5	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Messenger ..	..	220– 380	1	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Costing Branch—														
Second Division—														
Costing Officer ..	2,029–2,162	828– 900	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerk ..	529–1,175	320– 520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 ..	888	360	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant ..	888– 944	220– 380	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training College—														
Second Division—														
Principal ..	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor (Postal) ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued														
Training College—continued														
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Instructor (Telephones)	1,798	756- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Radio)	1,798	756- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Telecommunications) ..	1,798	756- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Lines)	1,700-1,742	732- 780	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Telephones)	1,490-1,700	660- 708	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Radio)	1,490-1,700	660- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Telecommunications)	1,490-1,700	660- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Lines)	1,294-1,462	580- 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeper	720- 776	300- 340	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cook .. ..	..	220- 380	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Typist (Female) .. ..	..	180- 300	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Trainee .. ..	..	220	57	23(22L) (1MR)	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	27
Operations Division—														
Postal Services Branch—														
Second Division—														
Manager	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 4	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 3	1,663-1,907	732- 804	4	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Postmaster, Grade 2	1,419-1,663	640- 708	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 2	1,358-1,480	600- 660	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 1	1,236-1,358	540- 580	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	9	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	5	..	5
Postal Officer .. ..	..	260- 380	59	..	..	19(L)	..	34(L)	..	..	..	53	..	53
Postal Assistant	364-1,070	360- 460	17	..	..	10(1L)	..	7(2L)	2	..	..	17	2	19
Postal Assistant .. ..	..	360- 460	24	..	..	7(L)	..	6(L)	1	..	..	13	1	14
Senior Postal Assistant	1,112	460- 480	4	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Postmaster, Grade 1	1,053-1,297	540- 620	12	..	..	5(2L)	..	9(5L)	..	..	..	14	..	14
Philatelic and General Postal Section—														
Second Division—														
Controller	2,029-2,162	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	1,154-1,238	480- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Radio Branch—														
Second Division—														
Senior Radio Inspector (Tentative)	2,029-2,162 2,140-2,320	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radio Inspector, Grade 2	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions						Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males		
	£	£													
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued															
Radio Branch—continued															
Third Division—															
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,420	520- 580	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecommunications Branch—															
Second Division—															
Manager	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Traffic Officer (Development) ..	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	6
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220- 380	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. .. .	..	220- 380	37	..	..	12(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	27	..	27
Communications Officer	414-1,210	360- 500	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communications Officer .. .. .	..	360- 500	28	..	..	7(L)	..	17(L)	..	1(L)	..	25	..	25
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 4	1,672-1,784	732- 780	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 3	1,546-1,658	660- 708	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 2	1,420-1,532	600- 640	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,420	520- 580	8	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Teleprinter Operator	374- 762	180- 300	5	..	..	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Phonogram Operator	374- 678	180- 300	4	..	..	..	2(L)	..	4	..	..	..	6	6
Radio Telephone Operator	818- 902	360- 420	15	..	..	3	7(2L)	..	8	..	..	3	15	18
Monitor	902- 958	360- 420	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Telephonist	347- 678	180- 300	11	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	15	15
Telephonist .. .. .	..	220- 380	51	..	..	6(L)	1(L)	25(L)	..	..	..	31	1	32
Telegraphist .. .. .	..	220- 380	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Division—															
Second Division—															
Engineer Class 3	2,786-3,152	1,170-1,260	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Engineer, Class 2	2,317-2,632	930-1,020	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerk	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	640- 708	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,175-1 419	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529-1,175	320- 520	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	540- 620	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Typist-in-charge	1,014	420	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant	1,028-1,070	480- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	220- 380	3	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. .. .	..	220- 380	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 4	2,036	852	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 3	1,840-1,952	756- 804	3	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 2	1,616-1,784	684- 732	7	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 1	1,532-1,574	600- 640	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued														
Engineering Division—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Senior Technician (Radio) ..	1,238-1,322	520- 560	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
(Tentative) ..	1,294-1,378													
Technician (Radio) ..	944-1,154	360- 500	7	..	..	7(21) (1MR)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	9	..	9
(Tentative) ..	1,084-1,182													
Supervising Technician (Tele- phones), Grade 3 ..	1,840-1,952	756- 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Tele- phones), Grade 2 ..	1,616-1,784	684- 732	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Supervising Technician (Tele- phones), Grade 1 ..	1,532-1,574	600- 640	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Technician (Telephones)	1,238-1,322	520- 560	5	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Technician (Telephones) ..	944-1,154	360- 500	8	..	..	5(2L)	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	8	..	8
Supervising Technician (Tele- graph), Grade 2 ..	1,616-1,784	684- 732	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technician (Telegraph) ..	944-1,154	360- 500	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technician's Assistant ..	..	220- 380	57	..	..	9(L)	..	11(L)	..	..	..	20	..	20
Line Inspector ..	1,406-1,574	620- 684	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Line Foreman, Grade 2 ..	1,210	520- 540	8	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	10
Line Foreman, Grade 1 ..	1,042-1,084	440- 500	19	..	..	13	..	7	..	..	..	20	..	20
Lineman ..	414- 832	360- 420	8	..	..	5(3L) (2MR)	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Lineman ..	..	360- 420	9	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Lineman's Assistant ..	..	220- 380	64	..	..	1(L)	..	19(L)	..	..	..	20	..	20
Cable Recorder ..	1,042-1,084	440- 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2 ..	1,322	540- 560	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Storeman, Grade 1 ..	1,238	480- 520	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Storeman ..	888- 944	220- 380	2	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Storeman ..	..	220- 380	14	..	..	3(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	5	..	5
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	2,140-2,320	804- 852	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,900-2,050	732- 780	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Tracer ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor (Workshops) ..	1,616-1,784	684- 732	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technician (Tradesman)	1,112-1,154	520- 540	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technician (Tradesman) ..	..	360- 500	4	..	..	3(2L) (1MR)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Artisan (Senior Carpenter) ..	1,112-1,154	360- 500	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Artisan (Senior Painter) ..	1,112-1,154	360- 500	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	220- 380	5	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
			787	108	53	160	21	208	32	2	..	478	106	584

Department of Trade and Industry

<i>Administrative Division—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director ..	4,600	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Executive Officer ..	3,025-3,168	1,260-1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer ..	2,306-2,450	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer ..	1,907-2,162	828- 900	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Officer ..	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	1,175-1,419	540- 620	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk ..	529-1,175	320- 520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Administrative Division—continued														
Third Division—														
Steno-Secretary (Female),														
Grade 1	804–1,014	360– 440	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Telephonist (Female) ..	566– 678	220– 380	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Industrial Development—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Extension Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Trade Promotion—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Business Training and Management—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Trainee .. .. .	..	220	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business Advisory Section—														
Principal Business Advisory Officer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	828– 900	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Co-operative Section—														
Registrar of Co-operatives ..	2,594–2,738	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Training Officer ..	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Registrar	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Chief Inspector	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	732– 804	9	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	7
Training Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	732– 804	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	640– 708	15	1	..	3(1L)	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7
Training Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 1	1,175–1,419	420– 600	14	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 1	..	420– 600	6	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operatives Officer-in-training	529–1,175	320	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 1 .. .. .	..	420– 600	5	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Thlrd Division—														
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Assistant .. ..	..	620– 684	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operatives Assistant, Grade 3	..	620– 684	4	..	..	1L	..	3L	..	..	..	4	..	4
Co-operatives Assistant, Grade 2	..	480– 600	6	..	..	1L	..	5L	..	..	..	6	..	6
Co-operatives Assistant, Grade 1	..	400– 460	56	..	..	10L	..	19L	..	1L	..	30	..	30
Business Advisory Assistant ..	..	400– 460	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger .. .. .	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										Total
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Customs and Migration—														
Administrative—														
Second Division—														
Comptroller	3,311–3,454	1,380–1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	2,738–2,882	1,170–1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Investigation Officer ..	2,029–2,162	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Training Officer ..	2,029–2,162	828– 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	732– 804	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	8	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2	7
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant (Female) ..	874– 958	400– 460	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	7	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Customs—														
Second Division—														
Collector	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Collector	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collector	2,029–2,162	828– 900	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collector	1,663–1,907	732– 804	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Assistant Collector	1,663–1,907	732– 804	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Collector	1,419–1,663	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boarding Officer	1,419–1,663	640– 708	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Wharf Examining Officer ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Travelling Customs Officer ..	1,419–1,663	640– 708	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,053–1,297	540– 620	19	..	..	5	2	8	1	..	..	13	3	16
Clerk	529–1,175	320– 520	9	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	5	3	8
Third Division—														
Assistant Boarding Officer ..	1,053–1,297	540– 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	1,053–1,297	540– 620	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Preventive Officer ..	1,028	500	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374– 762	180– 300	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Preventive Officer .. ..	..	360– 420	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger .. ..	..	220– 380	6	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Division of Marine—														
Second Division—														
Superintendent of Marine ..	3,025–3,168	1,260–1,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Engineer	2,450–2,594	1,050–1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Harbour Master	2,306–2,450	930–1,020	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Harbour Master	2,162–2,306	930–1,020	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Engineer and Ship Surveyor ..	2,029–2,162	828– 900	5	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Shipping Inspector	2,029–2,162	828– 900	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Officer-in-charge (Training) ..	2,029–2,162	828– 900	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	540– 620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Third Division—														
Resident Works Foreman ..	1,490–1,532	640– 708	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Electrician	1,406–1,448	580– 640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Fitter and Turner ..	1,406–1,448	580– 640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Shipwright	1,406–1,448	580– 640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Master	1,297–1,419	640– 708	50	..	..	13(9L)	..	13(5L)	..	..	..	26	..	26
Officer-in-charge (Chart Depot)	1,297–1,419	640– 708	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer Instructor	1,297–1,419	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Marine—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Seamanship Instructor ..	1,297-1,419	640- 708	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Artisan	902-1,028	360- 500	21	..	..	13(4L) (4MR)	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	14
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Tugmaster	887- 913	440- 500	1	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	2	..	..	3(L)	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	6
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coxwain .. ..	..	440- 500	28	..	..	4(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	6	..	6
Boatswain .. ..	..	360- 420	48	..	..	11(L)	..	6(L)	..	..	..	17	..	17
Marine Engine Operator ..	..	360- 420	21	..	..	4(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	6	..	6
Marine Engine Operator ..	..	220- 380	58	..	..	18(L)	..	14(L)	..	..	..	32	..	32
Seaman .. ..	..	220- 380	186	..	..	24(L)	..	29(L)	..	..	..	53	..	53
Cook .. ..	..	220- 380	16	..	..	4(L)	..	6(L)	..	..	..	10	..	10
Artisan's Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	15	..	..	9(L)	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	9	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
			462	39	18	156	6	163	9	1	2	359	35	394

Department of Information and Extension Services

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	4,180	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Administrative Officer	2,029-2,162	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Librarian	931-1,663	420- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Clerical Assistant	944-1,028	400- 460	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	888- 944	220- 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	888-1,014	360- 440	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
<i>Information Branch—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Principal Information Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Information Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Relations Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Information Officer	1,419-1,663	640- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Typist, News (Female)	678- 734	320- 340	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Trainee .. ..	..	220	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Public Libraries Branch—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Principal Librarian	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian, Grade 2	1,663-1,907	732- 804	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian, Grade 1	931-1,663	420- 708	3	..	..	..	..	..	3(1PT)	..	..	..	3	3

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions					Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£	£												
Department of Information and Extension Services—continued														
Public Libraries Branch—continued														
Third Division—														
Assistant Librarian	986-1,112	440- 520	11	..	..	..	5	..	5(3PT)	..	..	..	10	10
Assistant Librarian	762- 986	360- 420	4	..	..	..	1	..	2(PT)	..	..	..	3	3
Trainee .. ..	..	220	3	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	6	..	..	..	2(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	3	3
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	3	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Extension Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Extension Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Extension Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Extension Officer ..	..	420- 600	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasts Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Broadcasts Officer ..	2,594-2,738	1,050-1,140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasts Officer	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	5	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Broadcasts Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Broadcasts Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Broadcasts Officer	1,419-1,663	640- 708	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasts Officer .. ..	..	640- 708	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Musical Programmes Officer ..	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Broadcasts Officer ..	..	620- 684	3	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Broadcasts Officer ..	..	420- 600	8	..	..	..	1	2(L)	1	..	..	2	2	4
Third Division—														
Broadcasts Assistant .. ..	..	380- 460	26	..	..	5(L)	..	9(L)	..	..	..	14	..	14
Broadcasts Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	12	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Programme Assistant	870-1,175	320- 520	7	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	374- 762	180- 306	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364- 888	220- 380	7	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220- 380	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant .. ..	..	220- 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1,170-1,260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publications Division—														
Second Division—														
Principal Publications Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1,050-1,140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Publications Officer ..	2,162-2,306	930-1,020	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Publications Officer	1,907-2,029	828- 900	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Publications Officer	1,663-1,907	732- 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

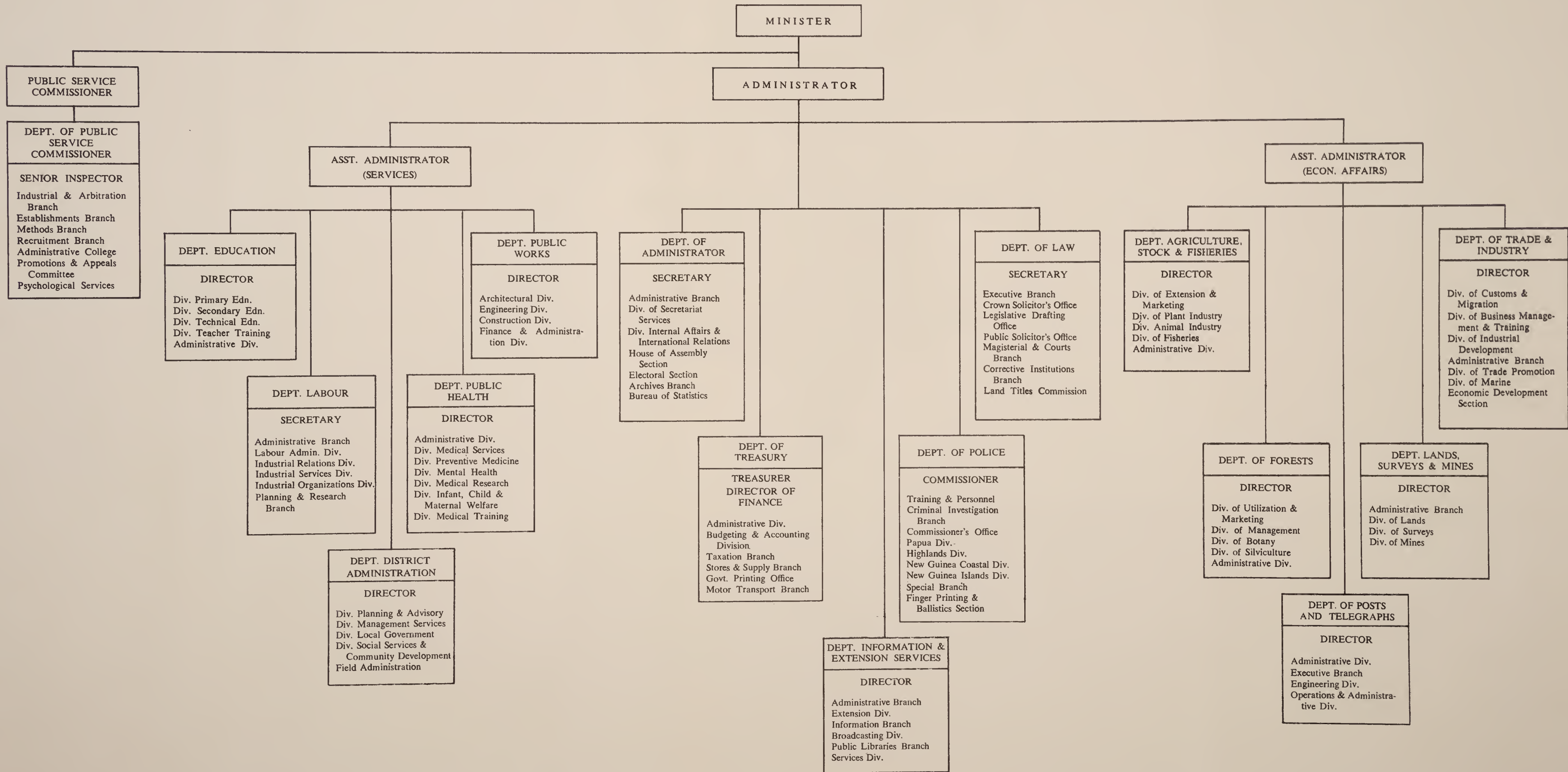
APPENDIX II—continued

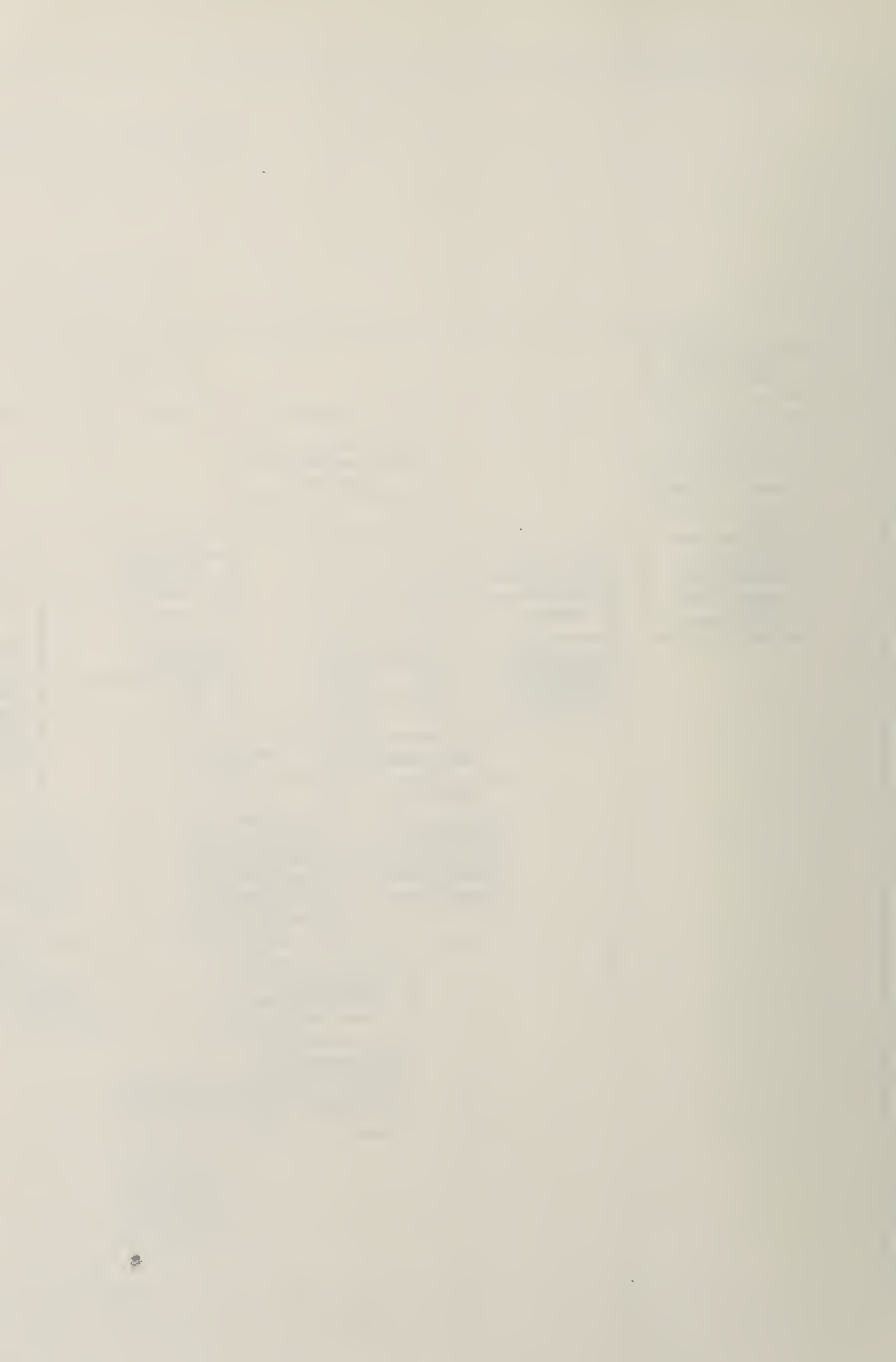
1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£	£												
Department of Information and Extension Services—continued														
Publications Division—continued														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	944–1,028	400– 460	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist Offset (Female) ..	720– 804	340	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Foremar (Printing)	1,589–1,631	580– 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Machinist .. ..	..	360– 440	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Machinist .. ..	..	360– 440	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Platemaker .. ..	..	360– 440	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Translator .. ..	..	400– 460	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Machinist's Assistant ..	..	220– 380	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Publication's Assistant ..	..	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. ..	..	220– 380	3	(3L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Visual Aids—														
Second Division—														
Visual Aids Officer	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Creative Artist	1,602–1,724	708– 756	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Visual Aids Officer	1,322–1,532	580– 640	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Illustrator .. ..	..	360– 440	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger .. ..	..	220– 380	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Films—														
Second Division—														
Producer Director	1,907–2,029	828– 900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Editor/Script Writer ..	1,663–1,907	732– 804	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinema Photographer ..	1,663–1,907	640– 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Photographer ..	1,419–1,663	580– 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Photographer	1,175–1,419	520– 540	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production Technician ..	930–1,084	360– 500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographer's Assistant ..	..	360– 420	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darkroom Assistant ..	..	360– 420	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Trainee .. ..	..	220	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374– 762	180– 300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Services—														
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,900–2,050	732– 780	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technician	1,238–1,322	520– 560	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant .. ..	..	220– 380	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	364– 888	220– 380	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projectionist .. ..	..	260– 380	40	5(L)	..	2(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	..	14	..	14
Total .. ..	..	..	249	57	13	10	15	28	14	1	..	96	42	138
Grand total .. ..	..	..	15,023	1,198	513	2,307	440	3,645	653	473	238	7,623	1,844	9,467

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION CHART
at 30th June 1965

APPENDIX II
TABLE 2





3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TOTAL STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Department	Staff under Public Service Ordinance							Other staff						Total staff
	Permanent		Temporary		Contract	Part time	Total	Mixed race	Admin- istra- tion servants	Statu- tory appoint- ments	Students and trainees	Appren- tices	Em- ployed under Native Labour Ordi- nance	
	Over- seas	Local	Over- seas	Local										
Administrator ..	31	25	27	..	..	3	86	..	7	24	..	..	31	148
Public Service Com- missioner ..	40	17	13	5	20	2	97	..	2	..	..	..	..	99
Treasury ..	161	310	199	151	82	..	903	40	738	..	..	(a) 54	671	2,406
Public Health ..	323	261	408	67	62	22	1,143	30	4,324	..	..	..	..	5,497
District Administration	424	262	88	16	132	2	924	4	187	..	31	..	851	1,997
Labour ..	33	27	24	1	1	..	86	..	10	..	6	..	4	106
Law ..	57	12	50	10	29	..	158	..	24	..	5	..	(b) 673	860
Education ..	534	706	338	383	388	(c) 8	2,357	..	548	..	354	..	116	3,375
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries ..	216	271	(d) 69	39	77	..	672	4	654	..	47	6	(e) 1,152	2,535
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	91	39	46	11	30	1	218	1	46	..	2	..	222	489
Public Works ..	87	583	232	152	110	2	1,166	53	565	..	..	235	3,034	5,053
Police ..	78	4	31	10	38	..	161	..	2	..	..	..	2,878	3,041
Forests ..	69	75	59	33	12	..	248	..	83	..	10	4	1,126	1,471
Posts and Telegraphs ..	128	183	121	96	50	..	578	6	122	..	17	1	49	773
Trade and Industry ..	91	195	70	16	16	..	388	6	303	..	..	..	..	697
Information and Ex- tension Services ..	17	72	28	7	8	6	138	..	24	..	10	..	11	183
Total ..	2,380	3,042	1,803	997	1,055	46	9,323	144	7,639	24	482	290	10,828	28,730
Percentage of staff em- ployed under Public Service Ordinance ..	25.53	32.63	19.34	10.69	11.32	0.49	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total staff	8.28	10.59	6.28	3.47	3.67	0.16	32.45	0.50	26.24	0.08	1.68	1.01	38.04	100.00

(a) Including 5 overseas trainees.
farmer trainees.

(b) Includes 665 warders.

(c) Includes 2 locals.

(d) Includes 8 part time.

(e) Does not include 1,500

APPENDIX II—continued

4. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS : ESTABLISHMENT BY DEPARTMENT AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Department	Clerical services	Communications	Education	Government and economic services	Health	House-keeping services	Primary industry	Scientific and technical	Secondary industry	Stores and transport	Total
Administrator	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Public Service Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Treasury	33	..	..	29	..	41	..	..	9	626	738
Public Health	103	..	24	..	3,785	297	..	47	..	68	4,324
District Administration ..	135	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	19	187
Labour	2	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	10
Law	20	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	24
Education	29	..	*552	..	..	36	..	28	..	4	649
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	29	..	..	..	..	5	552	61	..	7	654
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	46
Public Works	21	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	497	39	565
Police	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Forests	5	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	83
Posts and Telegraphs ..	6	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	122
Trade and Industry ..	4	..	..	10	..	13	..	85	14	177	303
Information and Extension Services	6	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Total	404	106	576	94	3,785	406	633	265	523	948	7,740

*Includes 101 trainee teachers

5. PATROLS AND INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

District	Headquarters	Number of sub-districts	Number of patrols	Number of days on patrol(a)	Inspections by District Commissioners and Deputy District Commissioners(b)	Inspections by Assistant District Commissioners(b)
Eastern Highlands	Goroka ..	5	129	2,136	44	11
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen ..	4	32	641	19	14
Sepik	Wewak ..	9	178	2,996	46	45
Madang	Madang ..	3	44	713	46	38
Morobe	Lae ..	6	65	1,205	29	25
New Britain	Rabaul ..	4	63	1,298	22	14
New Ireland	Kavieng ..	2	26	570	22	13
Bougainville	Sohano ..	3	57	885	36	16
Manus	Lorengau ..	1	11	487	..	..
Total .. ..	..	37	605	10,931	264	176

(a) Excludes days in the field not covered by formal patrol reports.

(b) Excludes visits to outstations not covered by formal inspection reports.



6. UNRESTRICTED AND RESTRICTED AREAS AT 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965
(Area in square miles)

District	Total area	Unrestricted area under full Administration control		Restricted area	
		At 30th June 1964	At 30th June 1965	At 30th June 1964	At 30th June 1965
Eastern Highlands	6,900	6,588	6,753	312	147
Western Highlands	9,600	8,330	9,120	1,270	480
Sepik	30,200	28,080	29,860	2,120	340
Madang	10,800	10,800	10,800	..	..
Morobe	12,700	12,700	12,700	..	..
New Britain	14,100	14,100	14,100	..	..
New Ireland	3,800	3,800	3,800	..	..
Bougainville	4,100	4,100	4,100	..	..
Manus	800	800	800	..	..
Total	93,000*	89,298	92,033	3,702	967

* Following re-calculation in January 1964, the total area of the Territory is now estimated to be 92,160 square miles. Revised district areas are not yet available.

8. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

No claims were paid during the year

9. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

District	Village officials				Local government councillors	Total village officials and councillors
	Luluais	Tultuls	Medical tultuls	Total		
Eastern Highlands	550	896	..	1,446	539	1,985
Western Highlands	223	325	..	548	286	834
Sepik	826	849	215	1,890	426	2,316
Madang	690	690	115	1,495	204	1,699
Morobe	407	367	67	841	215	1,056
New Britain	576	542	80	1,198	80	1,278
New Ireland	136	116	43	295	99	394
Bougainville	184	176	14	374	183	557
Manus	8	6	1	15	57	72
Total	3,600	3,967	535	8,102	2,089	10,191

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Name of council and district	Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for six months ending 30th June 1965 (a)			
					Males		Females	
<i>Bougainville District:</i>					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Buin	15.7.63	94	9,103	36	20	0	1	0
Buka(b)	18.10.61	39	9,569	26	25	0	5	0
Kieta(c)	14.7.64	63	7,395	33	{ 20	0	{ 1	0
Siwai	24.12.59	62	5,074	38	{ 5	0	{	6
Teop Tinputz(c)	1.5.58	39	4,128	26	20	0	2	6
Wakunai	31.12.63	29	3,792	24	{ 30	0	{ 5	0
					{ 20	0	{ 5	0
					20	0	1	0
<i>Eastern Highlands District:</i>								
Agarabi	14.6.60	31	9,696	34	20	0	..	
Asaro	14.12.62	83	16,073	49	20	0	2	0
Elimbari(b) (d) (e)	8.11.61	126	27,870	41	20	0	1	6
Gadup(f)	20.5.65	26	8,271	25	..		..
Goroka(c)	18.7.63	147	25,727	46	{ 40	0	{ 10	0
					{ 30	0	{ 10	0
Kafe(c)	21.5.62	133	28,841	45	{ 20	0	{ 3	0
					{ 10	0	{ 3	0
Kamano(c)	30.7.63	60	13,415	35	{ 15	0	..	
					{ 12	6	..	
Kerowagi	7.7.60	162	25,619	39	20	0	1	0
Lufa(f)	20.5.65	109	21,752	45	..		..
Okapa(f)	17.6.65	44	12,716	38	..		..
Sinasina(f)	17.6.65	123	23,350	36	..		..
Tairora(f)	20.5.65	24	5,565	18	..		..
Waiye	19.12.58	51	10,512	37	20	0	2	0
Watabung(e)	3.12.64	35	6,159	17	40	0	10	0
Yonggamugl	14.12.62	56	9,625	34	40	0	5	0
<i>Madang District:</i>								
Amabenob(c)	13.9.56	85	12,424	30	{ 80	0	{ 25	0
					{ 70	0	{ 25	0
					{ 50	0	{ 15	0
					{ 25	0	{ 5	0
Bundi(f)	17.6.65	21	6,371	21	..		..
Iabu(c) (e)	14.8.63	16	4,634	15	{ 25	0	{ 5	0
					{ 15	0	{ 5	0
Karkar(c)	24.5.63	59	14,266	29	{ 80	0	{ 10	0
					{ 60	0	{ 10	0
Rai Coast(c) (e)	21.2.64	78	7,872	30	{ 10	0	{ 5	0
					{ 5	0	{ 2	6
Rao-Breri(e)	17.2.64	43	4,834	21	20	0	5	0
					{ 25	0	{ 5	0
					{ 15	0	{ 2	6
					{ 10	0	{ 2	6
					{ 5	0	{ 2	6
Sumgilbar(c) (e)	20.10.61	56	7,666	27	25	0	5	0
Yawar(e)	21.3.62	66	9,318	31				
<i>Manus District:</i>								
Baluan(b)	14.9.50	54	8,581	28	80	0	10	0
Manus North Coast (b)	12.9.62	56	7,287	29	60	0	5	0
<i>Morobe District:</i>								
Bukaua(e)	17.4.61	18	3,718	12	25	0	5	0
Finschhafen(b) (c)	6.12.57	64	12,522	19	{ 70	0	{ 5	0
					{ 50	0	{ 5	0

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued.

Name of council and district	Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for six months ending 30th June 1965 (a)			
					Males		Females	
<i>Morobe District:—continued.</i>					s.	d.	s.	d.
Lei-Wompa	11.3.57	20	5,841	15	40	0	5	0
Markham(c)	21.3.60	65	13,602	26	{ 40	0	{ 5	0
Morobe(e)	7.2.63	33	5,692	17	{ 20	0	{ 5	0
Mumeng(c)	25.7.62	52	15,635	16	{ 20	0	{ 1	0
Nawae(f)	20.5.65	102	21,952	36	{ 25	0	{ 2	0
Pindiu	1.5.62	74	18,289	22	{ 20	0	{ 2	0
Salamaua	30.8.62	22	4,779	12	..	..	..	..
Siassi(f)	14.7.64	33	6,718	20	20	0	1	0
Wantoot(f)	20.5.65	76	8,644	20	25	0	2	6
				
<i>New Britain District:</i>								
Bainings(f)	17.6.65	17	3,603	19	..	..	..	..
Bola	16.12.58	24	3,847	14	30	0	5	0
Gazelle Peninsula(c)	4.9.63	130	42,047	47	{ 80	0	{ 20	0
					{ 40	0	{ 10	0
<i>New Ireland District:</i>								
Central New Ireland(b) (e) ..	11.10.62	91	7,528	31	30	0	5	0
Lavongai(e)	29.11.60	60	7,269	24	25	0	5	0
Namatanai(e)	16.12.63	56	5,862	18	30	0	5	0
Tikana(c) (h)	30.10.56	67	7,729	26	{ 100	0	{ 30	0
					{ 75	0	{ 20	0
<i>Sepik District:</i>								
Amanab(f)	20.5.65	64	5,317	26	..	..	..	..
Amuk	5.2.63	69	14,397	33	15	0	5	0
Biwat.. ..	19.4.61	40	9,362	35	30	0	5	0
Gaui	10.6.64	44	10,434	32	10	0	..	..
Green River(f)	30.12.64	35	3,927	21	..	..	..	..
Maprik(e)	18.4.58	64	14,404	33	20	0	..	..
Pagei	17.2.64	29	2,899	18	10	0	..	..
Saussia	18.10.62	56	10,476	32	10	0	2	6
Siau	10.5.61	22	6,084	21	20	0	3	0
Vanimo	30.8.62	13	2,460	13	30	0	5	0
Walsa(f)	17.11.64	22	2,795	17	..	..	..	..
Wapei(b)	23.12.63	60	8,892	28	10	0	5	0
Wewak-But	4.2.64	117	15,863	36	60	0	10	0
Wosera(b)	5.11.62	68	17,604	41	10	0	5	0
Yangoru	6.12.61	75	15,655	40	10	0	..	..
<i>Western Highlands District:</i>								
Dei	15.2.63	75	13,868	40	40	0	5	0
Lagaip(g)	3.12.64	89	21,967	19	3	0	..	..
Minj	13.10.61	22	13,359	41	30	0	..	..
Mount Hagen(g) (f)	8.12.64	61	31,279	34	..	..	..	..
Mul(f)	26.11.64	80	14,033	36	..	..	..	..
Ngangamp	6.12.61	35	15,437	47	30	0	5	0
Wabag(b) (f)	26.4.63	119	33,964	33	..	..	..	..
Wapenamanda(f)	20.5.65	130	32,660	36	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	4,463	879,918	2,089	..	..	..	..

(a) Because of change from calendar to July-June financial year, tax rates shown apply for 6 months only. Rates are payable by males and females over the age of seventeen years, except in those cases to which footnote (e) applies. (b) There were changes in the number of village groups in these councils during the year. (c) The lower tax rates have been fixed for certain villages not as advanced as others in the area. (d) Elimbari was formerly known as Chuave Council. (e) Tax rates apply to males and females over the age of 18 years. (f) Tax rules for 1965 have not yet been declared. (g) This Council was formed by the amalgamation of Hagen and Kui Councils. (h) The lower tax rates apply if paid before a specified date.

Name of council and district	General services		Development			Transport and communications			Social services			Miscellaneous			Special appropriation		Total
	Council administration	Law and order	Forestry	Agriculture	Water supply	Roads and bridges	Transport	Communications	Education	Health	Welfare	General maintenance	Tools	Miscellaneous	Accumulation accounts	Repayment of loan principal	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Bougainville District:</i>																	
Buin ..	3,077	..	..	55	364	94	32	..	10	915	40	216	..	..	..	..	4,438
Buka ..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..	2,605	..	463	1,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,635
Kieta(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siwai ..	2,032	110	..	..	105	..	2,118	..	..	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,713
Teop Tinputz ..	993	..	..	342	114	..	2,775	..	..	116	203	78	..	..	..	..	4,624
Wakunai ..	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	491
<i>Eastern Highlands District:</i>																	
Agarabi ..	1,291	..	138	324	..	307	1,332	..	781	366	48	..	..	..	225	..	4,812
Asaro ..	2,615	..	..	195	509	283	2,219	..	61	8	..	..	132	127	..	..	6,149
Elimbari ..	1,647	..	..	47	..	8	..	..	153	850	22	..	..	..	..	..	2,727
Gadup(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goroka ..	4,861	..	66	2,665	1,119	357	7,337	..	3,884	2,547	..	..	247	..	..	3,426	26,509
Kafe ..	1,870	85	40	612	..	390	3,348	..	434	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,140
Kamano ..	1,169	..	27	280	..	278	2,528	..	105	241	..	..	267	..	..	..	4,895
Kerowagi ..	3,772	..	..	145	..	220	1,790	..	1,188	43	87	..	..	..	..	..	7,245
Lufa(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okapa(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinasina(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tairora(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waive ..	1,191	..	..	205	..	..	1,003	..	2,277	60	20	..	..	..	..	625	5,381
Watabung(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yonggamugl ..	1,224	..	..	25	..	153	..	..	27	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1,444
<i>Madang District:</i>																	
Ambenob ..	1,552	..	..	1,821	435	2,204	2,343	..	3,231	796	..	..	..	..	..	500	12,882
Bundi(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iabu ..	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	879	30	10	..	75	..	..	..	2,527
Karkar ..	2,042	..	..	621	531	754	2,811	..	5,016	1,045	27	..	..	..	..	..	12,847
Rai Coast ..	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543
Rao-Breri ..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	493
Sumgilbar ..	1,350	..	..	111	362	683	854	..	90	909	1	..	..	..	..	..	4,360
Yawar ..	790	..	..	637	..	1,484	740	..	614	191	1,220	67	32	..	..	..	5,775
<i>Manus District:</i>																	
Baluan ..	3,043	300	..	90	634	59	2,104	..	59	1,182	..	275	..	..	..	..	7,746
Manus North Coast ..	2,633	..	..	35	85	..	456	..	..	65	32	..	70	..	..	..	3,376
<i>Morobe District:</i>																	
Bukaua ..	589	..	..	64	366	..	84	..	..	1,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,298
Finschhafen ..	1,426	..	..	298	205	..	1,499	..	1,159	1,398	150	45	..	..	..	..	6,180
Lei Wompa ..	2,044	..	..	3	229	..	1,180	..	612	746	11	..	..	2,124	..	1,275	8,224
Markham ..	1,446	..	388	..	498	144	1,212	..	127	3,049	48	..	75	..	..	..	6,987
Morobe ..	1,354	..	..	160	72	80	8	..	8	..	606	..	..	..	..	..	2,288
Mumeng ..	1,236	..	..	11	..	237	2,306	..	115	..	510	..	..	..	..	..	4,415
Nawae(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

11. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1964—continued

Name of council and district	General services		Development			Transport and communications			Social services			Miscellaneous			Special appropriation		Total
	Council administration	Law and order	Forestry	Agriculture	Water supply	Roads and bridges	Transport	Communications	Education	Health	Welfare	General maintenance	Tools	Miscellaneous	Accumulation accounts	Repayment of loan principal	
<i>Morobe District—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pindiu ..	714	..	1,436	34	57	99	..	..	98	217	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamaua ..	630	..	..	..	372	..	41	..	..	1,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siassi ..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wantoot(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>New Britain District:</i>																	
Bainings(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bola ..	736	..	..	82	..	..	404	..	495	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Gazelle Peninsula ..	7,286	..	..	2,495	5,682	550	2,774	..	2,150	5,074	783	5,560	..	401	..	..	..
<i>New Ireland District:</i>																	
Central New Ireland ..	3,304	..	..	..	387	3	55	..	65	413	311	95	71	..	..	..	..
Lavongai ..	1,599	95	..	..	..	1	85	..	37	205	124	160	..	..	..	..	..
Namatanaï ..	988	..	..	48	85	18	59	..	485	..	100	..	250	..	..	..	..
Tikana ..	1,471	441	..	230	61	14	1,385	..	1,075	2,143	701	259	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sepik District:</i>																	
Amanab(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amuk ..	725	..	..	..	..	35	1,169	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biwat ..	983	..	..	14	..	..	375	..	101	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauï(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green River(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maprik ..	1,461	191	..	274	..	296	1,600	156	694	1,070	165	..	78	..	..	..	..
Pagei ..	355	..	76	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saussia ..	482	..	..	25	35	26	626	170	36	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siau ..	701	..	..	..	24	..	839	128	41	148	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
Vanimo ..	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walsa(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wapei ..	1,023	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wewak-But ..	3,062	..	7	..	..	267	4,715	135	96	730	..	..	..	..	..	602	..
Wosera ..	788	..	..	..	..	143	693	214	487	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yangoru ..	665	..	..	57	41	170	10	..	152	293	5	..	..	..	600	..	..
<i>Western Highlands District:</i>																	
Dei ..	1,168	..	..	..	..	36	3,305	..	1,566	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lagaip(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minj ..	4,386	..	692	99	..	329	25	..	623	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Hagen ..	5,722	..	..	40	..	248	3,752	..	5,552	1,400	..	650	..	..	..	..	..
Mul(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ngangamp ..	5,618	..	1,414	60	..	502	132	..	1,044	825	..	18	44	..	..	..	..
Wabag ..	875	..	24	198	..	100	3,489	..	717	468	..	85	..	..	..	..	..
Wapenamanda(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	94,616	1,222	4,308	12,402	12,372	10,928	68,239	961	36,949	35,896	5,301	7,508	1,400	2,652	825	7,128	302,707

(a) These councils were proclaimed during 1964-65 but had not commenced operations at 31st December 1964.

12. ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

13. ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

With the commencement of the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963 on 1st January 1965, the financial year of councils was changed from the calendar to the financial year ending 30th June. Estimates to 31st December 1964 were included in these tables in the 1963-64 Annual Report. Actual figures for the 18 months from 1st January 1965 will be included in the 1965-66 Annual Report.

14. COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

District						European	Asian	Mixed race	Indigenous
New Britain	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	11
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	8
New Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	8
Sepik	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	11
Manus	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	8
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	11
Western Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8
Morobe	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	11
Bougainville	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	61	6	3	84

15. COMPOSITION OF TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Council					Official	European	Asian	Mixed race	Indigenous	Total
Lae	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	3	18
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	4	9	2	1	5	21
Madang	..	..	..	..	5	10	1	..	2	18
Goroka	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	..	3	14
Wewak	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	4	11
Wau-Bulolo	..	..	..	..	3	9	1	..	2	15
Kokopo	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	4	12
Kainantu	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	9
Kundiawa	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	9
Mount Hagen	..	..	..	..	4	8	1	1	4	18
Namatanai	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	..	6	17
Total	..	..	..	..	33	75	9	2	43	162

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Central Policy and Planning Committee	Administrative direction..	To deliberate and advise, with special responsibility to ensure consistency in the overall application of policy, and proper co-ordination in the formulation of policy recommendations	The Administrator as Chairman, the Assistant Administrator (Services), the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) and the Treasurer and the Director of District Administration
Coffee Marketing Board ..	<i>Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance 1963–1964</i>	To regulate the marketing of Territory coffee	Director, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and five other members representing coffee growers
Broadcasting Control Board	Administrative direction ..	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of broadcasting	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Services) <i>Members:</i> Two members representing the Australian Broadcasting Commission; two official members of the Public Service and four other members including two indigenous members
Reviewing Committee ..	<i>Corrective Institutions Ordinance 1957–1963</i>	To advise the Administrator on the review of detainees serving life sentences	Secretary for Law, Secretary Department of the Administrator and the Director of Child Welfare
Medical Board	<i>Medical Ordinance 1952–1963</i>	To administer the Medical Ordinance which provides for the registration of medical and dental practitioners and regulates medical practice in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Public Health <i>Members:</i> Two qualified medical practitioners; two graduates (other than in medicine, surgery or dentistry) of recognized universities; the Secretary, Department of Law. A registered dentist is co-opted as a member when the Board is considering an application for registration as a dentist
Nursing Council	<i>Medical Ordinance 1952–1963</i>	To regulate the nursing profession in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Principal Matron of Public Health Department <i>Members:</i> Two legally qualified medical practitioners; seven registered nurses; a legal officer
Medical Research Advisory Committee	Administrative direction ..	To advise and make recommendations to the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research	Chairman and eight members—two official members of the Public Service and six other members
Permanent Committee of Mental Health and Cultural Development	Administrative direction ..	To relate matters of policy to cultural changes among indigenous persons and significant changes in mental health patterns, to advise relevant Departments and form liaisons with relevant outside bodies on matters relating to mental health, to study relevant trends in acculturation in other parts of the world for the purpose of maintaining an enlightened approach to the problems in the Territory	Assistant Director (Mental Health); the Anthropologist and the Senior Psychologist
Health Education Council ..	Administrative direction ..	To plan and co-ordinate health education activities	Officers of Departments of Public Health, Education, District Administration, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Extension Services and three indigenous members
Child Welfare Council ..	<i>Child Welfare Ordinance 1961–1962</i>	To advise on matters relating to child welfare and make recommendations in respect of individual children	Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two mission representatives, a legal officer, an Inspector of Police and four other members

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Education Advisory Board ..	<i>Education Ordinance 1952–1957</i>	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of education in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Four representatives of missions and other voluntary education agencies and not more than four other members. One indigenous member was appointed in 1960
District Education Committees	<i>Education Ordinance 1952–1957</i>	To advise the Administrator on district education matters	A maximum of six members, one of whom is a mission representative
Native Apprenticeship Board	<i>Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1951–1961</i>	To advise on development and provision of facilities for trade training of indigenous youth in the Territory	Seven members, three of whom are not employees of the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth instrumentality and are not officers of the Administration
Adult Education Council ..	Administrative direction ..	To advise on development of adult education activities	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Seven officials, including two indigenous members of the Public Service, and two non-officials, including one indigenous person to represent voluntary organizations
Land Board	<i>Land Ordinance 1962 ..</i>	To consider applications for the lease of land and associated dealings	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member. The Administrator may appoint other persons to act as members in relation to certain localities for a specified period
Land Development Board ..	Administrative direction ..	To advise on land development and settlement and on land use pattern	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator <i>Members:</i> Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Director of District Administration, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Director of Forests, Director of Public Works
Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Ordinance 1954–62</i>	To determine the Copra Fund Bounty	Two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members
Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Marketing Board Ordinance 1952–1957</i>	To market copra	Chairman and five members—two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and one other member
Rubber Board	<i>Rubber Ordinance 1953 ..</i>	To consider appeals against the classification of rubber for export	Three representatives of the rubber producers and two officers of the Public Service
Petroleum Advisory Board ..	<i>Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance 1951–1962</i>	To advise on all petroleum prospecting and mining operations	Five members, one of whom the Administrator shall appoint as Chairman
Mining Advisory Board ..	<i>Mining Ordinance 1937–1962</i>	To advise on mining operations ..	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Land, Surveys and Mines. Three technical advisers
Tariff Committee	Administrative direction ..	To advise on customs tariff matters ..	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) <i>Members:</i> Treasurer; Assistant Administrator (Services)
Transport Control Board ..	Motor Omnibus Regulations (No. 23 of 1962)	To allocate licences for motor omnibuses and to define the standard and scale of their operations	<i>Chairman:</i> Secretary for Law <i>Deputy Chairman:</i> Secretary, Department of the Administrator <i>Members:</i> One member appointed by the Administrator with an alternate member to act in the absence of this member

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission	<i>Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961–1963</i>	To plan and co-ordinate the supply of electricity throughout the Territory; to generate, transmit, distribute and sell electricity; and to determine and control standards for electrical contractors' appliances, fittings and wiring	A Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners
Town Planning Board ..	<i>Town Planning Ordinance 1952–1959</i>	Town development, planning and design	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and three other members
Native Loans Board ..	<i>Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955–1960</i>	To grant loans of money or goods to indigenous individuals or groups for economic or welfare purposes	Four members, including an indigenous person, appointed by the Administrator
Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board	<i>Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958–1961</i>	To determine and supervise loans to eligible ex-servicemen	Three officers of the Departments of the Treasury, Lands, Surveys and Mines, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries
Administration Supply and Tenders Board	<i>Treasury Ordinance 1951–1963</i>	To control purchases, supply and disposal of stores, and letting of contracts for works and services	Three first division officers of the Public Service
Stamp Advisory Committee	Administrative direction ..	To advise on designs for Territory postage stamps	<i>Chairman:</i> Superintendent of Postal Services <i>Members:</i> One other official member and five non-official members, one of whom must be a Papuan or New Guinean

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

(1) SUPREME COURT

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

A. In its Criminal Jurisdiction

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
1. Offences against the person—					
Murder, wilful	88	47	3	38	2 years IHL to sentence of death recorded(a)
Murder	6	5	1	..	2 years IHL to 10 years IHL(b)
Unlawful killing or attempt	17	10	5	2	£5 recognizance to 3 years IHL
Unlawful wounding	8	4	2	2	6 months IHL to 12 months IHL
Grievous bodily harm	11	6	2	3	3 months IHL to 6 years IHL(c)
Rape	4	2	2	..	5 years IHL to 9 years IHL
Unlawful and indecent assault	14	7	5	2	£5 recognizance 3 years IHL(d)
Other offences against females	17	13	2	2	4 months IHL to 6 years IHL
Incest	2	2	..	..	15 months IHL to 5 years IHL
Unnatural and indecent offences	2	2	..	..	6 months IHL
Other offences against the person—common assault	1	..	..	1	
Total	170	98	22	50	
2. Offences against property—					
Breaking and entering	2	1	..	1	3 years IHL
Housebreaking	3	3	..	..	9 months IHL to 18 months IHL
Stealing	4	3	..	1	3 years IHL to 18 months IHL
Other offences against property	1	..	1	..	
Total	10	7	1	2	
3. Offences against currency—					
Forgery	9	9	..	..	£5 recognizance to 3 years IHL
Uttering	5	5	..	..	Rising of the Court to 2½ years IHL
Total	14	14	..	..
4. Offences not included in preceding classes—					
Unlawfully secreting letter in course of transmission by post	2	2	..	..	15 months IHL to 2½ years IHL
Conspiracy	3	..	3	..	
Arson	2	1	..	1	3 years IHL
Offences relating to escapes	5	3	2	..	14 days IHL to 4 months IHL
Total	12	6	5	1	
Grand Total	206	125	28	53	

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

SUMMARY

Persons charged	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi
Comprising—				
Europeans	7	6	1	..
Asians .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other non-indigenes .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Indigenes	199	119	27	53
Grand total	206	125	28	53

NOTE: IHL—Imprisonment with hard labour.

(a) Includes 5 guilty manslaughter—2 years IHL to 8 years IHL. (b) Includes 2 guilty manslaughter—2 years IHL, wounding—3 years IHL to 6 years IHL. (c) Includes 3 guilty unlawful (d) Includes 2 guilty bodily harm—£5 recognizance to 12 months IHL.

Number of death sentences commuted—24.

B. In its Appellate Jurisdiction:

Appeals from inferior Courts—Filed	..	..	..	34
Upheld	..	..	..	4
Quashed	..	..	..	4

C. In its Probate Jurisdiction:

Probate .. .. .	..	..	..	6
Reseal .. .. .	..	..	..	9
Order to Administer .. .. .	..	..	..	5
Order to Administer c.t.a. .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Letters of Administration (c.t.a.) .. .. .	..	..	..	4
Elections and Undertakings to Administer .. .. .	..	..	..	3
				28

D. In its Civil Jurisdiction:

Writs of Summons issued .. .. .	..	..	..	126
Motions and Petitions heard .. .. .	..	..	..	13
				139

E. In its Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction:

Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage	11
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(2) DISTRICT COURTS

Offences charged	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Asians and mixed races		
	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court
Offences against the person—									
Homicide	61	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against females ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounding and similar acts ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults aggravated	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common assault	135	122	8	2	..	2	2	1	..
Indecent assault	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grievous bodily harm	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	258	140	112	2	..	2	2	1	..
Offences against property—									
Arson	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housebreaking	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing	417	406	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fraud and false pretences ..	19	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goods in possession	65	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malicious damage to property ..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worthless cheques	4	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Total	549	516	26	3	1	..	..	..	..
Offences against good order—									
Driving offences	373	356	..	75	66	..	16	15	..
Firearms	11	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully lighting fire ..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obscene and threatening behaviour ..	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offensive weapon	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indecent, offensive and riotous behaviour	212	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	192	171	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Unlawful exposure	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Disorderly manner	32	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	874	823	..	77	68	..	22	20	..
Offences not included in preceding—									
Illicit still	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smuggling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Offences against laws relating to—									
Drunk in public place	406	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prices control.. .. .	5	4	..	2	2	..	3	2	..
Prisons	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public health	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully on premises	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Order to do specified work ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licences	7	7	..	5	5	..	2	2	..
Explosives	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisons and dangerous drugs ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	483	472	1	7	7	..	5	4	..
Grand total	2,165	1,952	139	89	76	2	35	31	..

(3) COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS

Offences								Tried	Convicted
Offences against the person—									
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517	1,498
Threatening behaviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	351
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,893	1,849
Offences against property—									
Stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	655
Trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	673
Offences against public order—									
Bribery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Contempt of court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	159
Disobeying lawful order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	379
Obscene, indecent, offensive and insulting behaviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	325
Offences against local government council rules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	781
Riotous behaviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,835	3,742
Spreading false reports giving rise to unrest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	57
Unlawfully lighting fires	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	126
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,842	5,574
Offences against laws relating to—									
Adultery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	609
Census	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	144
Corrective institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	132
Gambling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,149	2,124
Maintenance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	49
Prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
Public health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	176
Sorcery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	34
Vagrancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	188
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,571	3,483
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,016	11,579

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Revenue and expenditure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Internal receipts	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349	7,453,230
Grant by Commonwealth of Australia(a) ..	9,281,595	10,114,366	12,136,151	15,238,257	16,936,724
Total revenue	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606	24,389,954
Expenditure—					
Total expenditure	13,771,368	14,598,328	17,477,699	22,430,285	26,345,285
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund ..	360,332	290,436	521,475	1,059,679	1,955,331
Expenditure from revenue	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606	24,389,954

(a) The annual grants by the Commonwealth of Australia are made to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and these amounts have been allocated to New Guinea.

2. REVENUE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,599,299	1,781,050	1,987,063	2,205,920	2,666,220
Licences	75,699	85,464	95,557	115,374	137,344
Stamp duties	35,642	79,644	70,317	56,820	49,687
Postal	215,663	247,387	257,022	352,375	481,655
Land revenue	73,682	63,161	66,442	97,466	102,541
Mining receipts	14,687	12,917	12,385	12,361	12,987
Fees and fines	22,242	22,800	21,062	27,485	37,094
Health revenue	43,565	51,928	61,674	64,149	70,667
Forestry	231,377	198,020	159,027	157,376	194,649
Agriculture	50,925	116,056	106,394	149,704	168,983
Direct taxation(a)	1,318,654	1,043,879	1,214,103	1,485,582	1,937,804
Public utilities	298,296	327,685	382,449	103,571	76,518
Miscellaneous	149,710	163,535	386,578	1,304,166	1,517,081
Total internal revenue	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349	7,453,230
Grant by Commonwealth of Australia	9,281,595	10,114,366	12,136,151	15,238,257	16,936,724
Total revenue	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606	24,389,954

(a) Includes personal tax.

3. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Heads of expenditure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure from revenue—					
Special appropriations	163,201	267,881	381,681	461,607	710,052
Departments—					
Administrator—					
Administrator	241,381	235,621	263,270	470,840	303,162
Legislative and Executive Councils(a) ..	14,883	16,899	26,228	35,398	78,539
Information and Extension Services	35,048	47,454	106,272	142,453	165,849
Public Service Commissioner	137,270	142,085	157,575	184,405	151,316
Administrative College	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	48,734
Treasury—					
Central Treasury	800,870	898,065	917,706	1,061,988	1,148,491
Taxation Branch	27,171	32,494	36,999	43,473	48,579
Motor Transport Branch	(c)	(c)	(c)	573,404	651,977
Stores and Supply Branch(d)	1,294,286	1,167,306	1,420,852	2,251,070	2,257,908
Government Printing Office	(e)	(e)	(e)	62,912	71,219
Public Health	1,644,306	1,844,216	2,159,662	2,350,999	2,539,677
District Administration	871,085	948,503	948,389	1,053,782	1,255,320
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	627,431	680,851	777,753	957,758	1,186,214
Education	1,286,235	1,560,054	1,968,847	2,455,677	2,972,559
Labour	26,323	86,006	105,113	117,586	143,159
Police	459,703	535,688	619,389	626,480	727,399
Law—					
Law	124,794	136,460	178,779	208,311	204,423
Land Titles Commission	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	31,360
Corrective Institutions Branch	28,047	41,143	65,367	92,653	110,257
Lands, Surveys and Mines	236,493	298,087	345,144	434,304	483,634
Forests	310,436	305,160	320,017	337,106	386,593
Posts and Telegraphs	516,499	563,253	663,270	768,562	891,188
Trade and Industry—					
Trade and Industry	168,722	179,437	276,469	336,929	133,457
Customs and Migration	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	126,078
Marine	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	133,116
Public Works—					
Electrical Undertakings Branch(h) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works	315,503	256,538	373,236	477,153	1,124,061
General maintenance	1,319,105	1,551,345	1,814,699	1,863,717	2,213,792
Capital works and services	(i) 2,360,859	(i) 2,024,752	(i) 2,344,364	(i) 2,959,551	(i) 3,053,428
Purchase of capital assets	401,385	488,594	685,143	1,042,488	1,038,413
Expenditure from revenue	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606	24,389,954
Expenditure chargeable to Loan Fund—					
Capital works and services	360,332	290,436	521,475	1,059,679	1,955,331
Total expenditure	13,771,368	14,598,328	17,477,699	22,430,285	26,345,285

(a) Includes the Administrator's Council, which replaced the Executive Council during 1960–61 and the House of Assembly, which replaced the Legislative Council during 1963–64. (b) Included in Public Service Commissioner's Department. (c) Transport costs transferred to consuming departments. (d) Includes costs of general stores for all departments except Public Works. (e) Printing costs transferred to consuming departments. (f) Included in Department of Law. (g) Included in Department of Trade and Industry. (h) Expenditure transferred to "Maintenance" and "Capital Works". (i) Additional expenditure on this item included under "Expenditure chargeable to Loan Fund".

APPENDIX IV—continued

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA LOAN FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965

Expenditure	Period ended 30th June		Receipts	Period ended 30th June	
	1964	1965		1964	1965
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loan electricity account—			Balance from 30th June	57,019 0 0	41,150 0 0
Capital works and ser-			Loan electricity account	9,228 0 0	..
vices	9,225 1 3	Nil			
Loan raising expenses..	2 18 9	Nil	Loan works and services		
			account	1,674,903 0 0	3,154,988 0 0
Loan works and services					
account—					
Capital works and ser-					
vices	1,688,977 15 0	3,158,854 3 0			
Loan raising expenses..	1,794 5 0	1,145 17 0			
Redemption account ..	Nil	Nil			
Balance at 30th June ..	41,150 0 0	36,138 0 0			
Total	1,741,150 0 0	3,196,138 0 0	Total	1,741,150 0 0	3,196,138 0 0

NOTE.—Separate figures for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea are not available.

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

1. RATES OF TAX—INDIVIDUALS—FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Taxable income not less than—	Taxable income not more than—	Tax on amount set out in first column	Tax on remainder of taxable income
£	£	£ s. d.	
Nil	150	Nil	plus 1d. on each £1
150	200	12 6	plus 3d. on each £1 in excess of £150
200	300	1 5 0	plus 6d. on each £1 in excess of £200
300	500	3 15 0	plus 12d. on each £1 in excess of £300
500	600	13 15 0	plus 15d. on each £1 in excess of £500
600	800	20 0 0	plus 18d. on each £1 in excess of £600
800	1,200	35 0 0	plus 24d. on each £1 in excess of £800
1,200	1,600	75 0 0	plus 30d. on each £1 in excess of £1,200
1,600	2,000	125 0 0	plus 36d. on each £1 in excess of £1,600
2,000	2,400	185 0 0	plus 42d. on each £1 in excess of £2,000
2,400	3,000	255 0 0	plus 48d. on each £1 in excess of £2,400
3,000	4,000	375 0 0	plus 54d. on each £1 in excess of £3,000
4,000	5,000	600 0 0	plus 60d. on each £1 in excess of £4,000
5,000	6,000	850 0 0	plus 66d. on each £1 in excess of £5,000
6,000	12,000	1,125 0 0	plus 72d. on each £1 in excess of £6,000
12,000	..	2,925 0 0	plus 80d. on each £1 in excess of £12,000

2. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS: 1964-65 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME (Incomes derived in 1963-64)

Grade of net income					Number of partnerships	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year
£	£					£	£
Loss	..	..	..	..	61	104,583	50,753
Nil Income	..	..	..	..	4	..	2,969
1- 999	..	..	..	..	103	47,086	60,541
1,000- 1,999	..	..	..	..	67	96,697	59,824
2,000- 2,999	..	..	..	..	59	145,661	82,678
3,000- 3,999	..	..	..	..	35	121,957	32,859
4,000- 4,999	..	..	..	..	30	125,689	40,134
5,000- 9,999	..	..	..	..	105	746,020	135,691
10,000-14,999	..	..	..	..	35	435,723	146,274
15,000-19,999	..	..	..	..	16	271,862	44,591
20,000 and over	..	..	..	..	14	474,859	63,955
Total	..	..	..	..	529	2,465,554(a)	720,269

(a) The total adjusted by subtraction of " Loss " was £2,360,971.

APPENDIX V—continued

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TRUSTS: 1964-65 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1963-64)

Grade of net income						Number of trusts	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year
£	£						£	£
Loss	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,260	1,676
Nil Income	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1- 999	..	..	..	..	..	117	49,050	8,278
1,000-1,999	..	..	..	..	..	53	74,623	4,439
2,000-2,999	..	..	..	..	..	24	57,127	8,585
3,000-3,999	..	..	..	..	..	5	15,066	..
4,000-4,999	..	..	..	..	..	10	45,325	..
5,000-9,000	..	..	..	..	..	7	52,015	2,102
10,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	3	38,097	5,025
Total	..	..	..	..	..	224	331,303(a)	30,105

(a) The total adjusted by subtraction of " Loss " was £329,043.

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS AND TRUSTS: 1964-65 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
(Incomes derived in 1963-64)

Industry						Number of partnerships	Number of trusts
Primary Production	..	..	..	..	..	124	56
Mining	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	31	5
Building and Construction	..	..	..	..	..	29	3
Communication and Transport	..	..	..	..	..	27	3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	..	..	..	..	..	196	25
Education, Health and Legal	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Other Industries	..	..	..	..	..	25	9
Taxable Income from Property Sources only	..	..	..	..	..	79	123
Total	..	..	..	..	..	529	224

5. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANY TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1964-65—TAXABLE
ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1963-64)

Grade of taxable income	Number of companies	Dividends		Stock		Depreciable Assets				Taxable income	Net tax assessed
		Paid	Included in assessable income	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	Purchased during year	Sold during year	Depreciation allowed		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(i) RESIDENT COMPANIES											
1- 999 ..	49	16,431	1,892	32,985	56,241	84,755	98,530	25,829	24,966	20,671	2,668
1,000- 4,999 ..	94	109,352	8,677	185,764	350,383	578,265	387,401	18,917	116,945	271,333	34,725
5,000- 9,999 ..	48	136,951	4,461	165,781	283,984	447,818	260,097	16,515	96,873	344,312	51,033
10,000-19,999 ..	47	310,206	30,691	303,005	328,030	1,234,415	416,874	49,901	314,387	644,889	100,403
20,000-49,999 ..	45	566,068	70,285	626,562	820,177	1,303,953	529,959	36,787	233,385	1,364,541	231,038
50,000 and over ..	24	3,480,176	1,849,436	5,456,666	6,528,237	3,958,580	595,595	68,237	563,138	5,967,257	817,530
Total ..	307	4,619,184	1,965,442	6,770,763	8,367,052	7,607,786	2,288,456	216,186	1,349,694	8,613,003	1,237,397
(ii) NON-RESIDENT COMPANIES											
1- 999 ..	40	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	13,903	2,658
1,000- 4,999 ..	26	2,231	11,404	..	..	6,269	2,365	75	1,456	67,376	11,585
5,000- 9,999 ..	10	..	10,942	30,048	42,286	37,387	17,480	970	8,032	69,132	12,169
10,000-19,999 ..	7	133	..	115,493	..	37,430	33,252	328	12,057	111,142	21,541
20,000-49,999 ..	4	..	20,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,253	17,086
50,000 and over ..	7	77,184	577,764	961,477	1,019,096	1,809,086	313,226	78,216	272,788	1,498,664	202,437
Total ..	94	79,548	620,681	1,107,618	1,061,382	1,890,172	366,323	79,589	294,333	1,849,470	267,476

6. TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: INCOME TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1964-65—RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS CLASSIFIED BY
GRADE OF ACTUAL INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1963-64)

Grade of income	Number of taxpayers			Actual income	Taxable income			Net tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total		Salaries and wages	Other	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	£	£	£	£	£
105- 199 ..	31	8	39	6,756	4,880	189	5,069	27
200- 299 ..	57	35	92	23,104	14,899	590	15,489	90
300- 399 ..	82	54	136	47,039	27,931	2,663	30,594	300
400- 499 ..	144	151	295	132,616	58,562	5,670	64,232	690
500- 599 ..	200	167	367	202,415	91,224	8,216	99,440	1,334
600- 699 ..	216	147	363	235,303	121,975	10,127	132,102	2,659
700- 799 ..	151	166	317	237,586	126,057	13,555	139,612	3,607
800- 899 ..	175	136	311	263,919	147,184	12,316	159,500	4,793
900- 999 ..	181	139	320	303,447	165,814	14,662	180,476	6,068
1,000-1,099 ..	213	148	361	378,314	206,169	31,249	237,418	9,226
1,100-1,199 ..	220	95	315	361,907	193,330	27,788	221,118	9,273
1,200-1,299 ..	261	80	341	425,246	235,268	28,179	263,447	12,110
1,300-1,399 ..	245	58	303	408,102	225,943	32,056	257,999	13,029
1,400-1,499 ..	262	62	324	468,902	261,963	32,357	294,320	15,596
1,500-1,999 ..	1,485	138	1,623	2,806,949	1,590,534	186,390	1,776,924	109,479
2,000-2,999 ..	1,263	105	1,368	3,280,513	1,722,743	385,172	2,107,915	169,063
3,000-3,999 ..	334	40	374	1,268,637	495,921	380,591	876,512	94,298
4,000-4,999 ..	164	24	188	822,837	227,137	398,461	625,598	84,542
5,000-9,999 ..	134	28	162	1,084,036	109,454	786,450	895,904	162,678
10,000 and over ..	27	4	31	474,479	23,601	405,371	428,972	102,056
Total ..	5,845	1,785	7,630	13,232,107	6,050,589	2,762,052	8,812,641	800,918

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

A. Information as to the total amount of currency in circulation in the Territory is not available.

B. The foreign exchange requirements of the Territory are provided through the banking system of the Administering Authority.

C. The rates of interest, other than on Territory securities and savings certificates (of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea), applying in the Territory at 30th June 1965, were the same as the rates applying in Australia. The rates were as set out below

Item	Rate per annum
	per cent.
Lending rates—	
Reserve Bank of Australia—	
Rural Credits Department—	
Government guaranteed loans	4½
Other	4½
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia	(a) 7½
Trading banks—overdraft—(general)	(a) 7½
Savings banks—(predominant rates)—	
Loans to local government authorities	5¾
Credit Foncier housing and mortgage loans	5-5¾
Loans to co-operative building and housing societies	5-5½
Life assurance companies—loans on own policies	6-7
Deposit rates—	
Trading banks—fixed deposits—	
1 month to 3 months (maximum rate)	(b) 4½
3 months but less than 12 months	4½
12 months to 24 months	4½
Commonwealth Savings Bank and most private savings banks—	
Deposits ordinary accounts—	
£1-£3,000	(c) 3½
Friendly and other society accounts—	
£1-£3,000	3½
Over £3,000	1¾
Commonwealth securities—	
Commonwealth loans—	
Long term	5½
Medium and short term	5
Treasury notes (interest yield)	4½

a) Maximum rate.

(b) On deposits of £50,000 or more only.

(c) No interest is payable on amounts in excess of £3,000.

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

D. The rates of interest applicable to Premium Securities are—

Date of issue	Series	Interest rate
1st November 1960 ..	1	4½ per cent to 31st December 1963 5 per cent to 31st December 1964, thence 5½ per cent to maturity, 31st December 1967
20th April 1961	2	5 per cent to 30th June 1963 5½ per cent to 30th June 1965, thence 5¾ per cent to maturity, 30th June 1968
15th January 1962	3	5 per cent to 30th June 1964 5½ per cent to 30th June 1966, thence 5¾ per cent to maturity, 30th June 1969
16th July 1962	4	4¾ per cent to 31st December 1964 5 per cent to 31st December 1966 5½ per cent to maturity, 1st January 1970
11th June 1963	5	4½ per cent to 31st December 1966 4¾ per cent to 31st December 1969 5¼ per cent to maturity, 1st January 1971
10th June 1964	6	4½ per cent to 31st December 1966 4¾ per cent to 31st December 1969 5¼ per cent to 1st January 1972
9th June 1965	7	5 per cent to 31st December 1967 5¼ per cent to 31st December 1970 5¾ per cent to 1st January 1973

After three months from the date of issue Territory Savings Certificates may be cashed for the following amounts for each £1 of purchase price:—

After the date of issue	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Within 1 year	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
On or after the end of 1 year but within 2 years ..	1 0 10	1 1 0	1 1 0
On or after the end of 2 years but within 3 years ..	1 1 9	1 2 1	1 2 0
On or after the end of 3 years but within 4 years ..	1 2 11	1 3 4	1 3 0
On or after the end of 4 years but before maturity ..	1 4 1	1 4 8	1 4 3
At or after maturity	1 5 7	1 6 3	1 5 6

E. There are four trading banks operating in the Trust Territory of New Guinea, namely the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia and three private trading banks—the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., the Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The Reserve Bank of Australia has an office in Port Moresby, where, in addition to carrying out normal reserve bank functions in relation to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, it maintains a Registry of Territory Inscribed Stock on behalf of the Administration.

F. Information regarding the classification of loans according to the purposes for which they were made is not available for the Territory of New Guinea. The following figures show the classification of advances of the trading banks in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea:—

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES OF TRADING BANKS

	July 1961(a)	July 1962(a)	July 1963(a)	July 1964(a)	July 1965(a)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Agriculture, grazing and dairying	1,068	1,063	966	980	1,036
Manufacturing	106	175	141	225	277
Transport, storage and communications	141	106	171	182	236
Finance, building construction and commerce ..	1,004	1,050	1,774	1,652	2,355
All other	558	540	547	764	920
Total	2,877	2,934	3,599	3,803	4,824

(a) Information for these periods was compiled uniformly by individual banks as at the second Wednesday of the month. Earlier information does not relate to precisely the same dates for individual banks, but relates to the end of the months shown.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The figures for the Territory's overseas trade for the year 1964-65 are preliminary. Final figures for this year will be included in the 1965-66 Report.

Detailed information on the Territory's overseas trade (including countries of origin and destination of imports and exports respectively) is available in a yearly bulletin—"Oversea Trade"—published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Copies of this bulletin for the year ended 30th June 1965 will be supplied to the Trusteeship Council.

1. VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	16,803,152	16,078,490	17,825,814	21,559,406	27,056,297
Exports—					
Territory Produce—					
Merchandise	11,108,279	11,214,495	13,177,685	15,011,385	18,080,413
Gold	680,224	717,596	666,787	659,760	538,086
Items not of Territory origin—					
Re-exports	928,386	849,235	960,509	1,185,921	1,428,895
Total exports	12,716,889	12,781,326	14,804,981	16,857,066	20,047,394
Total trade	29,520,041	28,859,816	32,630,795	38,416,472	47,103,691

NOTE.—Separate particulars of Private and Government imports and exports are not available.

2. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65 SHOWING VALUE BY STATISTICAL SECTIONS

Section(a)	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Section 0—Food	3,862,302	4,164,782	4,189,119	4,902,169	6,044,438
Section 1—Beverages and tobacco	687,215	750,602	824,502	957,989	995,440
Section 2—Crude materials inedible, except fuels	53,234	46,113	57,199	52,968	77,660
Section 3—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	856,977	857,825	1,029,961	933,473	1,021,314
Section 4—Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11,666	14,032	14,787	19,392	24,252
Section 5—Chemicals	1,069,317	1,192,279	1,253,686	1,480,503	1,769,650
Section 6—Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by material	3,769,896	3,030,417	3,132,945	4,304,009	5,614,003
Section 7—Machinery and transport equipment	3,724,791	3,226,991	3,968,573	4,702,820	6,653,607
Section 8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,110,550	2,072,814	2,136,753	3,015,610	3,313,680
Section 9—Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.*	483,307	539,568	854,693	961,985	1,210,121
Total	16,629,255	15,895,423	17,642,218	21,330,918	26,724,165
Outside packages and containers	173,897	183,067	183,596	228,488	332,132
Total Imports	16,803,152	16,078,490	17,825,814	21,559,406	27,056,297

(a) Based on Standard International Classification.

* n.e.s. here denotes "not elsewhere specified".

3. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN(a)

Country	Value(b)	
	1964	1965
	£	£
<i>Commonwealth countries—</i>		
Australia	12,014,433	14,677,520
United Kingdom	1,376,107	2,201,779
Canada	28,009	58,636
Ceylon	43,557	62,315
Hong Kong	1,312,446	1,328,534
India, Republic of	151,503	124,974
Malaysia	442,548	426,241
New Zealand	71,458	45,696
Other Commonwealth countries	80,134	85,503
<i>Foreign countries—</i>		
Austria	13,990	21,844
Belgium	63,249	106,142
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	293,663	495,618
Czechoslovakia	21,171	32,640
Denmark	16,136	28,247
France	55,965	58,755
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	716,344	954,542
Indonesia, Republic of ..	213,415	92,165
Italy	70,381	69,620
Japan	1,874,558	2,713,397
Netherlands	171,337	194,972
Norway	79,624	7,059
Spain	3,222	2,005
Sweden	103,551	112,657
Switzerland	45,023	59,421
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,008	3,605
United States of America ..	1,390,907	1,718,216
Other foreign countries ..	464,587	770,730
Unspecified	440,080	603,464
Total	21,559,406	27,056,297

(a) "Country of origin" denotes country of production irrespective of country where purchased.

(b) Includes outside packages.

APPENDIX VII—continued

4. EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965: QUANTITY AND VALUE

Commodity	Unit of quantity	1964		1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Coconuts, whole	cwt.	5,928	8,224	5,873	8,978
Passionfruit juice and pulp	lb.	527,881	102,796	449,331	87,816
Coffee beans	ton	6,770	2,662,821	8,658	3,638,237
Cocoa beans	ton	15,410	3,371,705	19,950	3,488,680
Copra oil cake and meal	ton	11,742	276,346	13,663	311,692
Crocodile skins .. .. .	..	..	188,414	..	231,902
Peanuts	ton	1,705	286,360	1,607	230,568
Copra	ton	55,676	4,025,153	57,045	4,801,935
Timber, logs	super. ft.	16,341,876	313,368	14,461,076	296,279
Timber, sawn	super. ft.	4,581,992	350,952	5,179,553	411,802
Shell, marine	ton	296	38,320	222	23,272
Coconut (copra) oil	ton	21,096	2,318,379	25,535	3,390,708
Veneer sheets	(a) sq. ft.	4,505,623	34,164	4,350,114	36,556
Plywood	(b) sq. ft.	20,690,531	974,199	21,681,607	1,010,341
Gold .. .. .	..	..	659,760	..	538,086
Tea	ton	29	12,687	18	8,641
Rubber	lb.	84,700	9,083	68,800	6,320
Other produce .. .. .	..	..	38,414	..	96,686
Total Territory produce .. .. .	..	..	15,671,145	..	18,618,499
Total re-exports .. .. .	..	..	1,185,921	..	1,428,895
Total all exports .. .. .	..	..	16,857,066	..	20,047,394

(a) Veneer unit is face area x 1/16 inch.

(b) Plywood unit is face area x 3/16 inch.

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965

Country						Value	
						1964	1965
						£	£
<i>Commonwealth countries—</i>							
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	7,468,150	8,378,887
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	5,487,895	6,924,408
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	10,135	131,739
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	18,989	17,277
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	77,045	99,315
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	33,372	55,044
Other Commonwealth Countries	..	..	..	..	..	52,165	38,896
<i>Foreign countries—</i>							
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	352,019	547,728
France	..	..	..	..	..	33,176	131,108
Germany, Federal Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	808,064	1,345,031
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	51,414	74,434
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	784,704	773,582
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	1,109,226	812,536
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	20,579	16,974
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	511,403	646,037
Other foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	38,730	54,398
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16,857,066	20,047,394

6. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Category					Incorporated as local companies		Registered as foreign companies	
					Number	Capital	Number	Capital
						£(a)		
Commercial	..	..	..	..	331	47,423,734	43	(a) £79,827,000 (b) \$1,222,000 (c) D.Fl.10,000,000 (d) \$75,000 (e) £14,876,000
Industrial	..	..	..	..	155	12,435,890	14	(a) £28,485,000 (e) £10,000,000
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	226	28,368,062	6	(a) £555,500
Mining	..	..	..	..	17	23,965,000	30	(a) £71,312,026 (d) \$399,051,000 (f) \$6,489,627
Finance	..	..	..	..	64	7,050,000	60	(a) £168,360,000 (e) £164,855,000 (d) \$13,000,000
Not for gain	..	..	..	..	29	60,300	21	(a) £2,200,050 (e) £50
Total	..	..	..	..	822	119,302,986	174	(a) £350,739,576 (e) £189,731,050 (d) \$412,126,000 (f) \$6,489,627 (b) \$1,222,000 (c) D.Fl.10,000,000

(a) Pounds Australian. (b) Hong Kong dollars. (c) Netherlands guilders. (d) United States of America dollars. (e) Pounds sterling.
(f) Canadian dollars.

NOTE.—Under the provisions of the *Companies Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 1st July 1964 a company is registered for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Figures given in tables 6, 7 and 8 in previous years related to companies registered in New Guinea only and are therefore not comparable.

APPENDIX VII—continued

7. PARTICULARS OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Category	Registered		Increased capital		De-registered and decreased capital	
	Number	Nominal capital	Number	Nominal capital	Number	Nominal capital
		£(a)		£(a)		£(a)
LOCAL COMPANIES						
Commercial	41	1,914,100	8	3,038,875	8	825,000
Industrial	23	1,160,000	1	75,000	3	200,000
Agricultural	15	611,000	1	25,000	1	50,000
Mining	1	5,000	..	..	..	..
Finance .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not for gain .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	80	3,690,100	10	3,138,875	12	1,075,000
FOREIGN COMPANIES						
Commercial	5	{(b) £150,000 (c) \$600,000 (a) £35,000}	2	(a) 5,075,000	..	..
Industrial	1	(a) £3,000,000	..	..	..	..
Agricultural .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining	3	{(d) \$3,000,000 (a) £2,550,000}	1	(a) 200,000	1	(e) \$1,000
Finance .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not for gain	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	{(a) £5,585,000 (b) £150,000 (c) \$600,000 (d) \$3,000,000}	3	(a) 5,275,000	1	(e) \$1,000

(a) Pounds Australian.

(b) Pounds sterling.

(c) Hong Kong dollars.

(d) Canadian dollars.

(e) United States of America dollars.

8. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AT 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965

	30th June 1964	30th June 1965
Number of local companies	754	822
Nominal capital of local companies (a)	£113,549,011	(a) £119,302,986
Number of foreign companies	163	174
Nominal capital of foreign companies—		
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong (b)	£189,581,050	(b) £189,731,050
Hong Kong (c)	\$622,000	(c) \$1,222,000
Canada (d)	\$3,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627
United States of America (e)	\$412,127,000	(e) \$412,126,000
Netherlands (f)	D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000
Australia (a)	£339,879,576	(a) £350,739,576

(a) Pounds Australian.
(f) Netherlands guilders.

(b) Pounds sterling.

(c) Hong Kong dollars.

(d) Canadian dollars.

(e) United States of America dollars.

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1963, AT 30TH JUNE 1965

COMMERCIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Anderson's (Pacific) Trading Company Pty Limited	Kambala Limited
Australia New Guinea Corporation Limited	E. E. Kriewaldt and Company Limited
The B.N.G. Trading Company Limited	Lucas and Ducrow New Guinea Limited
Boroko Hotels Limited	Mandated Airlines Limited
The Bougainville Company Pty Limited	Morobe Hotels Limited
Burns Philp (New Guinea) Limited	New Britain Entertainments Pty Limited
J. L. Chipper and Company Pty Limited	New Guinea Company Limited
Collins & Leahy Limited	Pacific Productions Limited
Colyer Watson (New Guinea) Limited	Pacific Trading Company Limited
J. A. Corrigan Wewak (1963) Pty Limited	Papuan Airlines Pty Limited
Delta Earthmoving Proprietary Limited	Paradise Tobacco Co. Limited
Didi Buna Pty Limited	The Port Moresby Freezing Company Limited
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Rabaul Investments Pty Limited
Guinea Brewery Limited	Seeto Kui and Sons Pty Limited
Indian and Pacific Ocean Merchants Limited	E. R. Snook Limited
Island Products Limited	Steamships Trading Company Limited
Jascar Limited	Tang Mow and Co. Pty Limited
T. W. Johnston and Co. Pty Limited	A. A. Thick (Goroka) Pty Limited
	Thompson and Wright Pty Limited

Foreign

						<i>Place of Incorporation</i>
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Australian National Airways Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The British New Guinea Development Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Burns Philp and Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The China Navigation Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Email Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Gallaher International (Australia) Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Mobil Oil Australia Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The National Cash Register Co. Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Nieuw-Guinea Import en Export Maatschappij (Nigimy) N.V.	..	..	..	..	..	Holland
Purchasers Incorporated Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Shell Company (Pacific Islands) Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Wormald Brothers (N.S.W.) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
J. R. Wyllie and Sons Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

INDUSTRIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Barclay Bros. (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Sanders Transport Company Pty Limited
Commonwealth—New Guinea Timbers Limited	South Pacific Brewery Limited
Cottee's Passiona (New Guinea) Limited	South Pacific Post Pty Limited
Hornibrook Pacific Constructions Pty Limited	John Stubbs and Sons (Papua) Pty Limited
W. N. Johns (N.G.) Pty Limited	Titan New Guinea Proprietary Limited
Nebiri Quarries Pty Limited	Tutt Bryant (Pacific) Limited
New Guinea Drum Company Pty Limited	United Bakeries Limited
New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited	United Builders Company Pty Limited
Pacific Island Timbers (Holding) Limited	Watkins Consolidated Limited
	W. D. & H. O. Wills (T.P.N.G.) Limited

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1963, AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

INDUSTRIAL—continued

Foreign

							<i>Place of Incorporation</i>
Cadbury-Fry-Pascall Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Concrete Industries (Monier) Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Dowsett Engineering (Australia) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The English Electric Company of Australia Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Filtration and Water Softening Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Hastings Deering (New Guinea) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
MacRobertson Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Manufacturers' Bottle Company of Victoria Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Motor Supplies Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Tom Piper Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

AGRICULTURAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Bali Plantations Limited	Mala Trading Company Limited
Belik Plantations Limited	Mariboi Rubber Limited
Bena Coffee Lands Limited	Native Marketing and Supply Service Limited
Brown River Timber Company Limited	New Britain Plantations Limited
The Buka Plantations and Trading Company Limited	New Guinea Plantations Limited
Choiseul Plantations Limited	New Hanover Plantations Limited
Clarens Estates Limited	New Ireland Enterprises Pty Limited
Coconut Products Limited	New Ireland Plantations Limited
Dahill Plantations Limited	Norikori Coffee Limited
Edgell and Whiteley Limited	Pacific Tobacco and Development Limited
Eilogo Estate Limited	Plantation Holdings Limited
Elvee Trading Pty Ltd	P. W. Reilly and Company Pty Limited
Garua Plantations Limited	Robinson River Plantations Limited
Highland Products Pty Limited	Roka Coffee Estate Pty Limited
Ilolo Estate Pty Limited	Rubberlands Limited
Island Estates Limited	Sagarai Estate Limited
Kabaira Plantations Pty Limited	Sangara (Holdings) Limited
Kami Coffee Estates Limited	Sangara Plantation and Development Co. Limited
Kerema Rubber Limited	Seiha Cocoa Estates Pty Limited
Kinjibi (Holdings) Limited	Sogeri Rubber Plantations Limited
Koitaki Plantations Limited	Stafford Allen (New Guinea) Pty Limited
Kokopo Cocoa Pty Limited	Symco Limited
Korfena Plantations (New Guinea) Limited	Tabar Plantations Limited
Korgua Farming and Trading Company Pty Limited	Tokua Plantations Pty Limited
Kulon Plantations Limited	Tovarur Plantations Limited
Lolorua Rubber Estates Limited	Veimauri Estate Limited
Makurapau Estates Limited	Wau Coffee Estate Limited

Foreign

							<i>Place of Incorporation</i>
Eta Foods Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Kerr Brothers Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1963, AT 30TH JUNE 1965—*continued*

MINING

Incorporated in the Territory

New Guinea Industries Pty Limited	Pacific Island Mines Limited
Oil Search Limited	The Papuan Apinaipi Petroleum Company Limited
Oriomo Oil Limited	

*Foreign**Place of
Incorporation*

Associated Freney Oilfields No Liability	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Australian Aquitaine Petroleum Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Australasian Petroleum Company Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Canada
Continental Oil Company of Australia Limited	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
C.R.A. Exploration Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Cultus Explorations Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Canada
Enterprise of New Guinea Gold and Petroleum Development No Liability	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Island Exploration Company Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Marathon Petroleum Australia Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
New Guinea Goldfields Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Phillips Petroleum Company	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
Sunray DX Oil Company	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.

FINANCE

Incorporated in the Territory

Anglo Papuan Investments Limited	New Guinea Finance Limited
Choulai and Company Pty Limited	Watamak Pty Limited
Macquarie Investments Limited	Yodda Holdings Pty Limited

*Foreign**Place of
Incorporation*

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Atlas Assurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Australian Metropolitan Life Assurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Australian Mutual Provident Society	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Bank of New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Brown and Dureau Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Burns Philp Trust Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Dolarene Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Gollin and Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Harvey Trinder (N.S.W.) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
The M.L.C. Fire and General Insurance Company Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The National Bank of Australasia Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The National Bank Savings Bank Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Queensland Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Royal Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Southern Pacific Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Sun Insurance Office Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
T. & G. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The United Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1963, AT 30TH JUNE 1965—*continued*

NOT FOR GAIN

Incorporated in the Territory

New Guinea Biological Foundation
New Guinea Lutheran Mission—Missouri Synod
The Planter's Association of New Guinea

Foreign

*Place of
Incorporation*

Australasian Conference Association .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Incorporated Kwato Extension Association ..	..	..	..	..	..	England
International Bible Students Association ..	..	..	..	..	..	England
The London Missionary Society Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	England
Medical Benefits Fund of Australia Limited ..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Methodist Overseas Mission Trust Association ..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Missionary Aviation Fellowship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Salvation Army Auxiliary Company of Australia Proprietary Limited ..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

10. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD
1ST JULY 1964 TO 30TH JUNE 1965

COMMERCIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Aerial Tours Pty Limited	New Guinea Artifacts Pty Ltd
A.N.G. Properties Limited	New Guinea Travel Service Pty Limited
B. J. Back Pty Ltd	P. W. Nielson and Co. Pty Limited
Boroko Motors and Transport Pty Limited	A. R. Oslington Pty Limited
Canvas and Cordage Pty Ltd	Pangi Proprietary
Coral Sea Apartments Pty Ltd	Paparatava Development Co. Limited
Curios Pacific Pty Limited	Pioneer Equipment Hire Pty Limited
Englands Pty Limited	Pioneer Holdings Pty Limited
Arshak C. Galstaun (N.G.) Pty Ltd	Pioneer Surveys Pty Limited
Gas Supply (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Rabaul Shipping Company Pty Limited
G.K.L. Trucks Pty Limited	Reilly Holdings Pty Limited
G. A. Griffiths Pty Limited	Sealark Shipping and Engineering Pty Limited
Hull and Co. (N.G.) Pty Limited	J. E. Seeto Pty Limited
Jascar Limited	R. J. Stockden Pty Limited
Koki Real Estate Pty Limited	Stokes and Barne Pty Limited
T. Y. Lam Investments Pty Limited	Taurama Investments Pty Limited
Meoko Pty Limited	Tourist Development Pty Limited
Morr Pty Limited	Transport Holdings Pty Limited
Mount Hagen Bakery Pty Limited	John R. Wild Pty Limited
Mubo Drive-Yourself Hire Car and Transport and Haulage Pty Limited	Whitney and Green Pty Limited
	Wholesalers Pty Limited

Foreign

*Place of
Incorporation*

Hertz of Australia Pty Limited .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
International Leasing Corporation (Vic.) Limited ..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Limited ..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Morgan, Perty and Co. Limited .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Hong Kong
Shell Company (Pacific Islands) Limited .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	England

10. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD
1ST JULY 1964 TO 30TH JUNE 1965—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Bird and Knoth Pty Limited	New Guinea Drum Company Pty Limited
Blair and Lynch Pty Limited	Nova Pty Limited
C. D. R. Building Company Pty Ltd	Palnamadaka Co. Limited
C.I.G. New Guinea Pty Limited	Pelgen Pty Ltd
Clementsons (N.G.) Pty Limited	Pioneer Buildings Pty Limited
Fancy Foods Pty Ltd	S.L.G. Pty Ltd
John Holland Constructions (N.G.) Pty Limited	South Pacific Beverages (Madang) Pty Ltd
Kuna Sawmill Pty Limited	Steamships (Engineering) Pty Limited
Michel Building and Construction Company Pty Limited	Taubmans (N.G.) Pty Limited
Moresby Drainers Pty Limited	Territory Concrete Pty Limited
Morobe Enterprises Pty Limited	Territory Joinery Pty Limited
	Toboi Shipbuilding Pty Ltd

FOREIGN

							<i>Place of Incorporation</i>
The English Electric Company of Australia Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

AGRICULTURAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Baglaga Plantations Limited	Kimel Plantations Pty Limited
D.K.O. Pty Limited	L.P.O. Pty Limited
Duncan Plantations Pty Limited	Marau Pty Ltd
Fish Packers (Papua) Pty Limited	Mintal Plantation Pty Limited
Gumanch Holdings Pty Limited	Papuan Pearls Pty Limited
B. R. Heagney Pty Limited	Tea Development Pty Limited
I.R.O. Pty Limited	Tigi Plantation Pty Limited
	Wagil-Sipia Plantation Pty Limited

MINING

Incorporated in the Territory

Bulolo Alluvials Pty Ltd

Foreign

								<i>Place of Incorporation</i>
Austminex Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Cultus Explorations Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Canada
N.B.H.C. Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

NOT FOR GAIN

Incorporated in the Territory

Nil

Foreign

							<i>Place of Incorporation</i>
Association of Franciscan Order of Friars Minor	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Queensland Temperance League	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

1. LAND TENURE AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Tenure	Acres	Acres	Acres
Total area of New Guinea .. .. .	..	..	58,982,400
Freehold land owned by non-indigenous persons .. .. .	..	536,711	..
Administration land—			
(i) Leases under Land Ordinance(a)	393,604	..	..
(ii) Native reserves	27,150	..	..
(iii) Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing(b))	567,648	..	..
		988,402	1,525,113
Unalienated land			57,457,287

(a) Includes 18,870 acres leased to New Guineans.

(b) 25,262 acres were declared Native Land during the year.

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Class of lease	Number of leases	Area in acres
Agricultural	1,590	252,136
Dairying	6	1,300
Pastoral	19	86,592
Residence and/or business	3,288	2,283
Special	687	42,592
Mission	1,003	6,961
Long period leases from German regime(a)	20	1,740
Total	6,613	393,604

(a) Although long period leases from the German regime have now expired some are still under consideration by the Commissioner of Titles and have therefore been included separately.

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1964-65 BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS (Areas in acres)

Class of Lease	Eastern and Western Highlands		Sepik		Madang		Morobe		New Britain		New Ireland		Bougainville		Manus		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural	42	1,314	..	Nil	..	Nil	77	1,189	360	8,622	16	109	1	353	21	292	517	11,879
Pastoral .. .. .	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	1	400	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	1	400
Residence and business	132	82	29	12	10	17	108	51	2	2	6	4	6	3	..	Nil	293	171
Special purposes(a)	8	427	1	11	1	13	3	14	3	73	1	1	..	Nil	..	Nil	16	539
Mission	18	207	8	39	..	Nil	1	1	..	Nil	..	Nil	2	27	..	Nil	29	274
Administration purposes(b)	77	2,963	6	70	12	7	22	127	3	2	1	1	1	25	16	3	138	3,198
Total	277	4,993	44	132	23	37	212	1,782	367	8,699	24	115	10	408	37	295	994	16,461

(a) Special Purposes leases are granted only when other classes of leases are considered inappropriate. are shown as leases for Administration purposes.

(b) Reservations for Administration, schools, &c.

NOTE: Grants of Special Leases and "Special to Mission" leases were discontinued upon the commencement of the Land Ordinance 1962.

4. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1964-65—CLASS OF LEASE AND CLASS OF LESSEE
(Areas in acres)

Class of lease	Indigenous persons		Non-indigenous persons		Required for administration purposes		Missions		Total	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Agricultural	487	9,825	30	2,054	..	Nil	..	Nil	517	11,879
Pastoral .. .. .	..	..	1	400	..	..	..	..	1	400
Residence and business	27	20	266	151	115	27	..	..	408	198
Special purpose	12	64	4	475	..	..	..	..	16	539
Mission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	274	29	274
Administration purposes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23	3,171	..	..	23	3,171
Total	526	9,909	301	3,080	138	3,198	29	274	994	16,461

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

Information relating to livestock is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 4 of this Report.

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

Statistics are not available regarding the quantity and value of fish and shell-fish caught, the whole of which is consumed locally.

1. QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF SHELL EXPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

—	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Shell, Green Snail—					
Tons	14	16	11	11	9
Value	£6,554	£6,877	£3,214	£2,935	£2,131
Shell, Trochus—					
Tons	154	138	136	272	210
Value	£27,873	£21,712	£14,862	£32,247	£20,256
Shell, Other—					
Value	Nil	£1,310	£1,225	(a) £3,138	(b) £885

(a) Includes twelve tons of mother of pearl shell.

(b) Three tons of mother of pearl shell.

2. COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS: NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS REGISTERED UNDER THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE 1922-1938 AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Type of vessel	Number	Tonnage
Motor and cutter .. .. .	..	..
Canoes and dinghies	1	1

NOTE: No particulars are available of the unregistered small craft (mainly canoes) operated for commercial fishing by New Guineans.

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Particulars	Area	Remarks
	Acres	
1. Reservations—		1. This area is in the Wau-Bulolo Valley.
(a) Territorial forests	28,430	
(b) Timber reserves .. ..	..
2. Other Administration land—		2. (c) This area may vary from year to year as areas are dedicated and others are acquired.
(c) Acquired for forestry purposes	86,937	(d) Area will vary as rights expire and new rights are acquired.
(d) Timber rights purchased ..	1,021,894	(e) Includes permits and licences granted over land being cleared for agricultural development.
(e) Land under permits and licences not elsewhere included	17,617	
	1,154,878	
3. Total estimated forest area	42,000,000	3. An estimated 70 per cent of the total area of the Territory is forested.

2. SILVICULTURE: OPERATIONS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of plantation established—					
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. (hoop, klinkii pines) ..	5,514	6,611	7,586	8,708	9,988
Teak	868	901	948	1,027	1,149
Kamarere	665	689	736	736	762
Miscellaneous	215	227	284	443	461
Total	7,262	8,428	9,554	10,914	12,360
Plantation area improved or regenerated	877	1,331	1,550	1,730	2,330

3. AREAS UNDER EXPLOITATION AT 30TH JUNE 1965

	Private				Total area
	Permits		Licences		
	Number	Area	Number	Area	
		Acres		Acres	Acres
Morobe	15	127,864	2	16,362	144,226
Eastern Highlands	2	5,259	1(a)	..	5,259
Western Highlands	6	8,588	1	1,150	9,738
Sepik	2	11,054	..	..	11,054
New Britain	16	223,777	8	6,105	229,882
Bougainville	3	123,302	..	..	123,302
New Ireland	1	350	..	..	350
Madang	1	6,000	1	332	6,332
Total	46	506,194	13	23,949	530,143

(a) Firewood licence issued over area currently under permit.

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Estimated logs harvested for conversion locally or for export under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance(a)

Species				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Hardwood	..	..	..	37,359,538	39,390,757	48,939,977	55,123,553	68,311,587
Softwood	..	..	..	19,014,329	19,538,461	16,475,503	21,097,066	21,431,520
Total	..	..	..	56,373,867	58,929,218	65,415,480	76,220,619	89,743,107

(a) Commercial harvest only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAWMILLS AND RELATED FORESTRY ACTIVITIES AT 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965

District			Establish- ments	30th June 1964				Establish- ments	30th June 1965			
				Number of persons employed(a)					Number of persons employed(a)			
				European	Other non- indigenous	Indigenous	Total		European	Other non- indigenous	Indigenous	Total
Western Highlands	..	6	12	..	365	377	6	12	..	278	290	
Eastern Highlands	..	3	5	..	60	65	3	15	..	194	209	
Sepik ..	..	8	13	1	187	201	8	17	1	257	275
Madang	..	1	1	..	11	12	1	1	..	19	20	
Morobe	..	7	148	1	976	1,125	7	138	14	992	1,144	
New Britain	..	7	40	10	394	444	6	39	7	338	384	
New Ireland	..	1	1	..	22	23	1	1	..	20	21	
Bougainville	..	4	9	..	100	109	4	6	..	137	143	
Total sawmilling(b)		37	229	12	2,115	2,356	36	229	22	2,235	2,486	
Department of Forests(c) ..		..	60	1	1,036	1,097	36	320	22	3,323	3,665
Grand total ..		37	289	13	3,151	3,453	36	320	22	3,323	3,665	

(a) Excluding part-time contractors. silvicultural operations.

(b) Includes logging and other related forestry operations.

(c) Includes staff engaged in management and

6. SAWN TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Estimated production from logs harvested under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance(a)

Species				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Hardwood ..	..	..	..	15,025,680	12,357,054	10,536,010	12,508,363	18,323,596
Softwood ..	..	..	..	5,537,316	5,517,204	4,835,378	7,749,154	6,828,384
Total	..	..	..	20,562,996	17,874,258	15,371,388	20,257,517	25,151,980

(a) Commercial production only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

APPENDIX XII

MINERAL RESERVES

1. MINERAL CLAIMS AND LEASES HELD AT 30TH JUNE 1965

(Areas in acres)

Section of population					Claims	Mining leases	Total
Indigenous					(a) 1,868	24	1,892
Non-indigenous					6,380	3,974	10,354
Total					8,248	3,998	12,246

(a) Additional natural drainage areas without demarcation boundaries have been pegged by groups of indigenous people for alluvial mining. Statistics of these areas are not available.

2. NUMBER OF MINES ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL MINERAL EXTRACTED AND OWNERSHIP AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Nationality of owner or operator						Principal mineral extracted	Number of mines
Indigenous—registered claims(a)	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	360
Non-indigenous—							
Incorporated mining companies—							
Registered in New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	4
Registered in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	3
Registered in Canada	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	1
Unincorporated mine operators(b)	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	12
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	380

(a) A further 522 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims. Approximately 3,000 indigenous people are estimated to have been engaged in these operations at the end of the year. Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-six separate parcels were declared by indigenous people. (b) Particulars of nationality are not available.

3. MINT RETURNS OF ACTUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Year					Gold		Platinum		Silver	
					Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value
						£		£		£
1961					42,784	668,506	2.36	62	32,278	12,729
1962					42,126	658,215	4.56	119	28,828	11,884
1963					41,909	654,825	5.16	131	22,985	11,831
1964					42,352	661,741	1.93	52	23,649	13,046
1965					33,704	526,622	4.52	147	20,693	11,317

4. SPECIAL PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES HELD AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Mineral					Number of authorities	Area
						Square miles
Copper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20	16,168
Gold .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1,536

5. EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES HELD AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Mineral						Number of licences	Area
							Acres
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,120
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	6	84,732
Nickel	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,000

6. PETROLEUM PROSPECTING PERMITS CURRENT AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Particulars				Number of permits	Area
					Square miles
Petroleum prospecting permits	..	..		2	19,960

7. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964 AND 1965

Type of mining				1964			1965		
				Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
Underground	..	..	..	33	2	35	12	1	13
Surface	..	..	..	3,436	37	3,473	3,541	59	3,600
Oil prospecting	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
Total	..	..	..	3,469	39	3,508	3,567	62	3,629

NOTE.—Figures exclude persons engaged in non-mining ancillary activities.

8. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS IN MINES INVOLVING BODILY INJURY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Cause of accident				Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
				Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total
Electricity	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2
Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falls of earth	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant and machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	..	7	..	7	1	..	1	8	..	8

NOTE.—There was one fatal accident during 1964-65.

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

[1963-64]

1. SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964(a)

NOTE.—The figures hereunder relate to factory establishments in which four or more persons are employed or where power other than manual is used in any manufacturing process. They exclude particulars of elementary processing of primary products carried out at the farm or mine.

Particulars	Industrial metals, machines, &c.	Food, drink and tobacco	Sawmills and joinery (b)	All other manufacturing (c)	Total
Number of factories	107	43	57	25	232
Employment (average during year)—					
Indigenous—					
Males	770	883	1,665	402	3,720
Females .. .. .	..	185	..	1	186
Total	770	1,068	1,665	403	3,906
Non-indigenous—European—					
Males	337	59	185	82	663
Females	47	11	19	5	82
Total	384	70	204	87	745
Other—					
Males	100	12	21	21	154
Females	8	6	1	2	17
Total	108	18	22	23	171
Grand total	1,262	1,156	1,891	513	4,822
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Salaries and wages paid	791	218	562	254	1,824
Cost of materials, fuel, power, light, etc., used	1,233	1,472	1,212	2,944	6,861
Value of output	2,545	2,353	2,920	3,517	11,336
Value of production (value added)	1,312	881	1,708	573	4,474
Book value of—					
Land and buildings	804	434	759	544	2,541
Plant and machinery	369	555	1,020	1,206	3,150

(a) Figures to 30th June 1965 not yet available. They will be included in the report for 1965-66.
Furniture.

(b) Includes plywood and veneer milling but excludes

(c) Includes electricity generating stations not included in previous years.

2. GENERATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1962 TO 1965

Capacity and production	1962	1963	1964	1965
Installed capacity—	Megawatt	Megawatt	Megawatt	Megawatt
Hydro-electric	5.90	5.93	5.90	6.02
Thermo-electric (internal combustion)	7.246	7.40	8.67	11.13
Total	13.146	13.33	14.57	17.15
	Million kWh.	Million kWh.	Million kWh.	Million kWh.
Production—				
Hydro-electric	21.63	20.75	18.71	19.95
Thermo-electric (internal combustion)	15.54	17.89	21.13	24.91
Total	37.17	38.64	39.84	44.86

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH 1961 TO 1965

Primary Organizations

Year			Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover			
						Store	Copra	Other	Total
					£	£	£	£	£
1961	..	..	101	52,559	313,038	335,608	306,588	58,613	700,809
1962	..	..	119	55,835	356,060	319,044	283,235	39,090	641,369
1963	..	..	(a) 136	60,959	382,033	357,475	262,639	54,464	674,578
1964	..	..	(a) (b) 148	61,935	405,239	350,045	275,416	116,025	741,486
1965	..	..	(c) 153	67,563	510,421	402,283	208,193	633,312	1,243,788

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of £3,821. (b) In addition, one Association retail store had a turnover of £7,374 for the year. (c) In addition, one Territorial service society with eleven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of £9,166, and turnover of £324.

Secondary Organizations(a)

Year				Associations	Member societies	Total capital	Total turnover
						£	£
1961	..	..	..	6	85	139,874	322,194
1962	..	..	..	6	99	162,628	325,704
1963	..	..	..	6	111	168,584	367,805
1964	..	..	..	7	122	172,758	330,124
1965	..	..	..	7	118	163,556	336,722

(a) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

Type	Number of societies	Total membership	Total capital	Total turnover				Rebates to members	Total fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Primary organizations, viz.—									
Consumer	12	3,826	25,280	32,300	..	..	32,300	556	8,878
Producer	25	14,998	60,718	..	14,399	106,973	121,372	12,852	13,343
Dual purpose	115	48,644	421,255	369,983	193,794	525,633	1,089,410	77,235	157,401
Total(a)(b)	152	67,468	507,253	402,283	208,193	632,606	1,243,082	90,643	179,622
Secondary organizations, viz.—									
Associations and societies(c) ..	7	118	163,556	333,378	2,878	466	336,722	80	76,115

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with eleven members in Papua and New Guinea with a capital of £9,166, turnover of £324 and fixed assets of £179. (b) In addition, one service society with membership 95, capital £3,168, other turnover £706 and fixed assets of £1,503. (c) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

APPENDIX XIV—continued

3. PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

District	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover				Fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total	
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Sepik	13	13,835	50,622	32,341	16,007	30,732	79,080	6,347
Madang	22	6,832	62,484	43,205	26,091	2,399	71,695	10,488
Morobe	8	11,782	59,180	29,170	19,540	112,237	160,947	24,358
New Britain	30	11,070	89,464	139,843	41,358	8,043	189,244	30,364
New Ireland	48	8,363	83,300	40,754	51,788	2,102	94,644	16,386
Bougainville	18	5,043	41,089	31,758	28,567	35,388	95,713	10,305
Manus	13	3,854	45,495	48,275	24,842	1,919	75,036	16,572
Eastern Highlands ..	1	6,784	78,787	36,937	..	(b)440,492	477,429	66,305
Total (a)	153	67,563	510,421	402,283	208,193	633,312	1,243,788	181,125

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with eleven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of £9,166, turnover of £324 and fixed assets of £179.

(b) Includes coffee processing turnover.

4. SECONDARY ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

District				Associations	Member societies	Capital	Turnover	Fixed assets
						£	£	£
Sepik .. ..	..	..	..	1	10	21,522	37,371	11,817
Madang .. ..	..	..	..	1	21	24,250	58,652	5,998
New Britain .. ..	..	..	..	2	15	30,738	92,827	15,885
New Ireland .. ..	..	..	..	1	46	49,008	57,157	23,830
Bougainville .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	12,922	36,453	3,234
Manus .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	25,116	54,262	15,351
Total .. ..	..	..	..	7	118	163,556	336,722	76,115

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Type of article	Number handled				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Letters	7,050,868	8,165,648	8,577,836	9,963,909	10,874,311
Periodicals, etc. ..	1,591,109	1,855,317	1,843,632	2,447,530	3,217,821
Parcels	116,055	133,311	150,311	206,848	210,001
Registered articles ..	113,764	118,368	144,045	145,133	169,325
Total	8,871,796	10,272,644	10,715,824	12,763,420	14,471,458

2. MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Particulars	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Issued ..	4,889	£ 66,729	4,863	£ 67,308	5,204	£ 67,175	5,880	£ 78,088	6,328	£ 89,540
Paid ..	2,606	43,438	2,824	49,349	2,974	48,268	3,460	59,421	3,602	78,130

3. TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 AND 1965

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Exchanges	13	13	13	14	15
Milage of conductors (single wire)—					
Underground	8,452	12,666	15,412	18,566	19,572
Aerial	807	708	791	725	624
Total	9,259	13,374	16,203	19,291	20,196
Lines connected	1,994	2,218	2,506	2,731	2,939
Instruments connected	3,096	3,454	3,797	4,102	4,729
Number of subscribers	2,062	2,202	2,484	2,702	2,907

4. TELEPHONE SERVICES: DETAILS OF TYPE OF SERVICE AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Telephone exchange location	Length of single wire (miles)		Number of subscribers	Apparatus		
	Underground	Aerial		Exchange apparatus	Number of lines connected	Number of instruments connected
Bulolo(a)	114	8	18	50 line C.B.(b) ..	19	27
Finschhafen	42	82	15	30 line magneto ..	13	33
Goroka	1,558	37	197	200 line C.B.(b) ..	200	306
Kavieng	671	..	103	200 line C.B.(b) ..	103	122
Kokopo	313	12	40	100 line rurax ..	41	57
Lae	7,449	161	845	1,000 line auto. ..	860	1,291
Lorengau	63	7	27	100 line magneto ..	27	30
Madang	2,242	117	324	400 line magneto ..	321	552
Mount Hagen	199	17	112	200 line C.B.(b) ..	112	204
Rabaul	5,728	42	872	1,000 line auto. ..	886	1,536
Sohano	52	..	30	100 line C.B.(b) ..	30	33
Toleap	297	33	..	Subs. connected to Rabaul 1.4.63		
Vanimo .. ..	..	27	29	30 line magneto ..	29	29
Wau	193	56	131	200 line magneto ..	131	148
Wewak	651	25	164	200 line C.B.(b) ..	167	361
Total	19,572	624	2,907		2,939	4,729

(a) In addition, Bulolo has a private exchange for 120 telephones.

(b) C.B. here denotes "central battery."

5. TELEGRAPH SERVICES: NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND MESSAGES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961 TO 1965

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Stations	253	278	346	508	577
Messages handled	705,391	683,271	766,796	962,669	1,051,733

7. REGULAR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

	International services			Australia-Papua-New Guinea service	Domestic services			
	Lae-Honiara	Lae-Sukarnapura	Total		Intra-New Guinea	Intra-Papua	Inter-Territorial	Total
Route miles	1,066	546	1,612	5,433	6,622	3,564	2,247	12,433
Miles flown ('000)	110.2	27.7	137.9	2,313.4	1,680.3	348.5	387.1	2,415.9
Hours flown	721	214	935	9,921	12,563	2,863	3,138	18,564
Passengers carried	4,915	1,452	6,367	77,484	94,508	25,846	24,328	144,682
Passenger miles flown ('000)	2,735.4	348.3	3,083.7	91,320.0	23,642.2	3,359.6	4,596.9	31,598.7
Freight (short tons)	59.5	27.3	86.8	1,872.7	3,028.6	1,464.3	1,125.3	5,618.2
Freight (short ton/miles)	31,566	8,995	40,561	2,135,139	535,330	148,748	208,033	892,111
Mail (short tons)	11.5	4.7	16.2	366.2	425.9	72.8	95.7	594.4
Mail (short ton/miles)	5,189	1,329	6,518	514,266	91,896	9,014	15,446	116,356

8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIRMAIL SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Operator	Route	Frequency of service	Aircraft type
<i>International services—</i>			
Trans-Australia Airlines ..	Lae-Madang-Wewak-Sukarnapura ..	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC3
	Lae-Rabaul-Buka-Munda-Yandina-Honiara	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC3
	Lae-Rabaul-Buka-Munda-Honiara ..	One return trip fortnightly ..	F27
Garuda Indonesian Airways	Sukarnapura-Lae	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC3
<i>Intra-Territorial services—</i>			
Trans-Australia Airlines ..	Lae-Finschhafen-Cape Gloucester-Kandrian-Talasea-Hoskins-Jacquinot Bay-Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Madang-Wewak-Momote-Kavieng-Rabaul	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Rabaul-Kavieng-Momote-Wewak-Madang-Lae	One trip weekly	DC3
	Lae-Rabaul	Three trips weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul-Lae	Four trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Finschhafen	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka-Lae	One trip weekly	DC3
	Lae-Mount Hagen	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Mount Hagen-Lae	One trip weekly	DC3
	Lae-Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen	One trip weekly	DC3
	Mount Hagen-Goroka-Lae ..	One trip weekly	DC3
	Lae-Goroka-Madang	One trip weekly	DC3
	Madang-Goroka-Lae	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Lae-Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen-Wabag-Wapenamanda	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen-Baiyer River-Madang	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Wewak	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Wewak-Lae	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Rabaul-Kavieng-Momote-Wewak ..	One trip weekly	DC3
	Rabaul-Kavieng	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul-Hoskins-Talasea	One return trip weekly ..	PA23
	Rabaul-Buka-Kieta	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul-Buka-Wakunai-Kieta-Buin ..	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen-Wewak	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	As chartered	As required	Bristol 170, DC3, DHC3, PA23
Ansett-Mandated Airlines ..	Lae-Rabaul	Four return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Madang-Wewak	One trip weekly	DC3
	Wewak-Madang-Lae	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Lae-Madang	One trip weekly	DC3
	Madang-Lae	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Lae-Goroka-Madang	Three trips weekly ..	DC3
	Wewak-Madang-Goroka-Lae ..	One trip weekly	DC3
	Lae-Goroka-Madang-Wewak-Momote-Kavieng-Rabaul	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka-Lae	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Wewak	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Vanimo-Wewak	Three return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Madang-Mount Hagen-Banz-Minj-Goroka	Two trips weekly	DC3
	Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen-Wapenamanda	One trip weekly	DC3

8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIRMAIL SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Operator	Route				Frequency of service			Aircraft type	
<i>Intra-Territorial services—con- tinued</i>									
Ansett-Mandated Airlines— <i>continued</i>	Rabaul-Kavieng-Momote-Madang ..				One return trip weekly	..		DC3	
	Lae-Mount Hagen				Three trips weekly	..		Piaggio 166	
	Mount Hagen-Lae				Four trips weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Mount Hagen - Mendi - Erave - Ialibu -Kagua-Mount Hagen				One trip weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Tari-Mount Hagen				One return trip weekly	..		Piaggio 166	
	Mount Hagen - Mendi - Kagua - Erave -Ialibu-Mount Hagen				One trip weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Lae - Kainantu - Goroka - Mount Hagen				One trip weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Wapenamanda-Wabag-Mount Hagen				One trip weekly ..	..		DC3
	Mount Hagen-Madang				One trip weekly ..	..		DC3
	Wewak-Lumi-Nuku-Wewak ..				One trip weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Wewak-Aitape-Dagua-Wewak ..				One trip weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Wewak-Maprik-Yangoru-Wewak ..				One trip weekly ..	..		Piaggio 166
	Wewak-Telefomin				One return trip weekly	..		Piaggio 166	
	Wewak-Angoram				One return trip weekly	..		Piaggio 166	
	Wewak-Ambunti				One return trip weekly	..		Piaggio 166	
	As chartered				As required ..	..		Bristol 170, DC3, Piaggio 166, Cessna
	Territory Airlines Pty. Ltd. .	As chartered	As required	Beech ' Baron '
	Crowley Airways ..	As chartered	As required	Cessna
	Catholic Mission Wewak ..	As chartered	As required	PA23, Cessna
Lutheran Mission ..	As chartered	..	..	..	As required	..	..	Cessna, Dornier 27
Summer Institute of Lingui- stics	As chartered	..	..	..	As required	..	..	Wren 460, Cessna Cessna

NOTE: Charter operators may operate only under the conditions specified in their licences

Services to ports outside the Territory

Trans-Australia Airlines ..	Lae-Port Moresby-Brisbane-Sydney	Four return trips weekly ..	DC6B
	Lae-Port Moresby-Cairns-Townsville	One return trip fortnightly ..	F27
	Mount Hagen-Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Madang-Goroka-Port Moresby ..	Three return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae - Garaina - Popondetta* - Port Moresby	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
Ansett-Mandated Airlines..	Lae-Bulolo-Wau-Port Moresby ..	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka-Lae-Wau-Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka - Lae - Bulolo - Wau - Port Moresby	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen-Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
Ansett-A.N.A.	Madang-Goroka-Wau-Port Moresby	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae-Port Moresby-Brisbane-Sydney	Four return trips weekly ..	DC6B

* Girua airstrip used as Popondetta airstrip now closed.

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Aerodrome				Controlled by				Aircraft capacity
Agotu .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Alome .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Aitape .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Aiyura .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Alkena .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Amanab .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Amboin .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Ambullua .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Ambunti .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Angoram .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Anguganak .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Annanberg .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Atemble .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Aseki .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Awar .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Babmu .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Baiyer River .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Balif .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Banz .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Bapi .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Begesin .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Bema .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Benzin .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Biliau .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Biwat .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Boana .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Boiken .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Bomai .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Bongos .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Boru .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Brugam .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Buin .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Buka Passage .. .. .	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Bulolo .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Bundi .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Burui .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
But .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Cape Gloucester .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Chambri .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Chickenangu .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Chimbian .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Chimbu .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Chungribu .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Cosengo .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Dagua .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Dirima .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
*Dona .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Dreikikir .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Dumpu .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Eliptamin .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Emirau .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Heavy
*Faita .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Fatima .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Feramin .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
*Finintegu .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Finschhafen .. .. .	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Gaikarobi .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Aerodrome				Controlled by			Aircraft capacity
Garaina ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Medium
Goroka ..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium
Green River	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Gusap ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Medium
Hatzfeldhafen	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Hayfield ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Hoskins ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Medium
*Idam ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
*Imani ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Imonda ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Jacquinet Bay	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Medium
Jambitanget	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Janouf ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Josephstaal	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
*Kabori ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kabwum..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
*Kamol ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kainantu	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Medium
Kairiru ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kambot ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kandep ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kandrian	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Medium
Kanduanam	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Karaitem	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Karimui ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kar Kar ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kaugia ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kavieng ..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium
*Keglsugl ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kelaua ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Keraso ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kerowagi	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kieta ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Medium
*Kilifas ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kipu ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kisengan	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kogi ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kol ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kompam	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Kopiago ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Korigu-Mingende ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kuli ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kumbwareta	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kunjungini	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kup ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Kwomtari	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Lab-Lab ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Lae ..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy
Laiagam ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Langimar	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Lapalama	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Leitere ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Leron Plains	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Londolovit	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Lumi ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	Light
Lumusa ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light
Madang ..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium
Mai ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	Light

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Aerodrome				Controlled by				Aircraft capacity
*Malekolon	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Mambe	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Manga	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Maprik	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Maramba	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Maramuni	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Marienberg	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Marap	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Menyamyia	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
*Mindik	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Minj	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Momote	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	Heavy
Monono	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Mount Hagen	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Heavy
Mukili	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Nadzab	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	Heavy
Namatanai	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Nambaiyufa	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
*Narum	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Ningil	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Nissan	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Nomane	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Nondugl	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Nugidu	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Nugwaia	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Nuku	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Ogelbeng	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Oksapmin	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Omkalai	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Ossima	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Pagei	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Par	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Pawari	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Pindiu	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Porgera	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Pumakos	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Rabaul	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	Medium
Rintebe	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Roma	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Romei	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Saidor	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Sangera	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Sassoya	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Sibilanga	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Siem	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Simbai	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Sissano	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Suain	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Surusil	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Tabibuga	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Tadji	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Talasea	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Tambul	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
*Tapen	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Tarabo	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Tauta	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Taway	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Aerodrome				Controlled by				Aircraft capacity
Tefalmin	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Tekin	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Telefomin	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Timboli	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Timbunke	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Togoba	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Tol	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Torembe	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Tremearne	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Tring	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Turinghi	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Turubu	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Ulau	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Ulupu	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Urimo	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Usino	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Vanimo	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Heavy
Wabag	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Wagau	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Wakunai	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Wantoat	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Wanuma	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Wapenamanda	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Warrabung	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Wasu	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Wau	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Medium
Wewak	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	Medium
Wirui	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Wokien	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Wonenara	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Yangrumbok	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yamil	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yangoru	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	Light
Yanungen	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yaramanda	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yassip	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yebil	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yellow River	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yemnu	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
Yili	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
*Yilui	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	Light
WATER AERODROMES								
Rabaul	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	Heavy

* New aerodromes brought into service during the year.

Number of aerodromes (including one water aerodrome)—

Suitable for heavy aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	7
Suitable for medium aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	31
Suitable for light aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	176
Total	..	..	..	..	..	214

Legend—

Light aircraft—up to 10,000 lb. all-up weight
Medium aircraft—up to 40,000 lb. all-up weight
Heavy aircraft—up to 130,000 lb. all-up weight

10. PORT ACTIVITY: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Port			Oversea and inter-Territory vessels								Coastal vessels	Total vessels
			From/for oversea direct		From/for Papuan ports		From/for New Guinea ports		Total			
			Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons	Number	Number
VESSELS ENTERED												
Rabaul	..	..	112	298,525	44	108,416	87	222,996	243	629,937	2,180	2,423
Lae	..	..	23	53,338	193	87,053	130	233,018	346	373,409	523	869
Madang	..	..	22	53,546	2	4,865	128	362,805	152	421,216	909	1,061
Kavieng	..	..	2	8,575	1	1,077	35	75,501	38	85,153	298	336
Lorengau	..	..	1	7,328	..	..	10	13,790	11	21,118	34	45
Wewak	..	..	10	26,671	2	3,766	45	104,210	57	134,647	262	319
Total	..	..	170	447,983	242	205,177	435	1,012,320	847	1,665,480	4,206	5,053
VESSELS CLEARED												
Rabaul	..	..	103	289,389	19	43,200	117	297,452	239	630,041	2,184	2,423
Lae	..	..	47	72,764	182	76,324	113	229,171	342	378,259	521	863
Madang	..	..	32	117,563	3	9,661	111	284,606	146	411,830	908	1,054
Kavieng	..	..	..	..	2	5,220	36	78,518	38	83,738	297	335
Lorengau	..	..	1	7,328	..	..	10	13,790	11	21,118	33	44
Wewak	..	..	15	54,309	..	..	42	79,236	57	133,545	264	321
Total	..	..	198	541,353	206	134,405	429	982,773	833	1,658,531	4,207	5,040

11. NATIONALITY OF OVERSEA AND INTER-TERRITORY VESSELS ENTERING NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 1965

Oversea vessels direct to New Guinea ports			From Papua or overseas via Papua ports		
Nationality	Number	Net tons	Nationality	Number	Net tons
British	84	239,815	British	219	158,067
Danish	3	3,380	German, Federal Republic of ..	3	381
Formosan	3	126	Netherlands	7	35,417
German, Federal Republic of ..	3	381	Norwegian	12	8,330
Italy	1	8,876	Swedish	1	2,982
Japanese	28	70,489			
Liberian	1	4,428			
Netherlands	4	21,509			
Norwegian	15	20,451			
Panamanian	2	15,232			
Swedish	22	62,848			
United States American	4	448			
Total	170	447,983	Total	242	205,177

12. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Particulars	Rabaul	Lae	Madang	Kavieng	Lorengau	Wewak	Total
Tons unloaded—							
From oversea	104,239	96,846	76,476	6,154	1,484	15,675	300,874
Inter-Territory	3,080	5,246	2,271	186	139	1,087	12,009
Intra-Territory	45,402	8,400	16,071	8,641	1,787	8,412	88,713
Total	152,721	110,492	94,818	14,981	3,410	25,174	401,596
Tons loaded—							
For oversea	112,788	28,856	24,088	13,053	1,883	293	180,961
Inter-Territory	1,596	9,369	617	60	1	179	11,822
Intra-Territory	26,187	11,449	11,046	940	401	4,684	54,707
Total	140,571	49,674	35,751	14,053	2,285	5,156	247,490
Tons handled—							
Overseas	217,027	125,702	100,564	19,207	3,267	15,959	481,726
Inter-Territory	4,676	14,615	2,888	246	140	1,266	23,831
Intra-Territory	71,589	19,849	27,117	9,581	2,188	13,096	143,420
Total	293,292	160,166	130,569	29,034	5,595	30,321	648,977

13. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE *Shipping Ordinance* 1951–1960 TO ENGAGE IN MARITIME TRADING IN TERRITORY WATERS AT 30TH JUNE 1965, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE

Tonnage—gross register						Total(a)
Under 100 tons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	65
Over 100 tons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	88

(a) Motor vessels including auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

14. VEHICULAR ROADS

District				Mileage at		Heavy and medium traffic	Light traffic
				30th June 1964	30th June 1965		
Eastern Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..	1,159	1,157	686	471
Western Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..	719	719	423	296
Sepik .. .. .	..	..	..	895	925	414	511
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	381	495	325	170
Morobe .. .. .	..	..	..	840	870	764	106
New Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	498	498	336	162
New Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	425	434	245	189
Bougainville .. .. .	..	..	..	618	604	407	197
Manus .. .. .	..	..	..	42	45	39	6
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	5,577	5,747	3,639	2,108

Mileage figures are necessarily subject to fluctuation under a continuing road construction and re-construction programme involving new roads, deviations and re-locations of existing roads. Owing to weather damage or deterioration from lack of use, it sometimes becomes necessary for roads previously classified as suitable for heavy and medium traffic to be reclassified as light roads or tracks only. This is frequently the case with old army-constructed wartime roads which it is not necessary from an economic standpoint to maintain.

15. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGISTRATIONS EFFECTIVE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1964

Type of vehicle:									Number
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,840
Station wagons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	657
Commercial vehicles—									
Utilities(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,270
Lorries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,299
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Omnibuses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Total commercial..			..	..	..	..	..	..	3,751
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503
Tractors(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,152

(a) Includes jeep-type vehicles.

(b) Other than those for use on plantations, farms, etc.

NOTE: Defence Force vehicles are not included.

16. MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS' AND MOTOR CYCLE RIDERS' LICENCES EFFECTIVE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1964

Particulars				Licences to drive			Licences to ride		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Indigenous	..	..	..	3,917	..	3,917	70	..	70
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	5,960	2,185	8,145	713	43	756
Total	..	..	..	9,877	2,185	12,062	783	43	826

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

1. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 30TH JUNE 1965

(Items selected as those marketed supplies most consumed by indigenes)

Item					Unit	Average retail price (a)	
						s.	d.
Staple foodstuffs—							
Rice	..	..	..	..	lb.	1	2
Wheatmeal	..	..	..	..	lb.	1	6
Peas (dried)	..	..	..	..	lb.	2	0
Meat	..	..	..	..	12 oz. tin	2	9
Dripping	..	..	..	..	lb.	3	2
Sugar	..	..	..	..	lb.	1	6
Tea	..	..	..	..	lb.	8	6
Salt	..	..	..	..	lb.	10	
Fresh vegetables	..	..	..	..	lb.	4½	
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	stick	1	0
Clothes and domestic items—(b)							
Lava-lava	..	..	..	..	each	7	11
Shorts, khaki	..	..	..	..	each	12	1
Shirts, khaki	..	..	..	..	each	13	8
Blankets	..	..	..	..	each	21	5
Mosquito nets	..	..	..	..	each	16	7
Plates	..	..	..	..	each	2	1
Pannikins	..	..	..	..	each	2	0
Spoons	..	..	..	..	each	1	2
Kitbags	..	..	..	..	each	13	8
Matches	..	..	..	..	box	2½	
Soap	..	..	..	..	2 lb. bar	3	6
Towels	..	..	..	..	each	7	2

(a) Prices are average of prices collected from each district of the Territory. commodity vary in quality of materials, design and manufacture.

(b) The samples of each

2. RETAIL PRICE INDEX RELATED TO NON-INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN THE THREE MAIN TOWNS (PORT MORESBY, LAE AND RABAU) COMBINED

(Base of each index: Year 1961-62=100.0)

Period					Index numbers (three main towns combined)			
					Food	Tobacco and cigarettes	Household sundries	Total (three groups)
Year 1961-62	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962-63	..	..	..	..	97.2	99.0	100.7	97.8
1963-64	..	..	..	..	99.3	98.9	100.9	99.5
1964-65	..	..	..	..	102.1	105.1	104.0	102.7
Quarter—1961	September	Quarter	..	..	101.6	99.9	99.9	101.2
	December	Quarter	..	..	100.5	100.1	99.8	100.4
1962	March	Quarter	..	..	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.4
	June	Quarter	..	..	98.6	100.0	100.3	99.0
	September	Quarter	..	..	97.2	99.5	100.6	97.8
	December	Quarter	..	..	97.0	98.8	100.8	97.6
1963	March	Quarter	..	..	96.9	98.8	100.7	97.5
	June	Quarter	..	..	97.8	98.7	100.8	98.2
	September	Quarter	..	..	98.7	98.7	100.6	98.9
	December	Quarter	..	..	98.3	98.9	100.4	98.6
1964	March	Quarter	..	..	99.7	98.9	100.4	99.7
	June	Quarter	..	..	100.6	99.1	102.2	100.6
	September	Quarter	..	..	101.5	99.2	101.8	101.3
	December	Quarter	..	..	102.0	107.1	102.2	102.6
1965	March	Quarter	..	..	102.1	107.0	104.9	102.9
	June	Quarter	..	..	102.9	107.0	107.0	103.8

Figures appearing after the decimal point are inserted to avoid the distortions that would sometimes occur if the indices were rounded off to the nearest whole number. They do not imply that the indices possess an accuracy of the order of one-tenth of an index "point".

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

1. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND BASIS OF ENGAGEMENT, AT 31ST MARCH 1965(a)

Industry	Workers for wages and other benefits												Total number employed
	Employed by private industry			Employed by Government(b)									
	Under agreement	As casual worker	Appren- tices	2nd Division	3rd Division	Appren- tices	Admini- stration servants	Students and trainees	Police	Warders	Under agreement	As casual workers	
Primary production—													
Copra and cocoa	14,754	8,029	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	123	22,989
Rubber	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Coffee	341	4,629	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	329	5,386
Pastoral	11	144	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	18	..	109	332
Other agriculture	1,629	528	..	1	25	2	337	5	..	86	..	602	3,215
Forestry	43	728	..	..	6	..	121	10	..	848	..	91	1,847
Mining and quarrying—													
Gold ..	253	613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	866
Oil ..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other mining ..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Quarrying ..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
General—													
Manufacturing..	460	1,374	27	..	77	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,861
Building and construction	6	1,649	72	..	60	22	640	..	..	..	..	4,019	6,603
Transport and storage ..	15	1,589	13	..	66	..	675	6	..	12	..	218	2,604
Communications	..	4	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	28	245
Commerce	24	2,117	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,150
Personal service	78	1,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,076
Hotels, cafés and amusements	27	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
Professional activities—													
Religion and social welfare	83	1,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,732
Health and hospitals	1	199	..	14	155	..	1,614	180	..	11	..	1,459	3,633
Education	..	47	..	32	484	..	504	193	..	..	..	76	1,336
Not elsewhere classified	15	499	1	8	104	15	333	14	1,739	84	355	1,804	4,971
Total ..	17,755	26,427	122	55	977	179	4,585	408	1,739	1,059	355	8,858	62,519

(a) Figures relate only to workers in paid employment as defined by the Employment Ordinance. Commission but excludes members of the Defence Forces.

(b) Includes employees of Commonwealth Departments and the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission.

NOTE: No industries are seasonal. Information is not available relating to employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers.

APPENDIX XVII—continued

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH 1965, SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS IN EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY

Industry	Sex		Marital status		Age groups					
	Male	Female	Married	Single	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 and over
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa ..	22,810	179	6,546	16,443	5,456	8,739	5,467	1,941	952	434
Rubber	18	..	5	13	3	14	1	..	..	..
Coffee	5,230	156	1,155	4,231	1,234	2,180	1,262	436	175	99
Pastoral	328	4	109	223	43	156	94	28	10	1
Other agriculture ..	3,209	6	1,139	2,076	901	1,459	563	187	77	28
Forestry	1,847	..	598	1,249	432	618	599	127	47	24
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	866	..	187	679	206	305	210	103	26	16
Oil	15	..	3	12	..	5	5	2	2	1
Other mining	80	..	46	34	13	23	22	3	17	2
Quarrying	65	..	27	38	..	29	27	8	1	..
General—										
Manufacturing ..	1,837	24	533	1,328	341	680	497	233	83	27
Building and construction	6,598	5	2,213	4,390	621	1,663	2,444	1,410	336	129
Transport and storage ..	2,598	6	1,053	1,551	232	833	803	427	202	107
Communications ..	245	..	93	152	20	98	53	55	9	10
Commerce	2,108	42	711	1,439	266	714	613	336	136	85
Personal service ..	1,858	218	811	1,265	394	592	553	307	112	118
Hotels, cafés and amuse- ments	477	18	103	392	77	220	121	42	18	17
Professional activities—										
Religion and social wel- fare	1,586	146	656	1,076	394	625	398	189	73	53
Health and hospitals ..	3,249	384	1,449	2,184	535	1,228	886	517	249	218
Education	1,206	130	623	713	254	467	348	149	60	58
Not elsewhere classified (a)	4,931	40	2,251	2,720	512	1,269	1,234	931	483	542
Total	61,161	1,358	20,311	42,208	11,934	21,917	16,200	7,431	3,068	1,969

(a) Includes 1,739 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary; also 355 warders employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch.

3. INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH 1965: ANALYSIS BY METHOD AND PLACE OF RECRUITMENT IN THE MAIN INDUSTRIES

Industry	Private employment					Government employment(a)				
	Method of recruitment			Place of recruitment		Method of recruitment			Place of recruitment	
	By employer	By agent	Through labour exchange	Workers' home district	Outside workers' home district	By employer	By agent	Through labour exchange	Workers' home district	Outside workers' home district
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa ..	11,535	11,240	8	13,850	8,933	206	..	..	137	69
Rubber	17	1	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	4,836	105	29	3,870	1,100	416	..	..	375	41
Pastoral	135	20	..	91	64	177	..	..	148	29
Other agriculture ..	922	1,234	1	1,698	459	980	74	4	864	194
Forestry	745	26	..	617	154	815	131	130	759	317
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	866	..	..	728	138	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	15	..	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining	80	..	..	76	4	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying	65	..	..	39	26	..	..	..	..	..
General—										
Manufacturing ..	1,829	30	2	1,031	830	..	..	..	..	..
Building and construction	1,662	39	26	739	988	4,763	11	102	4,091	785
Transport and storage ..	1,608	9	..	994	623	982	..	5	624	363
Communications ..	4	..	..	2	2	240	1	..	127	114
Commerce	2,129	14	7	1,282	868	..	..	..	..	..
Personal service ..	2,039	10	27	1,377	699	..	..	..	..	..
Hotels, cafés and amuse- ments	495	..	..	225	270	..	..	..	..	..
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare	1,732	..	..	1,547	185	..	..	..	..	..
Health and hospitals ..	200	..	..	126	74	3,432	1	..	2,573	860
Education	47	..	..	33	14	1,289	..	..	1,030	259
Not elsewhere classified ..	499	4	12	426	89	4,241	52	163	2,145	2,311
Total	31,460	12,732	112	28,770	15,534	17,541	270	404	12,873	5,342

(a) Includes employees of Commonwealth Departments, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, employees of the Electricity Commission of Papua and New Guinea, also staff employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch, but excludes members of the Defence Forces.

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31ST MARCH 1965, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL WAGES(a)

Occupation	£106	£107 to £117	£118 to £130	£131 to £143	£144 to £156	£157 to £169	£170 to £183	£184 to £195	£196 to £208	£209 to £221	£222 to £234	£235 to £247	£248 to £260	£261 to £286	£287 to £312	£313 to £338	£339 to £364	£365 to £416	£417 to £520	£521 to £624	£625 and over (b)	Total
<i>A. Males</i>																						
Aid Post Orderly	67	27	12	114	2	2	3	51	..	1	3	44	4	24	13	17	19	9	5	..	..	417
Agricultural Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	12
Baker ..	1	5	1	..	8	4	7	10	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	49
Bar Attendant ..	4	1	..	..	9	10	21	3	4	2	3	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	65
Boatswain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Boiler Attendant	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	23
Book Binder	..	..	6	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	16
Boot Repairer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Bricklayer	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	10	3	..	4	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	42
Butcher	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Broadcast Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	5	14
Carpenter	79	39	51	13	66	86	79	39	100	99	91	47	91	108	110	69	67	116	108	57	24	1,539
Clerk ..	37	8	10	16	50	41	40	16	14	24	25	19	16	37	15	27	24	42	89	74	46	67
Compositor	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	3
Cook ..	43	39	32	17	47	42	42	22	17	15	11	3	15	20	20	12	..	12	15	..	..	436
Dairymen	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
Dental Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	6	4	..	16
Domestic	358	173	340	141	425	136	393	143	112	35	56	52	32	39	31	22	12	20	5	..	..	2,525
Draughtsman	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Driller ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Driver (Engine Stationary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Driver (Motor Transport)	40	31	63	50	70	52	110	96	59	92	120	62	60	164	116	42	49	82	113	85	18	1,574
Electrician	..	..	..	..	5	4	10	13	2	1	7	6	4	10	16	4	..	3	9	4	..	98
Engineer	..	..	1	8	28	31	7	6	10	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	116
Factory Worker..	21	10	46	1	12	87	91	28	13	6	1	9	..	7	5	..	5	1	1	..	..	344
Farmer	177	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
Ferryman	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Field Worker (Agriculture)	84	83	2	..	10	22	37	20	6	15	11	10	12	20	12	21	9	7	27	9	..	426
Field Worker (Forests)	2	6	..	..	10	7	7	5	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	51
Field Worker (Survey)	11	..	..	..	1	6	9	2	1	11	3	4	1	5	3	2	5	7	7	1	..	79
Fireman	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Fitter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	8
Foreman	63	43	75	85	61	25	35	35	27	..	..	16	23	42	35	31	28	36	39	22	8	783
Gameshooter	..	9	16	7	18	..	8	4	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Gardener	24	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Gestetner Operator	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heavy Plant Operator	..	..	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	5	..	2	..	1	1	..	22
Hospital Assistant	84	23	19	10	73	71	35	12	18	47	19	25	31	43	51	49	58	64	82	33	11	858
Hostel Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspector (Health)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Inspector (Police)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Interpreter	28	1	5	1	6	2	1	3	6	6	..	2	5	7	6	6	4	10	2	2	..	103
Laboratory Assistant	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	6	1	23
Labourer, General	6,768	1,760	725	272	1,863	1,795	1,178	452	200	136	111	102	63	96	59	81	97	35	34	6	..	15,833
Labourer, Plantation	11,604	12,555	1,645	266	111	113	162	78	25	100	24	15	31	46	33	19	15	13	11	1	..	26,867
Labourer, Sanitary	1	9	16	1	29	1	29	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	95
Laundryman ..	29	8	39	18	33	15	25	5	9	1	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	..	..	..	205
Library Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	7	..	..	..	4
Linesman	..	..	..	2	3	10	16	6	..	..	1	1	..	3	22	1	..	..	12	3	7	98
Linotype Operator	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Local Government Assistant	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	3	32

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31ST MARCH 1965, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL WAGES(a)—continued

Occupation	£106	£107 to £117	£118 to £130	£131 to £143	£144 to £156	£157 to £169	£170 to £183	£184 to £195	£196 to £208	£209 to £221	£222 to £234	£235 to £247	£248 to £260	£261 to £286	£287 to £312	£313 to £338	£339 to £364	£365 to £416	£417 to £520	£521 to £624	£625 and over (b)	Total
<i>A. Males—continued</i>																						
Logger	5	6	19	7	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	45
Malaria Control Assistant ..	41	11	..	4	8	14	25	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	122
Marine Engine Operator ..	1	4	..	5	1	7	5	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	43
Mechanic	8	2	9	5	11	30	16	14	33	17	26	17	24	33	11	20	23	14	16	13	..	347
Mechanical Equipment Operator ..	51	11	21	23	29	9	22	6	10	10	10	2	3	7	6	8	13	13	8	5	1	268
Medical Assistant ..	4	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	..	2	9	11	2	47
Medical Officer (Assistant) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Messenger Cleaner ..	19	5	18	3	22	25	20	14	12	2	2	6	4	..	..	4	1	6	5	..	..	179
Meteorological Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miner (Gold) ..	..	9	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
Minister of Religion ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
Nurseryman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	7
Packer ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Painter ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	30	17	24	13	26	4	31	19	28	18	14	9	13	5	..	302
Panel Beater ..	3	5	2	1	26	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
Patrol Officer Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Photographer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Plasterer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Plumber ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	12	15	12	12	7	12	18	12	13	18	21	..	..	..	205
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	61	41	17	66	70	111	94	276	12	17	270	352	237	114	1,739
Postal Assistant ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	2	3	6	1	..	8	2	1	1	1	1	12	9	2	62
Powerhouse Operator ..	43	26	7	51	17	14	40	12	3	4	2	7	13	5	11	14	9	9	12	2	..	301
Printing Worker ..	1	1	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	14
Programme Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Projectionist ..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	16
Recruiter's Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Religious Worker ..	56	2	3	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	75
Rigger ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Rubber Tapper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Sawyer ..	5	7	10	..	3	4	12	2	8	5	10	4	2	6	6	..	4	1	1	1	..	96
Seaman ..	24	47	44	24	19	73	60	61	4	6	8	6	4	11	3	4	1	5	5	1	..	410
Securityman ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sheet Metal Worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	12
Ship's Master ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	1	6	1	2	4	3	5	3	1	..	..	25
Shipwright ..	..	..	..	2	1	37	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	76
Signwriter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Social Welfare Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Stevadore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steward ..	15	10	20	7	29	18	32	7	6	3	3	..	3	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	162
Stockman ..	24	8	9	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	56
Store Assistant ..	12	4	29	23	46	19	40	33	51	6	29	9	30	22	13	9	9	10	8	3	..	409
Storeman ..	30	8	18	11	41	40	46	14	21	18	18	10	10	16	20	17	6	18	7	6	3	378
Surveyor's Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Students and Trainees (c) ..	1	..	..	..	131	12	9	..	..	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	178
Tailor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Tank Maker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	38	56	16	46	18	161	29	42	47	111	194	71	988
Technical Assistant ..	62	4	22	1	6	..	24	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	6	9	1	27
Technician (Radio/Telecommunications) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Telegraphist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX XVII—continued

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31ST MARCH 1965, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL WAGES(a)—continued

Occupation	£106	£107 to £117	£118 to £130	£131 to £143	£144 to £156	£157 to £169	£170 to £183	£184 to £195	£196 to £208	£209 to £221	£222 to £234	£235 to £247	£248 to £260	£261 to £286	£287 to £312	£313 to £338	£339 to £364	£365 to £416	£417 to £520	£521 to £624	£625 and over (b)	Total
<i>A. Males—continued</i>																						
Telephonist ..	..	2	2	..	3	3	2	4	..	1	4	2	2	1	4	..	2	2	3	4	..	41
Vulcanologist Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	70	..	31	20	8	6	9	25	4	14	14	11	4	355
Welder ..	..	..	..	..	3	7	5	2	6	6	4	5	5	5	3	1	2	1	4	6	1	66
Wood Machinist ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	3	1	10	3	..	3	9	1	1	1	2	..	..	41
Work-shop Assistant ..	1	..	3	1	2	8	6	3	2	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	3	4	3	..	..	44
X-ray Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	8
Yardsman ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total males ..	19,980	15,022	3,362	1,204	3,364	2,963	2,791	1,549	977	829	893	642	752	1,011	1,180	615	602	950	1,220	875	380	61,161
<i>B. Females.</i>																						
Aid Post Orderly ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broadcast Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cook ..	13	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
Domestic Servant ..	134	63	43	14	29	13	25	15	9	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354
Factory Worker ..	..	..	5	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Gardener ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hospital Assistant ..	24	2	1	..	14	6	3	2	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	64
Hostel Assistant ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infant Welfare Assistant ..	13	15	..	8	8	13	37	5	1	4	4	4	4	5	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	130
Interpreter ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Labourer, General ..	131	23	..	10	7	23	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Labourer, Plantation ..	126	27	4	..	18	..	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	191
Laundress ..	14	3	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Library Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Messenger Cleaner ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nurse ..	14	7	1	6	13	40	15	1	..	10	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	116
Pre-School Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Seamstress ..	3	1	3	4	7	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Social Welfare Assistant ..	2	..	1	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Stewardess ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Store Assistant ..	1	..	1	..	12	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Students and Trainees(c) ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Teacher ..	9	5	1	..	5	..	7	20	..	12	19	..	7	7	16	4	4	5	1	2	..	124
Typiste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total females ..	496	149	63	47	148	105	112	56	20	40	33	8	13	17	23	8	7	7	2	2	2	1,358

(a) The wages are expressed in Australian pounds per annum and in appropriate cases include the following components:—

(i) Cash wage paid to the worker;

(ii) Value of food, clothing and other prescribed articles provided by the employer to the worker and to his accompanying dependants (if any); and

(iii) Value of prescribed accommodation provided by the employer for the worker and his accompanying dependants (if any).

Other cost components borne by the employer by way of transport, medical attention, workers' compensation premiums, etc., are not included in the wages.

(b) The maximum all-inclusive wage paid in this group is £1,664 per annum paid to an assistant medical officer. £1,300 per annum to a shipwright and £1,298 per annum to a teacher.

(c) This description is given to those students and/or trainees (engaged as employees by the Administration) to whom no more specific description may be given.

5. LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED AND WORKERS INTERVIEWED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of inspections	Number of workers interviewed
Primary production—		
Copra and cocoa	354	18,740
Coffee	109	5,071
Pastoral	6	180
Other agriculture	23	1,235
Forestry	10	1,266
Mining and quarrying—		
Gold	14	831
Oil	1	34
Quarrying	1	22
General—		
Manufacturing	44	1,893
Building and construction	64	3,087
Transport and storage	96	1,501
Communications	22	527
Commerce	308	2,447
Personal service	14	52
Hotels, cafés and amusements	50	548
Professional activities—		
Religion and social welfare	18	436
Health and hospitals	36	1,694
Education	10	105
Not elsewhere classified	56	1,630
Total	1,236	41,299

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30TH JUNE 1965, INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1964,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30th June 1964		Reported during year ended 30th June 1965		Total	Degree of disability				Compensation claim result					Not yet final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part- per- manent	Tem- porary with pay	Not yet deter- mined	Num- ber of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pensable	Fatal	Non- fatal
Primary production— Copra and cocoa ..	Falling object ..	2	5	1	7	15	3	..	1	4	7	2	£ s. d. 1,134 0 0	4	..	2	7
	Injured by handtool ..	..	9	..	9	18	..	..	3	1	14	3	220 6 5	1	..	..	14
	Flying object ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	324 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Drowned ..	23	..	7	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	..
	Vehicle accident ..	2	2	..	2	6	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	2
	Fall from tree ..	..	4	1	4	9	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	..	1	..
	Explosion ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Playing football ..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Spear wound ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Gun shot ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Coral dust ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	324 0 0	..	..	..	3
	Fall from vehicle ..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Tractor accident ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	864 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Taken by crocodile ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	864 0 0	..	..	..	1
	Gored by pig ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injured by machinery ..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	1	..	4	3	1	64 16 0	4	..	3	
Fall from tractor ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Coffee ..	Falling object ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	162 0 0	1	..	..	..
	Fire ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	200 0 0	..	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle ..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	526 10 0	1	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	325 12 6	..	..	..	1
	Injured by handtool ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Vehicle accident* ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1
Pastoral ..	Drowned ..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fall from bridge ..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Falling object ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other agriculture ..	Injured by handtool ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Drowned ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Fall from tractor ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Snake bite ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3
	Injured by machinery ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	Falling object ..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1,920 0 0	1	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Snake bite ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30TH JUNE 1965, INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1964,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30th June 1964		Reported During Year Ended 30th June 1965		Total	Degree of disability					Compensation claim result					Not yet final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part- per- manent	Tem- porary with pay	Not yet deter- mined	Num- ber of cases	Total amount paid £ s. d.	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pensable	Fatal	Non- fatal	
Mining and quarrying— Gold ..	Fall into water race ..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
	Falling object ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Flying objects ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Drowned ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
General— Manufacturing ..	Falling object ..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	212	2	..	..	..	3
	Injured by machinery ..	1	..	11	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	4	2	..	..	..	7
	Fall from tree ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Vehicle accident ..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	30	6	..	2	..	..
	Injured by handtool ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	48	12	0	..	..	..
Building and construc- tion ..	Fall from ladder ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle ..	1	..	5	..	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
	Falling object ..	2	1	6	..	9	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	7
	Handling cargo ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Boat accident ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	50	15	2	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery ..	..	6	9	..	15	..	2	1	12	2	572	9	7	1	..	12
	Tractor accident ..	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	1	..	1	60	15	0	2	..	2	
	Vehicle accident ..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	76	10	0	..	..	2
	Injured by handtool ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	48	12	0	..	..	1
	Fall ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport and storage ..	Drowned ..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Handling cargo ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tractor accident ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Falling object ..	1	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Drowned ..	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..
	Vehicle accident ..	2	..	6	2	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Communication ..	Fire ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	129	12	0	..	..	..
	Closing door ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object ..	1	..	3	..	4	..	2	1	1	2	38	6	10	1	..	1	
	Fall ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Injured by machinery ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	48	12	0	..	..	..	1
	Drowned ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XVII—continued

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30TH JUNE 1965, INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1964, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30th June 1964		Reported During Year Ended 30th June 1965		Total	Degree of disability					Compensation claim result				Not yet final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part- per- manent	Tem- porary with pay	Not yet deter- mined	Num- ber of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pensable			Fatal	Non- fatal
General—continued Commerce ..	Fall from vehicle	..	6	..	6	12	..	1	9	2	1	£ 76 11 1	9	..	..	2
	Vehicle accident	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	891 0 0	..	..	..	1
	Fall from cliff	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	64 16 0	..	..	..	1
	Falling object	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Personal service ..	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	72 18 0	1	..	..	..
Hotels, amusements and cafés ..	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	194 8 0	..	..	..	1
Professional activities— Religion and social welfare	Falling object	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	810 0 0	..	..	1	1
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	5	6	..	..	..	2	4	267 6 1	..	..	..	2
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Flying object	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fighting (brawl)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Spear wound	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	31 6 4	1	1	..	..
Health and hospitals..	Injured by handtool	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Education ..	Flying object	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Falling object	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not elsewhere classified	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Drowned	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Falling object	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Fighting	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		62	70	25	143	300	87	2	33	67	111	44	10,754 6 1	67	15	63	111

* 1 weekly settlement at £2/14/0.

7. ILLNESSES AND DEATHS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

No illnesses or deaths attributable to occupational disease were reported during the year under review.

8. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1963 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Section of Ordinance or Regulations	Offence	Number of employers			Penalty imposed
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Acquitted	
Section 149 (1)— <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958–1963	Failure to provide lighting facilities	1	1	..	Fined £5
Section 149 (1)— <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958–1963	Failure to provide ablution facilities	1	1	..	Fined £5
	Total	2	2	..	

9. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1963 BY WORKERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

No employees were prosecuted for offences against the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1963 during the year under review.

10. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965, RESULTING IN VARIATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS

Nature of breach	Section of Ordinance	Number of agreements			
		Terminated	Varied	Total	
Under the <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958–1963					
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment	43 (1) (a)	..	1	1	
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment	43 (1) (b)	..	29	29	
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment	43 (2) (b)	..	45	45	
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorized absence ..	43 (3) (b)	..	13	13	
Worker convicted of offence against or contravention of this Ordinance ..	49 (1) (a)	2	..	2	
Absence because of imprisonment for period exceeding seven days ..	49 (1) (b)	30	..	30	
Negligence or carelessness in discharge of duties to employer	49 (1) (c)	12	..	12	
Disobeying a lawful order	49 (1) (d)	40	..	40	
Absence from work without leave or reasonable excuse	49 (1) (e)	264	..	264	
Committed an act or omission which justifies termination by employer ..	49 (1) (f)	7	..	7	
Worker unfit for any reason to carry out his duties	49 (4) (a)	25	..	25	
Employer and worker agree to termination by Court	49 (4) (c)	1	..	1	
Total .. .. .	..	381	88	469

In addition, there were 1,051 terminations by Employment Officers under the provision of Section 48—that is by mutual consent of both employer and employee.

11. COMPLAINTS BY INDIGENOUS WORKERS, BY CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Nature of complaint	Number of workers involved			
	Category of employment			Total
	Governmental	Private		
		Agreement	Casual	
Non-payment of wages	43	43
Underpayment of wages	32	32
Delay in payment of wages	57	57
Inadequate wages	26	26
Non-payment of overtime	17	17
Illegal re-possession of food issues	10	..	10
Refusal by employer to pay money in lieu of rations	10	27	..	37
Inadequate rations	12	..	12
Short issue of rations	17	36	2	55
Non-issue of rations	2	..	2
Short issue of clothing	46	..	46
Failure to provide clothing and other articles	11	1	12
Sub-standard accommodation	5	..	..	5
Failure to provide accommodation	10	10
Dissatisfaction with management	6	6
Failure to repatriate on due date	35	..	35
Abusive language	4	4
Assault	26	..	26
Wrongful dismissal	65	65
Failure to provide mosquito net	23	..	23
Failure to provide marriage allowance	1	1
Failure to provide leave fares	1	1
Failure to provide adequate medical treatment	1	1
Total	32	228	266	526

All complaints were fully investigated by departmental officers who acted as conciliators in respect of the complaints listed.

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST

Industry	Cause	Number of workers involved			Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Govern- mental	Private			
			Casual	Agreement		
Primary production— Copra and cocoa..	Workers refused duty claim- ing incompatibility between employer and employees	..	..	11	19	Workers resumed duty fol- lowing negotiations by a Labour Inspector during which management and employees were reminded of their obligations
	Workers refused duty follow- ing disobedience of a lawful order	..	..	19	24	Workers resumed duty fol- lowing negotiations by a Labour Inspector during which employees were re- minded of their obligations. Management agreed to effect a change in super- vision
	Workers refused to perform duty in wet weather	..	..	7	16	Workers resumed duty after a Labour Inspector had re- minded management of their responsibilities
	Workers refused duty claim- ing managerial control was too rigid and alleging assault by Manager	..	..	13	18	Workers resumed duty fol- lowing settlement of alleged assault by a Police In- spector
	A worker refused duty claiming employment was contrary to terms of agree- ment	..	..	1	1	Worker resumed duty fol- lowing investigation by a Labour Inspector. The terms of the agreement were varied with consent of em- ployer and employee
	Workers refused duty on in- stigation of a difficult em- ployee	..	..	15	20	Workers resumed duty fol- lowing arrangement made by a Labour Inspector to terminate the agreement of one worker by Court Order. The worker was subse- quently repatriated
	Workers refused duty alleging irregular payment of wages and bonus	..	3	..	2	Workers resumed duty fol- lowing explanation given by a Labour Inspector
	Workers refused duty claim- ing there were delays in food issues	..	9	61	70	Workers resumed duty fol- lowing investigation by a Labour Inspector. Manage- ment agreed to issue food daily between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.
	Workers threatened to refuse duty claiming they were unable to complete allotted task	..	..	28	..	Workers agreed to continue work following a visit by a Labour Inspector having been assured that their duties were not too strenuous
	Workers threatened to leave work following alleged assault	..	..	25	..	Workers agreed to continue work following investiga- tion by a Labour Inspector

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of workers involved			Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Govern-mental	Private			
			Casual	Agreement		
	Workers threatened to stop work over misunderstanding regarding date of expiration of agreements	..	..	35	..	Workers agreed to complete term as shown on their agreements, following explanation by a Labour Inspector
Agriculture ..	Workers refused duty claiming dissatisfaction with management, wage rates and mode of payment of deferred wages	60	..	..	15	Workers resumed duty following explanation by a Government Officer of regulations. Six workers subsequently absconded from work and their agreements were terminated
	Workers refused duty claiming issues of fresh meat were not frequent enough. This causes deterioration	32	..	..	32	Workers resumed duty after a Labour Inspector had arranged for more frequent issues of fresh meat
Manufacturing ..	Workers refused duty following disagreement on wages entitlements	..	80	..	18	Workers resumed duty following explanations given by a Labour Inspector of the terms of the relevant Urban Cash Wage Agreement
Building ..	Workers refused duty following employer's refusal to pay higher wages for skilled and semi-skilled jobs	..	..	60	60	Workers resumed duty following negotiations by a Labour Inspector during which workers were assured their wages were above the minimum prescribed rates
Forestry ..	Workers refused duty claiming dissatisfaction with arrangements for entry into Public Service	14	..	..	28	Workers resumed duty following explanation of legislation given by an Industrial Relations Officer in conjunction with representatives of Timber Workers' Association

APPENDIX XVIII

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Information relating to social security and welfare services is given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this Report

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Designation	Administration				Non-administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Non-indigenous				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
A. Medical Personnel											
Group I (a)—											
Specialist .. .. .	..	..	4 (9)	..	..	..	..	..	4 (9)	..	4 (9)
Physician and Surgeon .. .. .	..	..	47 (12)	3 (2)	..	..	15	4	62 (12)	7 (2)	69 (14)
Cadet Medical Officer .. .. .	..	..	(20)	(1)	..	..	..	..	(20)	(1)	(21)
Medical Assistant	11	..	73	..	..	..	346	13	430	13	443
Entomologist and Parasitologist .. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Dental Officer .. .. .	..	..	5 (1)	..	..	..	6	..	11 (1)	..	11 (1)
Dental Mechanic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Pharmacist .. .. .	..	..	5 (2)	..	..	..	8	1	13 (2)	1	14 (2)
Malaria Eradication Assistant	23	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
Nurse	18	14	..	83 (3)	..	35	6	200	24	332 (3)	356 (3)
Physiotherapist .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	4
Hospital and Nursing Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Instructor—Aid Post Training School .. .. .	..	..	4 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	4 (2)	..	4 (2)
Medical Technologist .. .. .	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	3	5	5	10
Radiographer	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	9
X-ray Technician .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Health Inspector .. .. .	..	..	10 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	10 (1)	..	10 (1)
Limb Maker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Educator .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Assistant Health Inspector	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Dental Officer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pathology Technician	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	8
Pharmacist Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dental Assistant	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
Nursing Orderly .. .. .	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Assistant Medical Officer	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	2	13
Lecturer .. .. .	..	..	5 (7)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	5 (7)	2 (2)	7 (9)
Group II(a)—											
Dental Orderly	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	6
Hospital and Nursing Assistant	43(124)	148 (56)	..	..	..	..	..	..	43(124)	148 (56)	191(180)
Infant Welfare Assistant .. .. .	..	77	..	..	..	186 (b)	..	..	..	263	263
Infant Welfare Orderly .. .. .	..	27	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	30	30
Aid Post Orderly	851	1	..	..	220 (b)	44 (b)	..	2	1,071	47	1,118
Hospital Orderly	840	57	..	..	102 (b)	79 (b)	..	..	942	136	1,078
Laboratory Assistant	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	10
Laboratory Orderly	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10
X-Ray Orderly	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Malaria Eradication Assistant	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80
Malaria Eradication Orderly	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	143
Ambulance Driver	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Limb Maker's Assistant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	2,108(124)	332 (56)	167 (54)	92 (8)	330	348	387	229	2,992(178)	1,001(64)	3,993(242)

APPENDIX XIX—continued

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Designation	Administration				Non-administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
B. Non-medical Personnel											
Group I (a)—											
Pre-School Teacher ..	..	..	..	12 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	12 (1)	12 (1)
Clerk	3	..	3 (18)	6 (13)	..	..	..	..	6 (18)	6 (13)	12 (31)
Typist .. ..	..	..	..	23 (13)	..	..	..	..	..	23 (13)	23 (13)
Storeman .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant ..	10 (13)	1	2 (1)	28 (7)	..	..	..	..	12 (14)	29 (7)	41 (21)
Insect Machine Operator ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other .. ..	..	1	2 (1)	21 (4)	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	22 (4)	24 (5)
Group II(a)—											
Pre-School Assistant ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Stores Assistant ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Clerical Assistant ..	31 (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 (15)	..	31 (15)
Cooks Assistant ..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	85
Seamstress ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Wardsman ..	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	27
Hospital Handyman ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger Cleaner ..	15 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 (1)	..	15 (1)
Foreman Labourer ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	..	21
Labourer(c) ..	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	483	..	483
Steward ..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
Laundryman ..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	31
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	744 (29)	21	10 (20)	90 (38)	..	..	1	..	755 (49)	111 (38)	866 (87)
Grand total	2,852(153)	353 (56)	177 (74)	182 (46)	330	348	388	229	3,747(227)	1112(102)	4,859(329)

(a) The distinction between Group I. and Group II. relates only to Administration personnel, Group I. being officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and Group II. being employed as Administration Servants. (b) Including trainees at mission centres. (c) These are personnel employed under the provisions of the Native Employment Ordinance.

NOTE: 1. Headquarters' personnel of the Department of Public Health stationed at Port Moresby are shown in parentheses and not included in other figures.

2. Non-administration includes mission figures which were compiled from available returns and are not exhaustive.

2. ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Assistant Medical Officer—			
Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji—			
Fifth year	1	..	1
Papuan Medical College—			
First year	3	..	3
Second year	3	..	3
Third year	5	..	5
Fourth year	1	1	2
Fifth year	2	..	2
	15	1	16
Nursing—			
Rabaul School of Nursing—			
General	65	58	123
Obstetrics .. .. .	..	6	6
Papuan Medical College—			
Nursing—Group “ B ” .. .. .	..	2	2
Medical Assistant	19	..	19
General	91	47	138
Lae—General .. .. .	..	16	16
	175	129	304
Aid Post Orderly	122	..	122
Aid Post Orderly retraining—Mount Hagen ..	15	..	15
	137	..	137
Nursing Aides .. .. .	..	52	52
Dental—			
Dental Assistant	9	1	10
Assistant Dental Mechanics	3	..	3
	12	1	13
X-ray Technician—			
Rabaul	1	..	1
Port Moresby	4	..	4
Laboratory Technician—			
Rabaul	2	..	2
Port Moresby	4	..	4
	11	..	11
Infant and Maternal Welfare—			
Assistant—			
New Guinea .. .. .	..	19	19
Papua .. .. .	..	9	9
Orderly .. .. .	..	17	17
	..	45	45
Pre-School Assistants—			
Rabaul .. .. .	..	2	2
Port Moresby .. .. .	..	14	14
	..	16	16
	350	244	594

3. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Medical establishments						Administration	Mission	Total
Hospitals—								
Public (including maternity wards)	..	..	..	..	..	63	69	132
Hansenide	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Hansenide and Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	69	73	142
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—								
Central clinics	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Mobile clinic centres	..	..	..	..	..	484	115	619
Total	..	..	..	..	..	504	115	619
Aid Posts or Medical Centres	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	131	1,206
Rural Health Centres	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,081	131	1,212
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	1,654	319	1,973

4. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

District	Location of hospital			Type (A—Paying; B—Non- paying)	District	Location of hospital			Type (A—Paying; B—Non- paying)
Eastern Highlands	Goroka	..	..	A and B	Morobe..	Saidor	..	..	B
	Henganofi	..	..	B		Kar Kar	..	..	B
	Lufa ..	..	..	B		Josephstaal	..	..	B
	Kainantu	..	..	B		Bundi	..	..	B
	Okapa	..	..	B		Bogia..	..	..	B
	Kundiawa	..	..	B		Hatzfeldhaven Hansenide and Tuberculosis Colony			B
	Chuave	..	..	B		Lae (Angau)	..	..	A and B
	Gumine	..	..	B		Wau ..	..	..	A and B
	Kerowagi	..	..	B		Wasu ..	..	..	B
	Gembogl	..	..	B		Mumeng	..	..	B
	Wonenara	..	..	B		Kaiapit	..	..	B
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	..	..	B	New Britain	Menyamya	..	..	B
	Minj ..	..	..	B		Buloio	..	..	B
	Wabag	..	..	B		Morobe	..	..	A and B
	Laiagam	..	..	B		Butaweng Tuberculosis Hospital	..	..	B
	Kompian	..	..	B		Rabaul (Nonga)	..	..	A and B
	Togoba Hansenide Colony			B		Talasea	..	..	B
	Kandep	..	..	B		Cape Gloucester	..	..	B
	Kol ..	..	..	B		Kandrian	..	..	B
Sepik ..	Wewak	..	..	A and B	New Ireland	Pomio	..	..	B
	Angoram	..	..	B		Butuwin (Kokopo)	..	..	B
	Ambunti	..	..	B		Gasmata	..	..	B
	Lumi	..	..	B		Bitu Paka Tuberculosis Hospital	..	..	B
	Dreikikir	..	..	B		Kavieng	..	..	A and B
	Imonda	..	..	B		Taskul	..	..	B
	Maprik	..	..	B		Namatanai	..	..	B
	Nuku..	..	..	B		Anelaua Hansenide Colony			B
	Telefomin	..	..	B	Bougainville	Sohano	..	..	A and B
	Vanimo	..	..	B		Wakunai	..	..	B
	Yangoru	..	..	B		Buin ..	..	..	B
	Timbunke	..	..	B		Kieta ..	..	..	B
	Aitape	..	..	B		Boku ..	..	..	B
	Aitape Hansenide Colony			B	Manus ..	Lorengau	..	..	A and B
	Amanab	..	..	B					
Madang ..	Madang	..	..	A and B					
	Aiome	..	..	B					

APPENDIX XIX—continued

5. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30TH JUNE 1965 CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF BEDS AND STATUS OF PERSONS IN CHARGE

Hospitals					Status of persons in charge				Total number of hospitals
					Medical officers	Medical assistants	Nursing sisters	Others	
Public (including maternity wards)—									
10 to 50 beds	..	..	..	..	3	12	1	6	22
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	..	23	14	..	4	41
Hansenide—									
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Tuberculosis—									
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Hansenide and tuberculosis—									
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	28	28	3	10	69

6. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, ADMISSIONS AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

Particulars	Eastern Highlands	Western Highlands	Sepik	Madang	Morobe	New Britain	New Ireland	Bougainville	Manus	Total
Public hospitals (including maternity wards)—										
Number	11	7	14	7	8	7	3	5	1	63
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	895.7	428.1	1,359.1	393.8	542.1	413.3	186.4	359.3	43.7	4,621.5
Admissions (a)										
Non-paying ..	20,380	11,706	14,175	5,624	14,251	8,796	2,523	3,558	1,340	82,353
Paying	234	..	292	194	833	811	91	43	..	2,498
Out-patients—										
Non-paying ..	74,652	67,714	39,629	42,677	81,166	44,558	8,824	6,219	24,241	389,680
Paying	550	..	1,936	3,566	6,536	176	2,168	296	..	15,228
Hansenide colonies—										
Number .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	300.0	283.7	..	..	..	206.4	..	..	790.1
Admissions.. ..	..	118	45	..	..	..	72	..	..	235
Tuberculosis hospitals(b)—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	..	378.8	339.4	..	..	..	718.2
Admissions.. ..	..	..	..	..	238	276	..	..	..	514
Hansenide and tuberculosis hospitals—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	166.0	..	..	..	..	..	166.0
Admissions.. ..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	127

(a) Includes patients readmitted or admitted for investigation only. hospitals.

(b) Excluding cases of minor infection of tuberculosis under treatment at public

7. INCIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AND IMPORTANT CASE MORTALITY RATES IN PERCENTAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

International code group classification	Disease or injury	Number of admissions	Percentage of total admissions	Number of deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Deaths as a percentage of admissions
I. ..	Infective and parasitic diseases	16,560	22.5	375	19.5	2.3
	of which—					
	Malaria	6,412	8.7	79	4.1	1.2
	Tuberculosis	1,649	2.2	112	5.8	6.8
	Leprosy	1,010	1.4	5	0.3	0.5
	Dysentery, all forms	1,996	2.7	99	5.2	5.0
	Diseases due to helminths	1,488	2.0	3	0.2	0.2
II. ..	Neoplasms	592	0.8	116	6.0	19.6
	of which—					
	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	438	0.6	109	5.7	24.9
	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	154	0.2	7	0.4	4.5
III. and IV.	Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2,442	3.3	64	3.3	2.6
	of which—					
	Avitaminosis, malnutrition and other deficiency states	900	1.2	36	1.9	4.0
	Anaemias	887	1.2	18	0.9	2.0
V. ..	Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	374	0.5	1	0.1	0.3
VI. ..	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs of which—	3,200	4.4	138	7.2	4.3
	Inflammatory diseases of the eye	1,111	1.5	1	0.1	0.1
	Otitis media and mastoiditis	774	1.1	4	0.2	0.5
VII. ..	Diseases of the circulatory system	562	0.8	75	3.9	13.3
VIII. ..	Diseases of the respiratory system	17,127	23.3	463	24.1	2.7
	of which—					
	Pneumonia	8,282	11.3	386	20.1	4.7
	Acute upper respiratory tract infections	1,613	2.2	1	0.1	0.1
IX. ..	Diseases of the digestive system	5,656	7.7	224	11.7	4.0
	of which—					
	Gastroenteritis and colitis	3,602	4.9	125	6.5	3.5
X. ..	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,055	2.8	85	4.4	4.1
XI. ..	Deliveries and complication of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4,494	6.1	38	2.0	0.8
XII. and XIII.	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	7,297	9.9	13	0.7	0.2
	of which—					
	Infections of skin and sub-cutaneous tissue	3,640	5.0	4	0.2	0.1
XV. ..	Certain diseases of early infancy	1,294	1.8	199	10.4	15.4
XIV. and XVI.	Congenital malformations. Symptoms: senility and ill-defined conditions	5,062	6.9	67	3.5	1.3
XVII. ..	Accidents, poisonings and violence	6,814	9.3	64	3.3	0.9
	All causes	73,529	100.0	1,922	100.0	2.6

APPENDIX XIX—*continued*

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

Disease, injury, etc.	International classification code number	In-patients	Deaths
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	A1	1,276	73
Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	A2	62	23
Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum, and mesenteric glands	A3	7	4
Tuberculosis of bones and joints	A4	88	1
Tuberculosis, all other forms	A5	216	11
Congenital syphilis	A6	7	..
Early syphilis	A7		
Tabes dorsalis	A8		
General paralysis of insane	A9		
All other syphilis	A10	213	..
Gonococcal infections	A11		
Typhoid fever	A12	1	..
Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections	A13	..	..
Cholera	A14	..	..
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	A15	..	..
Dysentery, all forms	A16	1,996	99
Scarlet fever	A17	..	..
Streptococcal sore throat	A18	..	..
Erysipelas	A19	7	..
Septicaemia and pyaemia	A20	18	11
Diphtheria	A21	..	1
Whooping cough	A22	275	4
Meningococcal infections	A23	38	12
Plague	A24	..	..
Leprosy	A25	1,010	5
Tetanus	A26	51	18
Anthrax	A27	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis	A28	12	1
Acute infectious encephalitis	A29	6	3
Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	A30	7	..
Smallpox	A31	..	..
Measles	A32	697	4
Yellow fever	A33	..	..
Infectious hepatitis	A34	149	15
Rabies	A35	..	..
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	A36	..	..
Malaria	A37	6,412	79
Schistosomiasis	A38	..	..
Hydatid disease	A39	..	..
Filariasis	A40	71	..
Ankylostomiasis	A41	419	..
Other diseases due to helminths	A42	998	3
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	A43	2,524	8
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	A44	28	4
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	A45	11	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	A46	12	6
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	A47	18	10
Malignant neoplasm of rectum	A48	14	1
Malignant neoplasm of larynx	A49	..	..
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	A50	4	5
Malignant neoplasm of breast	A51	6	1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	A52	16	3
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	A53	3	2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	A54	5	..
Malignant neoplasm of skin	A55	53	6
Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	A56	31	4

APPENDIX XIX—*continued*8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965—*continued*

Disease, injury, etc.	International classification code number	In-patients	Deaths
Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	A57	188	47
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	A58	17	14
Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system ..	A59	32	5
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	A60	154	7
Non-toxic goitre	A61	88	3
Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	A62	..	..
Diabetes mellitus	A63	25	1
Avitaminosis and other deficiency states	A64	900	36
Anaemias	A65	887	18
Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	A66	542	6
Psychoses	A67	108	..
Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	A68	229	..
Mental deficiency	A69	37	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	A70	34	16
Non-meningococcal meningitis	A71	372	88
Multiple sclerosis	A72	..	..
Epilepsy	A73	124	3
Inflammatory diseases of eye	A74	1,111	1
Cataract	A75	78	..
Glaucoma	A76	12	..
Otitis media and mastoiditis	A77	774	4
All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	A78	695	26
Rheumatic fever	A79	32	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	A80	43	6
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	A81	31	8
Other diseases of the heart	A82	133	47
Hypertension with heart disease	A83	6	2
Hypertension without mention of heart	A84	47	6
Diseases of arteries	A85	22	3
Other diseases of circulatory system	A86	248	2
Acute upper respiratory infections	A87	1,613	1
Influenza	A88	3,224	30
Lobar pneumonia	A89	1,379	36
Bronchopneumonia	A90	2,302	158
Primary atypical, other, and unspecified pneumonia	A91	4,601	192
Acute bronchitis	A92	675	3
Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	A93	2,989	24
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	A94	29	..
Empyema and abscess of lung	A95	10	3
Pleurisy	A96	106	..
All other respiratory diseases	A97	199	16
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	A98	384	..
Ulcer of stomach	A99	65	6
Ulcer of duodenum	A100	64	2
Gastritis and duodenitis	A101	277	..
Appendicitis	A102	190	5
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	A103	292	16
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	A104	3,602	125
Cirrhosis of liver	A105	149	41
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	A106	4	..
Other diseases of digestive system	A107	629	29
Acute nephritis	A108	29	3
Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	A109	239	61
Infections of kidney	A110	164	15
Calculi of urinary system	A111	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	A112	6	1

APPENDIX XIX—*continued*8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965—*continued*

Disease, injury, etc.	International classification code number	In-patients	Deaths
Diseases of breast	A113	296	..
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	A114	1,320	4
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	A115	59	..
Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	A116	51	4
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.. .. .	A117	247	8
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	A118	235	..
Abortion with sepsis	A119	44	3
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication	A120	3,858	23
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.. .. .	A121	3,640	4
Arthritis and spondylitis	A122	742	3
Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	A123	174	..
Osteomyelitis and periostitis	A124	112	4
Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	A125	26	..
All other diseases of the skin and musculoskeletal system	A126	2,603	2
Spina bifida and meningocele	A127	..	..
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	A128	52	17
All other congenital malformations	A129	115	17
Birth injuries	A130	16	18
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	A131	20	18
Infections of newborn	A132	158	48
Haemolytic diseases of the newborn	A133	2	..
All other defined diseases of early infancy	A134	917	31
Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	A135	181	84
Senility without mention of psychosis	A136	..	1
Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	A137	4,895	32
Fracture of skull	AN138	83	5
Fracture of spine and trunk	AN139	106	6
Fracture of limbs	AN140	1,233	3
Dislocation without fracture	AN141	146	..
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	AN142	284	..
Head injury (excluding fracture)	AN143	532	7
Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis	AN144	34	9
Lacerations and open wounds	AN145	2,596	6
Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	AN146	548	..
Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	AN147	85	2
Burns	AN148	797	18
Effects of poisons	AN149	215	3
All other unspecified effects of external causes	AN150	155	5
Total .. .. .	..	73,529	1,922

APPENDIX XIX—continued

9. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY AGE AND SEX,
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965
(AS ASCERTAINED FROM DETAILS SHOWN ON DEATH CERTIFICATES)

Cause of death	International classification code numbers	Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
		Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All causes	001-999	1,010	572	438	203	117	86	446	248	198	274	152	122	87	55	32
Pneumonia (except of new born)	490-493	263	144	119	..	..	..	195	105	90	56	29	27	12	10	2
Gastro-enteritis (except of new born)	571	106	60	46	..	..	..	54	26	28	47	31	16	5	3	2
Immaturity	776	69	39	30	64	36	28	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	057, 340	66	40	26	3	2	1	40	25	15	19	11	8	4	2	2
Dysentery (all forms)	045-048	60	38	22	1	1	..	20	15	5	26	14	12	13	8	5
Malaria	110-117	48	30	18	..	..	..	19	10	9	25	16	9	4	4	..
Infections of new born	763-768	48	23	25	46	21	25	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition	286.5, 286.6, 772	41	21	20	10	5	5	9	3	6	20	11	9	2	2	..
Tuberculosis (all forms)	001-019	27	13	14	..	..	..	5	3	2	17	8	9	5	2	3
Accidents, poisonings and violence	800-999	25	17	8	3	1	2	6	6	..	8	4	4	8	6	2
Other causes.. .. .	..	257	147	110	76	51	25	91	50	41	56	28	28	34	18	16

APPENDIX XIX—continued

10. DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN BY DISTRICT, AGE AND SEX, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965
(AS ASCERTAINED FROM DETAILS SHOWN ON DEATH CERTIFICATES)

District	Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All districts ..	1,010	572	438	203	117	86	446	248	198	274	152	122	87	55	32
Eastern Highlands ..	346	188	158	63	33	30	159	88	71	90	45	45	34	22	12
Western Highlands ..	134	74	60	16	10	6	84	44	40	25	14	11	9	6	3
Sepik ..	188	111	77	46	28	18	68	38	30	57	35	22	17	10	7
Madang ..	63	37	26	10	5	5	31	17	14	15	11	4	7	4	3
Morobe ..	137	85	52	25	14	11	54	37	17	47	25	22	11	9	2
New Britain ..	70	42	28	25	14	11	20	12	8	19	12	7	5	3	2
New Ireland ..	15	9	6	6	4	2	6	3	3	2	2	..	1	..	1
Manus ..	10	4	6	..	..	..	6	3	3	4	2	2	1	..	1
Bougainville ..	47	22	25	12	9	3	18	6	12	15	6	9	2	1	1

11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

District						Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients treated	Number of patients treated at aid-posts and dispensaries
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	5,840	107,602	263,231
Western Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	12,830	144,356	101,993
Sepik	..	..	..	..	..	5,684	69,917	171,521
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	9,713	90,940	24,143
Morobe	..	..	..	..	..	8,504	54,693	86,977
New Britain..	..	..	..	..	..	16,361	190,326	15,176
New Ireland..	..	..	..	..	..	6,641	80,786	19,329
Manus	..	..	..	..	..	898	4,008	41,476
Bougainville..	..	..	..	..	..	9,713	71,100	24,143
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	76,184	813,728	747,989

NOTE: Figures compiled from available statistical returns of missions and are not exhaustive.

12. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

Centre				Enrolments		Attendances	
				Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years
Bogia	..	..	..	3	1	16	10
Bulolo	..	..	..	16	1	293	12
Goroka	..	..	..	30	72	379	86
Kundiawa	..	..	..	4	8	91	37
Lae	..	..	..	80	47	945	97
Lorengau	..	..	..	5	1	65	13
Madang	..	..	..	39	69	716	142
Maprik	..	..	..	4	..	51	7
Minj	..	..	..	5	18	81	70
Mount Hagen	..	..	..	11	10	107	24
Rabaul	..	..	..	107	65	2,155	642
Wewak	..	..	..	13	5	168	107
Total	..	..	..	317	297	5,067	1,247

APPENDIX XIX—continued

13. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES
AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1965

Centres				Enrolments		Attendances			
				Children under one year	Children aged one to five years	Children under one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged over five years	Total attendances
Bainings(a)	..	..	..	..	..	686	628	1,260	2,574
Bogia ..	..	..	..	168	479	3,760	14,061	23	17,844
Bulolo ..	..	..	..	325	1,038	3,686	8,068	680	12,434
Derimbat(b)	..	..	..	6	92	219	505	78	802
Goroka ..	..	..	..	763	3,604	4,868	8,539	..	13,407
Kaiapit ..	..	..	..	433	1,101	3,241	8,939	193	12,373
Kalalo(c)	..	..	..	35	72	214	314	43	571
Kavieng ..	..	..	..	216	658	1,602	3,687	151	5,440
Kerowagi ..	..	..	..	208	1,109	2,289	5,292	248	7,829
Kieta ..	..	..	..	149	553	1,013	2,836	172	4,021
Kundiawa ..	..	..	..	729	1,793	5,987	8,254	628	14,869
Lae ..	..	..	..	2,544	1,781	17,078	20,920	1,135	39,133
Lorengau ..	..	..	..	208	427	2,717	2,959	198	5,874
Lufa(d) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	2,541	46	3,690
Madang ..	..	..	..	521	1,839	5,542	11,910	903	18,355
Maprik ..	..	..	..	258	886	5,359	17,778	4	23,141
Minj ..	..	..	..	304	1,052	5,175	12,850	686	18,711
Mount Hagen ..	..	..	..	750	2,454	4,782	11,693	1,002	17,477
Namatanai ..	..	..	..	776	838	1,972	5,028	19	7,019
Rabaul ..	..	..	..	1,005	3,118	14,212	30,585	9,885	54,682
Sohano ..	..	..	..	327	1,479	4,578	12,709	293	17,580
Vanimo(e)	..	..	..	76	190	538	1,019	35	1,592
Wewak ..	..	..	..	505	882	5,957	8,331	1,040	15,328
Rural Health Centre—									
Baluan ..	..	..	..	61	218	1,598	4,410	296	6,304
Konga(f)	..	..	..	272	788	1,126	3,634	124	4,884
Sighere ..	..	..	..	264	537	2,420	5,215	93	7,728
Tapipipi ..	..	..	..	298	1,321	3,705	8,989	248	12,942
Vunapaka ..	..	..	..	321	1,298	4,895	8,957	570	14,422
Total ..	..	..	..	11,522	29,607	110,322	230,651	20,053	361,026

(a) Open June–October 1964. (b) Commenced July 1964.
1964–January 1965. (f) Open July 1964.

(c) Commenced July 1964.

(d) Open May–December 1964.

(e) Open July

14. ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 1965: PRENATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

Centre	Pre-natal care		Number of confinements	Still births	Number of multiple births	Number of deaths				
	Enrolled at 31st March 1965	Total attendance				Maternal	Under one month	one-twelve months	one-five years	Over five years
Bainings(a)	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogia ..	151	795	122	1	..	..	5	4	3	..
Bulolo..	62	561	59	1	1 x 2	..	2	9	13	2
Derimbat(b)	8	54	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goroka	165	364	31	..	..	1	2	7	2	..
Kaiapit	130	1,179	384	21	3 x 2	1	5	23	11	2
Kalalo(c)	4	50	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavieng	53	373	220	3	5 x 2	..	5	1	7	..
Kerowagi	28	279	114	..	3 x 2	..	1	2	..	..
Kieta ..	18	183	26	1	1 x 2	..	..	..	..	..
Kundiawa	45	377	292	3	7 x 2	3	2	16	7	1
Lae ..	298	4,541	622	14	7 x 2	1	4	7	10	2
Lorengau	88	1,103	10	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Lufa(d)	..	82	17	..	..	..	..	2	3	1
Madang	55	642	461	6	5 x 2	8	8	40	26	1
Maprik	71	1,573	217	2	5 x 2	1	4	3	2	..
Minj ..	46	362	146	4	4 x 2	2	3	5	9	1
Mount Hagen	32	270	435	1	6 x 2	..	..	26	12	..
Namatanai	52	348	128	4	..	..	4	3	4	..
Rabaul	244	3,042	147	1	1 x 2	..	1	3	3	..
Sohano	49	751	153	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
Vanimo(e)	30	115	26	..	..	1	1	..	2	1
Wewak	49	702	258	4	7 x 2	..	1	7	6	1
Rural Health Centres—										
Baluan	17	343	44	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
Konga(f)	174	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sighere	22	177	46	2	1 x 2	1	..	8	14	1
Tapipipi	89	1,030	60	..	1 x 2	..	..	..	1	..
Vunapaka	102	1,196	215	4	1 x 2	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	2,082	20,836	4,265	75	58 x 2	19	51	171	140	13

(a) Open June–October 1964. (b) Commenced July 1964. (c) Commenced July 1964. (d) Open May–December 1964. (e) Open July 1964–January 1965. (f) Open July 1964.

APPENDIX XIX—continued

15. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT MISSION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 1965

Missions	Number of stations	Enrolments		Attendances			
		Number enrolled less than one year at March 31st 1965	Number enrolled from one to five years at March 31st 1965	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged over five years	Total attendances
Apostolic Church of Australia	1	435	1,687	3,719	6,382	382	10,483
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand ..	1	40	120	135	185	..	320
Assemblies of God in Australia	3	409	1,834	7,318	15,758	144	23,220
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	5	489	1,887	7,766	21,171	1,059	29,996
Australian Church of Christ, New Guinea ..	2	234	1,058	2,143	7,794	238	10,175
Australian Lutheran Mission	3	320	960	6,600	8,329	885	15,814
Bismark Solomon Union of Seventh Day Adventists	4	58	82	2,107	2,945	2,065	7,117
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka(a)	1	116	204	668	906	..	1,574
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak ..	8	1,285	4,494	16,777	37,338	874	54,989
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	6	845	2,831	11,142	18,069	1,189	30,400
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity	1	64	268	296	266	..	562
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	6	461	1,979	3,920	13,922	3,758	21,600
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope	15	1,483	5,150	15,660	43,364	10,028	69,052
Christian Missions in Many Lands	4	250	713	4,118	8,869	800	13,787
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Daay Adventists ..	4	1,019	2,802	13,395	30,196	729	44,320
East and West Indies Bible Mission	1	61	..	175	305	47	527
Evangelical Mission	2	33	192	1,192	3,014	921	5,127
Franciscan Mission	4	283	1,074	5,699	13,354	23	19,076
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea	12	2,118	7,725	19,864	61,347	3,990	85,201
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea, Missouri Synod(b)	3	832	3,442	5,546	16,107	3,522	25,175
Marist Mission Society	13	998	3,982	12,270	37,447	13,129	62,846
Methodists Overseas Missions in New Guinea District	5	793	3,156	10,250	24,579	163	34,992
Methodist Missionary Society, New Zealand ..	3	143	592	1,894	3,639	295	5,828
Nazarene Mission	2	195	923	1,613	7,201	216	9,030
New Guinea Anglican Mission	3	272	921	3,128	6,651	1,013	10,792
Salvation Army New Guinea	2	455	1,644	7,334	21,822	2,202	31,358
South Sea Evangelical Mission Ltd.	1	118	330	1,547	3,249	..	4,796
Total	115	13,809	50,050	166,276	414,209	47,672	628,157

(a) Formerly included under Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost.

(b) Formerly under Lutheran Mission New Guinea.

NOTE: The information supplied in this table has changed slightly owing to standardization of reporting of mission and administration field activities.

16. MISSION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH, 1965: PRENATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

Mission	Pre-natal care					Recorded deaths				
	Enrolled at 31st March, 1965	Total attend- ances	Confine- ments in villages	Still births	Number of Multiple births	Maternal	Under one month	One month to twelve months	One year to five years	Five years and over
Apostolic Church of Australia ..	72	722	80	2	..	..	9	7	2	..
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	10	45	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	206	2,839	411	16	3 x 2	3	26	32	11	..
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	178	2,474	519	21	4 x 2	..	15	22	15	2
Australian Church of Christ Mission New Guinea	50	470	139	11	2 x 2	1	8	31	13	1
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	57	728	189	1	2 x 2	1	16	13	9	3
Bismark Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	25	629	48	1	..	..	2	1	1	1
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	12	1,223	27	..	..	..	1	..	10	4
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak	292	3,060	1,192	37	1 x 3 22 x 2	9	38	61	20	9
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	175	1,581	358	11	12 x 2	7	23	29	19	1
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng.. .. .	152	3,241	142	10	..	1	4	12	8	1
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	741	16,128	421	20	3 x 2	7	39	62	45	10
Christian Mission in Many Lands ..	13	291	266	13	5 x 2	6	15	24	20	2
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	105	967	588	..	5 x 2	..	4	37	16	..
East and West Indies Bibles Mission	6	23	4	1	1 x 2	..	1	2	..	1
Evangelical Mission	15	423	48	1	2 x 2	1	1	2	1	..
Franciscan Mission	86	1,273	185	7	2 x 2	3	10	9	10	..
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	418	4,234	1,273	26	15 x 2	9	36	65	27	4
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea, Missouri Synod	145	842	283	3	4 x 2	6	18	29	18	3
Marist Mission Society	258	4,760	347	7	6 x 2	1	23	18	13	4
Methodist Overseas Mission in New Guinea District	197	3,684	313	16	6 x 2	6	22	31	9	7
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	34	694	57	1	2 x 2	..	7	4	2	1
Nazarene Mission .. .. .	..	8	76	1	1 x 2	1	..	3	5	..
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	17	147	93	1	2 x 2	..	2	6	8	..
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	91	1,481	298	2	4 x 2	1	4	13	10	1
South Sea Evangelical Mission Limited	31	99	111	5	1 x 2	2	6	16	11	..
Total	3,397	52,089	7,479	214	1 x 3 104 x 2	65	330	530	304	55

NOTE: The information supplied in this table has changed slightly owing to standardization of reporting of Mission and Administration field activities.

APPENDIX XIX—continued

17. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

		£	£
Administration—			
Public health—general (a)	.. .. .	2,421,943	
Medical aid to missions(b)	.. .. .	117,735	
Maintenance of hospital, engineering, water supply and sewerage	..	92,766	
Construction of water supply, sewerage, hospitals and ancillary buildings		126,687	
Building grants-in-aid to missions	.. .. .	23,443	
Purchase of hospital and medical equipment	.. .. .	24,491	
			2,807,065
Missions (ascertainable expenditure from their own funds)	.. ..		220,909
Local government councils (from their own funds)	.. ..		35,896
Total expenditure	.. .. .		3,063,870

(a) This item includes the value of drugs and dressings supplied to mission hospitals (£85,000) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn by missions (£67,850) or by the Administration (£313,200). (b) This item includes Administration contributions to missions conducting fully subsidized Hansen's disease colonies and tuberculosis hospitals (£59,565) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn from the Administration by missions for use in all mission hospitals (£67,850).

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

NUMBER AND VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF HOUSES AND FLATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1962 TO 1965

30th June	Commenced		Completed		Under construction	
	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value
		£		£		£
1962	164	657,470	217	941,654	39	152,615
1963	322	1,156,308	247	920,215	116	488,683
1964	419	1,446,324	308	1,120,521	227	784,522
1965	455	1,564,295	444	1,489,354	236	825,293

The statistics include all permanent buildings for which the value of work exceeded £500 in areas under the control of building boards, whether undertaken by the Administration, private contractors, or "owner-builders". Major additions and alterations to existing buildings are included as new buildings.

NOTE: Details of occupied dwellings (exclusive of dwellings occupied solely by indigenous persons) compiled from the census of 30th June 1961, are included in Appendix XX of the annual reports for 1961-62 and 1962-63.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANIZATION

1. PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	1,892	97	1,989	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months ..	6,319	275	6,594	3	..	3	3	..	3
3 months and under 6 months ..	2,959	82	3,041	1	..	1	1	..	1
6 months and under 12 months ..	465	7	472	2	..	2	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	7	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded (a)	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term	11,420	454	11,874	7	..	7	4	..	4
Recidivist	292	8	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	11,712	462	12,174	7	..	7	4	..	4

(a) All sentences of "Death Recorded" have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentence. There was no sentence of death carried out this year

NOTE.—The average number of detainees daily was (i) indigenous 2,235.07.

(ii) non-indigenous 3.58.

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE IN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Age in years	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 and 15	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and 17	20	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
18, 19 and 20	180	7	187	1	..	1	..	..	..
21 to 24	323	18	341	1	..	1	..	..	..
25 to 29	645	19	664	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 to 39	652	18	670	1	..	1	1	..	1
40 to 49	189	1	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 59	26	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term	1,872	61	1,933	3	..	3	2	..	2
Recidivist	169	5	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	2,041	66	2,107	3	..	3	2	..	2

3. TERMS OF SENTENCES BEING SERVED AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Term of Sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans (a)			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	77	7	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months ..	480	32	512	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months ..	1,017	23	1,040	..	..	..	1	..	1
6 months and under 12 months ..	177	4	181	2	..	2	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	18	..	18	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	67	..	67	..	..	..	1	..	1
5 years and under 10 years ..	114	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term	1,872	61	1,933	3	..	3	2	..	2
Recidivist	169	5	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	2,041	66	2,107	3	..	3	2	..	2

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

1. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS AT 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 AND 1965

At 30th June	Administration					Mission					Total				
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
1961 ..	247	776	14,941	6,178	(a)21,119	2,271	3,267	68,123	45,124	113,247	2,518	4,043	83,064	51,302	134,366
1962 ..	284	886	18,655	7,938	(a)26,593	2,621	3,441	72,564	48,318	120,882	2,905	4,327	91,219	56,256	147,475
1963 ..	294	980	20,698	9,441	(a)30,139	2,697	3,538	77,603	53,226	130,829	2,991	4,518	98,301	62,667	160,968
1964 ..	316	1,194	26,502	11,430	(a)37,932	2,557	4,582	81,213	53,281	134,494	2,873	5,776	107,715	64,711	172,426
1965 ..	326	1,374	32,640	13,568	(b)46,208	2,234	4,383	78,989	52,877	131,866	2,560	5,757	111,629	66,445	178,074

(a) Includes pupils attending Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training classes.

(b) Includes 2,906 correspondence pupils.

APPENDIX XXII—continued

2. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION, AT PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 AND 1965

At 30th June	Administration					Mission					Total								
	Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils					
	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total				
<i>Primary (T)</i>																			
1961...	..	521	100	621	11,960	5,326	17,286	824	210	1,034	31,516	20,893	52,409	1,345	310	1,655	43,476	26,219	69,695
1962...	..	570	160	730	15,217	6,847	22,064	1,015	253	1,268	36,736	25,355	62,091	1,585	413	1,998	51,953	32,202	84,155
1963...	..	589	203	792	17,615	8,242	25,857	1,237	253	1,490	43,653	30,528	74,181	1,826	456	2,282	61,268	38,770	100,038
1964...	..	722	245	967	21,441	10,132	31,573	2,272	434	2,706	49,665	34,372	84,037	2,994	679	3,673	71,106	44,504	115,610
1965...	..	802	285	1,087	25,338	11,953	(a)37,291	2,324	381	2,705	52,444	35,546	87,990	3,126	666	3,792	77,782	47,499	125,281
<i>Primary (A)</i>																			
1961...	60	60	782	676	1,458	..	20	20	351	341	692	..	80	80	1,133	1,017	2,150
1962...	62	62	900	799	1,699	..	20	20	319	361	680	..	82	82	1,219	1,160	2,379
1963...	69	69	922	789	1,711	..	22	22	323	326	649	..	91	91	1,245	1,115	2,360
1964...	72	72	1,021	862	1,883	..	27	27	347	377	724	..	99	99	1,368	1,239	2,607
1965...	..	1	77	78	1,111	1,019	2,130	2	14	16	235	245	480	3	91	94	1,346	1,264	2,610
<i>Exempt</i>																			
1961...	2,158	..	2,158	35,350	23,740	59,090	2,158	..	2,158	35,350	23,740	59,090
1962...	2,083	..	2,083	34,244	22,406	56,650	2,083	..	2,083	34,244	22,406	56,650
1963...	1,952	..	1,952	32,452	22,108	54,560	1,952	..	1,952	32,452	22,108	54,560
1964...	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520
1965...	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486
<i>Total Primary</i>																			
1961...	..	521	160	681	12,742	6,002	18,744	2,982	230	3,212	67,217	44,974	112,191	3,503	390	3,893	79,959	50,976	130,935
1962...	..	570	222	792	16,117	7,646	23,763	3,098	273	3,371	71,299	48,122	119,421	3,668	495	4,163	87,416	55,768	143,184
1963...	..	589	272	861	18,537	9,031	27,568	3,189	275	3,464	76,428	52,962	129,390	3,778	547	4,325	94,965	61,993	156,958
1964...	..	722	317	1,039	22,462	10,994	(b)33,456	3,971	461	4,432	79,363	52,918	132,281	4,693	778	5,471	101,825	63,912	(b)165,737
1965...	..	803	362	1,165	26,449	12,972	39,421	3,787	395	4,182	76,690	52,266	128,956	4,590	757	5,347	103,139	65,238	168,377

(a) Does not include 676 correspondence students.

(b) Does not include 407 students studying at Primary level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch.

APPENDIX XXII—continued

3. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION BEYOND PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 AND 1965

At 30th June	Administration						Mission						Total			
	Teachers			Pupils			Teachers			Pupils			Teachers		Pupils	
	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Total
1961..	..	17	22	39	410	73	483	..	25	25	486	140	17	47	64	1,109
1962..	..	7	25	32	550	172	722	..	31	31	724	102	7	56	63	1,548
1963..	..	9	32	41	449	208	657	1	38	39	714	253	10	70	80	1,624
1964..	..	6	46	52	(a) 1,138	215	1,353	3	92	95	1,432	291	9	138	147	3,076
1965(c)	(a) 2,570	..
1961..	..	1	20	21	108	83	191	..	7	7	89	..	1	27	28	280
1962..	..	1	18	19	158	83	241	..	7	7	77	25	1	25	26	343
1963..	..	1	27	28	307	181	(a) 488	..	4	4	125	..	1	31	32	613
1964..	..	1	37	38	(b) 265	215	480	..	4	..	102	..	1	41	42	582
1965..	..	15	109	124	1,774	575	(d) 2,349	5	107	112	1,798	362	20	216	236	4,509
1961..	..	3	22	25	361	..	361	..	1	1	29	..	3	23	26	390
1962..	..	2	28	30	427	..	427	..	1	1	112	..	2	29	31	539
1963..	..	5	35	40	551	..	551	..	1	1	47	..	5	36	41	598
1964..	..	16	31	47	657	..	657	..	5	5	131	..	16	36	52	788
1965..	..	24	49	73	1,291	72	(e) 1,363	4	24	28	176	83	28	73	101	1,622
1961..	..	1	9	10	133	20	153	2	20	22	302	10	3	29	32	465
1962..	13	13	112	7	119	2	29	31	352	69	2	42	44	540
1963..	14	15	198	..	198	1	29	30	232	68	2	43	45	498
1964..	..	1	17	18	161	6	167	..	46	46	185	72	1	63	64	424
1965..	12	12	159	10	169	2	59	61	325	166	2	71	73	660

(a) Does not include 1,038 students studying at Junior High level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (b) Does not include 374 students studying at secondary level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (c) All Junior High Schools became High Schools during the year. (d) Does not include 1,820 correspondence students. (e) Does not include 410 correspondence students.

APPENDIX XXII—continued

4. TYPES OF SCHOOLS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION AT 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 AND 1965

At 30th June	Administration						Mission						Total										
	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Exempt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Exempt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total
1961 ..	22	201	10	4	8	2	247	10	692	1,535	15	3	1	15	2,271	32	893	1,535	25	7	9	17	2,518
1962 ..	23	233	13	3	10	2	284	10	808	1,756	24	3	3	17	2,621	33	1,041	1,756	37	6	13	19	2,905
1963 ..	22	247	7	5	11	2	294	9	919	1,735	18	1	2	13	2,697	31	1,166	1,735	25	6	13	15	2,991
1964 ..	24	263	9	4	13	3	316	9	1,016	1,489	26	1	3	13	2,557	33	1,279	1,489	35	5	16	16	2,873
1965 ..	24	267	..	13	20	2	326	6	988	1,198	..	24	6	12	2,234	30	1,255	1,198	..	37	26	14	2,560

5. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Type of school	Teachers			Pupils		
	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
<i>Administration schools</i>						
Primary "A"	1	77	78	178	1,952	2,130
Primary "T"	802	285	1,087	37,291	..	37,291
Total primary ..	803	362	1,165	37,469	1,952	39,421
High	15	109	124	2,128	221	2,349
Technical	24	49	73	1,363	..	1,363
Teacher training .. ..	..	12	12	169	..	169
Correspondence .. ..	..	..	(a)	2,906	..	2,906
Total Administration schools	842	532	1,374	44,035	2,173	46,208
<i>Mission schools</i>						
Primary "A"	2	14	16	14	466	480
Primary "T"	2,324	381	2,705	87,990	..	87,990
Exempt	1,461	..	1,461	40,486	..	40,486
Total primary ..	3,787	395	4,182	128,490	466	128,956
High	5	107	112	2,160	..	2,160
Technical	4	24	28	259	..	259
Teacher training	2	59	61	491	..	491
Total mission schools	3,798	585	4,383	131,400	466	131,866
<i>Administration and mission schools</i>						
Primary "A"	3	91	94	192	2,418	2,610
Primary "T"	3,126	666	3,792	125,281	..	125,281
Exempt	1,461	..	1,461	40,486	..	40,486
Total primary ..	4,590	757	5,347	165,959	2,418	168,377
High	20	216	236	4,288	221	4,509
Technical	28	73	101	1,622	..	1,622
Teacher training	2	71	73	660	..	660
Correspondence .. ..	..	..	(a)	2,906	..	2,906
Grand total ..	4,640	1,117	5,757	175,435	2,639	178,074

(a) Teachers at this school are carried on headquarters staff of the Department of Education.

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary 'A'—									
Preparatory	22	15	37	1	1	2	23	16	39
Grade 1	24	14	38	1	1	2	25	15	40
Grade 2	12	10	22	..	2	2	12	12	24
Grade 3	21	21	42	..	1	1	21	22	43
Grade 4	5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	12
Grade 5	11	8	19	2	3	5	13	11	24
Grade 6	7	3	10	..	..	..	7	3	10
Total	102	76	178	5	9	14	107	85	192
Primary 'T'—									
Preparatory	4,567	2,565	7,132	12,705	9,893	22,598	17,272	12,458	29,730
Standard 1	4,666	2,497	7,163	12,551	8,852	21,403	17,217	11,349	28,566
Standard 2	4,080	2,126	6,206	10,649	7,179	17,828	14,729	9,305	24,034
Standard 3	4,224	1,950	6,174	7,080	4,428	11,508	11,304	6,378	17,682
Standard 4	3,487	1,389	4,876	4,697	2,749	7,446	8,184	4,138	12,322
Standard 5	2,678	886	3,564	3,052	1,590	4,642	5,730	2,476	8,206
Standard 6	1,636	540	2,176	1,710	855	2,565	3,346	1,395	4,741
Total	25,338	11,953	37,291	52,444	35,546	(a)87,990	77,782	47,499	125,281
High schools—									
Standard 7 .. ..	..	..	..	232	36	(a) 268	232	36	268
Form 1	999	218	1,217	828	222	1,050	1,827	440	2,267
Form 2	424	186	610	474	82	556	898	268	1,166
Form 3	210	59	269	218	19	237	428	78	506
Form 4	15	8	23	37	3	40	52	11	63
Form 5	5	4	9	9	..	9	14	4	18
Total	1,653	475	2,128	1,798	362	2,160	3,451	837	4,288
Technical—									
First year	863	53	916	105	37	142	968	90	1,058
Second year	428	19	447	71	46	117	499	65	564
Third year .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,291	72	1,363	176	83	259	1,467	155	1,622
Teacher training—									
Course 'A'	137	..	137	216	136	352	353	136	489
Course 'B' First year	22	5	27	43	19	62	65	24	89
Second year .. ..	..	..	..	29	5	34	29	5	34
Course 'C' First year .. ..	..	..	..	26	5	31	26	5	31
Second year .. ..	..	..	..	11	1	12	11	1	12
Domestic Science .. ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
Total	159	10	169	325	166	491	484	176	660
Correspondence and Special Classes Branch—									
Primary	676	..	676	..	..	..	676	..	676
Secondary	1,820	..	1,820	..	..	..	1,820	..	1,820
Technical	410	..	410	..	..	..	410	..	410
Total	2,906	..	2,906	..	..	..	2,906	..	2,906
Grand total	31,449	12,586	44,035	54,748	36,166	(b)90,914	86,197	48,752	134,949

(a) Seventy-five students enrolled in Standard 7 attend primary schools.

(b) Does not include 40,486 indigenous primary students attending exempt schools.

7. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: NON-INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Standard	European			Asian			Mixed race			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Administration schools</i>												
Primary "A"—												
Preparatory ..	101	110	211	21	12	33	22	10	32	144	132	276
Grade 1 ..	115	104	219	27	25	52	18	19	37	160	148	308
Grade 2 ..	126	100	226	26	17	43	19	12	31	171	129	300
Grade 3 ..	111	101	212	26	33	59	20	21	41	157	155	312
Grade 4 ..	105	115	220	28	16	44	15	9	24	148	140	288
Grade 5 ..	69	84	153	36	21	57	20	13	33	125	118	243
Grade 6 ..	73	84	157	18	18	36	13	19	32	104	121	225
Total ..	700	698	1,398	182	142	324	127	103	230	1,009	943	1,952
Secondary—												
Form 1 ..	17	13	30	10	7	17	15	10	25	42	30	72
Form 2 ..	21	18	39	17	13	30	7	11	18	45	42	87
Form 3 ..	9	9	18	5	8	13	6	5	11	20	22	42
Form 4 ..	6	2	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	2	10
Form 5 ..	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
Total ..	59	46	105	34	28	62	28	26	54	121	100	221
Total Administration schools ..	759	744	1,503	216	170	386	155	129	284	1,130	1,043	2,173
<i>Mission schools</i>												
Primary "A"—												
Preparatory ..	17	13	30	11	6	17	9	7	16	37	26	63
Grade 1 ..	9	17	26	13	14	27	19	19	38	41	50	91
Grade 2 ..	13	15	28	8	11	19	16	8	24	37	34	71
Grade 3 ..	15	11	26	8	9	17	17	12	29	40	32	72
Grade 4 ..	6	12	18	9	14	23	7	9	16	22	35	57
Grade 5 ..	6	7	13	4	5	9	11	13	24	21	25	46
Grade 6 ..	11	15	26	12	11	23	9	8	17	32	34	66
Total ..	77	90	167	65	70	135	88	76	164	230	236	466
Grand total ..	836	834	1,670	281	240	521	243	205	448	1,360	1,279	2,639

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, AT 30TH JUNE 1965

District	Type of school	Number of Schools	Teachers						Pupils					
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Non-indigenous		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bougainville	Primary "A"	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	15	8	23
	Primary "T"	12	45	..	45	9	2	11	1,002	454	1,456	..	..	..
	High	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	87	..	87	..	..	87
	Technical	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	45	..	45	..	..	45
	Total ..	15	46	..	46	14	4	18	1,134	456	1,590	15	8	1,613
Eastern Highlands	Primary "A"	3	..	..	..	3	5	8	14	9	23	101	95	196
	Primary "T"	42	98	10	108	32	11	43	4,334	1,352	5,686	..	..	5,686
	High	1	1	..	1	5	3	8	174	19	193	..	..	193
	Technical	2	4	..	4	4	..	4	105	..	105	..	..	105
	Teacher training	1	..	..	..	4	2	6	80	..	80	..	..	80
	Total ..	49	103	10	113	48	21	69	4,707	1,380	6,087	101	95	6,283
Madang	Primary "A"	1	..	..	..	2	5	7	11	9	20	95	87	182
	Primary "T"	28	91	4	95	30	9	39	3,076	1,468	4,544	..	..	4,544
	High	1	1	..	1	6	7	13	184	70	254	..	..	254
	Technical	3	4	..	4	6	1	7	186	..	186	..	..	186
	Teacher training	1	..	..	..	3	3	6	79	10	89	..	..	89
	Total ..	34	96	4	100	47	25	72	3,536	1,557	5,093	95	87	5,275
Morobe	Primary "A"	5	..	..	..	4	16	20	3	3	6	300	283	583
	Primary "T"	41	98	16	114	35	16	51	3,940	1,517	5,457	..	..	5,457
	High	3	3	..	3	14	10	24	282	102	384	43	35	462
	Technical	2	3	..	3	12	2	14	298	19	317	..	..	317
	Total ..	51	104	16	120	65	44	109	4,523	1,641	6,164	343	318	6,825
Manus	Primary "A"	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	16	14	30	24	29	53
	Primary "T"	22	46	17	63	11	..	11	1,109	965	2,074	..	..	2,074
	High	1	2	..	2	4	3	7	140	64	204	..	..	204
	Technical	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	58	..	58	..	..	58
	Total ..	26	51	17	68	17	5	22	1,323	1,043	2,366	24	29	2,419

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Teachers						Pupils					
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Non-indigenous		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Britain	Primary "A"	5	..	..	..	7	16	23	42	27	69	295	275	570
	Primary "T"	33	132	32	164	37	17	54	4,540	3,367	7,907	..	..	7,907
	High	3	5	..	5	27	12	39	575	100	675	78	65	143
	Technical	3	2	2	4	11	2	13	292	53	345	..	..	345
	Total ..	44	139	34	173	82	47	129	5,449	3,547	8,996	373	340	713
New Ireland	Primary "A"	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	39	27	66
	Primary "T"	25	59	11	70	11	2	13	1,450	1,083	2,533	..	..	2,533
	High	2	2	..	2	4	3	7	104	43	147	..	..	147
	Technical	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	48	..	48	..	..	48
	Total ..	29	61	11	72	19	6	25	1,603	1,126	2,729	39	27	66
Sepik	Primary "A"	2	..	..	..	3	3	6	11	7	18	59	65	124
	Primary "T"	45	86	4	90	34	5	39	3,570	1,355	4,925	..	..	4,925
	High	1	1	..	1	7	..	7	168	16	184	..	..	184
	Technical	5	5	..	6	6	..	6	205	..	205	..	..	205
	Total ..	53	92	4	96	50	8	58	3,954	1,378	5,332	59	65	124
Western Highlands	Primary "A"	4	..	..	..	3	3	6	4	5	9	81	74	155
	Primary "T"	19	51	2	53	17	5	22	2,317	392	2,709	..	..	2,709
	Technical	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	54	..	54	..	..	54
	Total ..	25	52	2	54	22	8	30	2,375	397	2,772	81	74	155
Total	Primary "A"	24	1	..	1	25	52	77	102	76	178	1,009	943	1,952
	Primary "T"	267	706	96	802	216	69	285	25,338	11,953	37,291	..	..	37,291
	High	13	15	..	15	70	39	109	1,714	414	2,128	121	100	221
	Technical	20	22	2	24	46	3	49	1,291	72	1,363	..	..	1,363
	Teacher training	2	..	..	..	7	5	12	159	10	169	..	..	169
	Correspondence	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,906	..	..	2,906
	Total ..	328	744	98	842	364	168	532	28,604	12,525	44,033	1,130	1,043	2,173
														46,208

(2) Teachers at this school are carried on headquarters staff, Department of Education.

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30TH JUNE 1965

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Western Highlands . .	Primary "A" ..	2	..	..	..	24	31	55	55
	Primary " T " ..	99	6,721	2,398	9,119	..	..	..	9,119
	High schools ..	3	135	2	137	..	..	..	137
	Teacher training ..	1	33	..	33	..	..	..	33
	Technical	2	29	..	29	..	..	..	29
	Exempt	367	6,581	3,701	10,282	..	..	..	10,282
	Total ..	474	13,499	6,101	19,600	24	31	55	19,655
Eastern Highlands . .	Primary "A" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary " T " ..	79	6,580	1,927	8,507	..	..	..	8,507
	High schools ..	2	249	18	267	..	..	..	267
	Teacher training ..	1	11	4	15	..	..	..	15
	Exempt	112	3,048	1,381	4,429	..	..	..	4,429
	Total ..	194	9,888	3,330	13,218	..	..	..	13,218
Sepik	Primary "A" ..	..	..	..	..	28	29	57	57
	Primary " T " ..	79	6,888	3,710	10,598	..	..	..	10,598
	High schools ..	3	162	43	205	..	..	..	205
	Teacher training ..	1	27	..	27	..	..	..	27
	Exempt	275	5,717	3,815	9,532	..	..	..	9,532
	Total ..	358	12,794	7,568	20,362	28	29	57	20,419
Madang	Primary "A" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary " T " ..	86	5,247	3,930	9,177	..	..	..	9,177
	High schools ..	2	172	27	199	..	..	..	199
	Teacher training ..	2	32	23	55	..	..	..	55
	Technical	1	92	..	92	..	..	..	92
	Exempt	222	3,487	2,958	6,445	..	..	..	6,445
	Total ..	313	9,030	6,938	15,968	..	..	..	15,968
Morobe	Primary "A" ..	1	..	..	..	16	15	31	31
	Primary " T " ..	156	5,507	3,667	9,174	..	..	..	9,174
	High schools ..	3	216	21	237	..	..	..	237
	Teacher training ..	1	78	20	98	..	..	..	98
	Technical	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15
	Exempt	160	4,062	3,638	7,700	..	..	..	7,700
	Total ..	322	9,878	7,346	17,224	16	15	31	17,255
New Britain ..	Primary "A" ..	2	5	9	14	141	132	273	287
	Primary " T " ..	168	9,348	8,920	18,268	..	..	..	18,268
	High schools ..	6	572	120	692	..	..	..	692
	Teacher training ..	3	89	79	168	..	..	..	168
	Technical	1	40	..	40	..	..	..	40
	Exempt	29	652	591	1,243	..	..	..	1,243
	Total ..	209	10,706	9,719	20,425	141	132	273	20,698

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30TH JUNE 1965—*continued*

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
New Ireland ..	Primary "A" ..	1	..	..	..	21	29	50	50
	Primary " T " ..	102	3,366	2,981	6,347	..	..	..	6,347
	High schools ..	1	145	..	145	..	..	..	145
	Teacher training ..	1	25	16	41	..	..	..	41
	Exempt	22	336	266	602	..	..	..	602
	Total ..	127	3,872	3,263	7,135	21	29	50	7,185
Bougainville ..	Primary "A" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary " T " ..	170	7,317	6,673	13,990	..	..	..	13,990
	High schools ..	3	139	66	205	..	..	..	205
	Teacher training ..	2	30	24	54	..	..	..	54
	Technical	1	..	83	83	..	..	..	83
	Exempt	5	59	65	124	..	..	..	124
	Total ..	181	7,545	6,911	14,456	..	..	..	14,456
Manus	Primary "A" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary " T " ..	49	1,470	1,340	2,810	..	..	..	2,810
	High schools ..	1	8	65	73	..	..	..	73
	Teacher training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Exempt	6	69	60	129	..	..	..	129
	Total ..	56	1,547	1,465	3,012	..	..	..	3,012
Total New Guinea ..	Primary "A" ..	6	5	9	14	230	236	466	480
	Primary " T " ..	988	52,444	35,546	87,990	..	..	..	87,990
	High schools ..	24	1,798	362	2,160	..	..	..	2,160
	Teacher training ..	12	325	166	491	..	..	..	491
	Exempt	1,198	24,011	16,475	40,486	..	..	..	40,486
	Technical	6	176	83	259	..	..	..	259
	Grand total ..	2,234	78,759	52,641	131,400	230	236	466	131,866

10. MISSION SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Schools										Teachers									
Registered and recognized schools										Recognized schools						Exempt		Total	
Primary			Schools beyond primary				Grand total			Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Indigenous		Total	
Pri- mary 'A'	Pri- mary 'T'	Total	High	Techni- cal	Teacher training	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
..	29	29	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	68	7	75	16	..	16	87	12	99
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	8	10	8	..	8	12	..	12	22	8	30
Balam-Kauk Voluntary Education Agency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Baptist	6	6	..	1	..	1	4	4	8	6	3	9	..	..	..	10	7	17
Catholic Mission, Aitape (Franciscan)	21	21	1	..	..	1	11	16	27	26	..	26	130	..	130	167	16	183
Catholic Mission, Bougainville (Marist)	117	117	3	..	2	5	12	31	43	286	95	381	2	..	2	300	126	426	
Catholic Mission, Goroka (Divine Word)	21	21	1	..	..	1	3	23	26	77	10	87	46	..	46	126	33	159
Catholic Mission, Kavieng (Sacred Heart)	86	87	2	..	..	2	7	14	21	171	22	193	..	..	..	178	36	214
Catholic Mission, Lae (Marianhill)	5	5	..	1	..	1	3	3	6	5	1	6	..	..	..	8	4	12
Catholic Mission, Madang (Holy Ghost)	33	33	1	..	2	3	12	22	34	97	12	109	197	..	197	306	34	340	
Catholic Mission, Mount Hagen (Holy Trinity)	29	29	1	..	1	2	7	19	26	63	6	69	283	2	285	353	27	380	
Catholic Mission, Vanimo (Passionist)	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	10	..	10	1	..	1	16	6	22
Catholic Mission, Vungpope (Sacred Heart)	2	91	93	3	1	2	35	45	80	492	57	549	..	..	..	527	102	629
Catholic Mission, Wewak (Divine Word)	31	31	2	..	1	3	20	34	54	106	22	128	213	2	215	339	58	397	
Christian Missions in Many Lands	9	9	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	2	..	2	1	..	1	10	7	17
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Church of Christ	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Church of the Nazarene	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	2	2	4	1	..	1	4	6	10
Faith Mission	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
Four Square Gospel International Church—United States	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Four Square Gospel International Church—Australian	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Lutheran—Australia	17	17	1	..	..	1	8	4	12	35	4	39	..	..	..	43	8	51
Lutheran—Missouri Synod	20	21	1	..	..	1	15	2	17	9	..	9	95	2	97	119	4	123
Lutheran—New Guinea	1	226	5	2	1	8	34	37	71	209	3	212	384	4	388	627	44	671	
Lutheran Evangelical	15	15	..	..	..	..	2	4	21	2	2	23	2	..	2	25	4	29
Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul	82	82	1	..	1	2	6	11	17	178	13	191	25	..	25	209	24	233	
Methodist—Solomon Island	26	26	..	1	..	1	..	6	6	82	9	91	..	..	..	82	15	97
New Guinea Gospel	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	5
Salvation Army	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	5	8
Seventh Day Adventist	87	87	2	..	2	4	19	5	24	93	14	107	39	..	39	151	19	170	
South Seas Evangelical	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	2	1	3	5	6	11
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood	3	3	..	..	..	..	7	14	21	3	1	4	..	..	..	10	15	25
Total	6	988	994	24	6	12	42	1,198	2,234	2,053	284	2,337	1,450	11	1,461	3,737	646	4,383	

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXIII

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY DURING 1964-65

The Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June 1958, are shown at page 221 of the Report for 1957-58.

During the period 1st July 1958 to 30th June 1965, the following Treaties, Conventions and Agreements have been applied to the Territory:

General and Multilateral International Agreements:

Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (7th October 1952)—applying as from 8th February 1959.

Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (12th August, 1949)—applying as from 14th April 1959.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12th August 1949)—applying as from 14th April 1959.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (12th August 1949)—applying as from 14th April 1959.

Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War (12th August 1949)—applying as from 14th April 1959.

Universal Postal Convention, Final Protocol thereto, Detailed Regulations for implementing the Convention, Provisions concerning Airmail and Final Protocol to the Provisions concerning Airmail (3rd October 1957)—applying as from 29th April 1959.

Convention for fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (9th July 1920)—applying as from 8th July 1959.

Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers (12th November 1921)—applying as from 8th July 1959.

Convention concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture (16th November 1921)—applying as from 16th July 1959.

Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (26th January 1960)—applying as from 24th September 1960.

Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (5th June 1925)—applying as from 8th February 1961.

Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (10th June 1925)—applying as from 8th February 1961.

Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) (21st June 1934)—applying as from 8th February 1961.

Convention on Road Traffic (19th September 1949)—applying as from 2nd June 1961.

Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (20th February 1957)—applying as from 12th June 1961.

State Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria (15th May 1955)—applying as from 10th August 1961.

International Telecommunication Convention, together with Final Protocol and Additional Protocols (21st December 1959)—applying as from 1st February 1962.

International Wheat Agreement (10th March 1962)—applying as from 16th July 1962.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (21st December 1947)—applying as from 20th November 1962.

Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium (23rd June 1953)—applying as from 8th March 1963.

Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes arising out of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions (29th April 1958)—applying as from 14th May 1963.

Convention on the High Seas (29th April 1958)—applying as from 13th June 1963.

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw on 12th October 1929 (28th September 1955)—applying as from 1st August 1963.

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (5th August 1963)—applying as from 12th November 1963.

International Coffee Agreement (28th September 1962)—applying as from 27th December 1963.

Convention on the Continental Shelf (29th April 1958)—applying as from 10th June 1964.

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (10th September 1964)—applying as from 10th September 1964.

1. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY DURING 1964-65—*continued*

Bilateral Treaties, excluding Extradition Treaties:

- Federal Republic of Germany: Agreement relating to Air Transport (22nd May 1957)—applying as from 10th January 1959.
- United States of America: Agreement concerning the Exchange of Postal Parcels between the United States of America and the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea (22nd May-20th June 1958)—applying as from 1st October 1958.
- Federal Republic of Germany: Trade Agreement (14th October 1959)—applying as from 1st July 1959.
- France: Convention supplementary to the Convention of 2nd February 1922, respecting legal proceedings (15th April 1936)—applying as from 9th October 1959.
- Federation of Malaya: Agreement relating to Air Services (29th September 1959)—applying as from 29th September 1959.
- Thailand: Agreement relating to Air Services (26th February 1960)—applying as from 26th February 1960.
- India: Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Services Agreement between Australia and India of 11th June 1949, and the Exchange of Notes associated therewith (14th December 1960)—applying as from 14th December 1960.
- Netherlands: Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands extending the Australia-Netherlands Postal Parcels Agreement of 22nd October 1953, to Papua, New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea (4th August 1959)—applying as from 30th September 1960.
- Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands for the further Amendment of the Agreement of 22nd October 1953, for the Exchange of Postal Parcels (18th October 1960)—applying as from 10th August 1961.
- New Zealand: Agreement relating to Air Services (25th July 1961)—applying as from 25th July 1961.
- Federation of Malaya: Agreement concerning the Reciprocal Exchange of Planting Material between the Federation of Malaya and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (26th November 1962)—applying as from 26th November 1962.
- Italy: Agreement relating to Air Services (10th November 1960)—applying as from 10th May 1963.
- United States of America: Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia (9th May 1963)—applying as from 9th May 1963.
- Malaysia: Agreement relating to Air Services—applying as from 19th March 1964.
- United Nations Special Fund: Agreement concerning assistance from the Special Fund for a project of Research in the Control of the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (30th September 1964)—applying as from 30th October 1964.
- France: Agreement relating to Air Transport (13th April 1965)—applying as from 13th April 1965.

2. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of its First Session on 13th December 1946

The Territory of New Guinea has been administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in pursuance of a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised on His behalf by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on 26th June 1945, provides by Article 75 for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements.

The Government of Australia now undertakes to place the Territory of New Guinea under the trusteeship system, on the terms set forth in the present Trusteeship Agreement.

Therefore the General Assembly of the United Nations, acting in pursuance of Article 85 of the Charter, approves the following terms of trusteeship for the Territory of New Guinea, in substitution for the terms of the Mandate under which the Territory has been administered.

Article 1

The Territory to which this Trusteeship Agreement applies (hereinafter called the Territory) consists of that portion of the island of New Guinea and the groups of islands administered therewith under the Mandate dated 17th December 1920, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised by the Government of Australia.

Article 2

The Government of Australia (hereinafter called the Administering Authority) is hereby designated as the sole authority which will exercise the administration of the Territory.

2. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—*continued**Article 3*

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and in such a manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, which are set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

Article 4

The Administering Authority will be responsible for the peace, order, good government and defence of the Territory and for this purpose will have the same powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and will be entitled to apply to the Territory, subject to such modifications as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and conditions of the Territory.

Article 5

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4 will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these territories, if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

Article 6

The Administering Authority further undertakes to apply in the Territory the provisions of such international agreements and such recommendations of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter as are, in the opinion of the Administering Authority, suited to the needs and conditions of the Territory and conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system.

Article 7

The Administering Authority may take all measures in the Territory which it considers desirable to provide for the defence of the Territory and for maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

The Administering Authority undertakes that in the discharge of its obligations under Article 3 of this agreement:

1. It will co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the discharge of all the Council's functions under Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter.

2. It will, in accordance with its established policy:

- (a) take into consideration the customs and usages of the inhabitants of New Guinea and respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, and in particular ensure that no rights over native land in favour of any person not an indigenous inhabitant of New Guinea may be created or transferred except with the consent of the competent public authority;
- (b) promote, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants;
- (c) assure to the inhabitants of the Territory, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples, a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; and
- (d) guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory, subject only to the requirements of public order, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, freedom of conscience and worship and freedom of religious teaching.

APPENDIX XXIV

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Place	Month			Mean maximum temperature (° F.)	Mean minimum temperature (° F.)	Mean 9 a.m. humidity (%)	Rainfall points (100 points = one inch)	Rain days
Lae	1964—							
	July ..	..	..	82.6	71.2	86	1,040	24
	August ..	..	..	83.2	71.5	86	1,602	22
	September ..	..	..	83.7	72.1	86	1,834	27
	October ..	..	..	86.8	73.3	78	1,392	19
	November ..	..	..	86.9	73.7	78	1,006	17
	December ..	..	..	87.6	73.4	74	789	15
	1965—							
	January ..	..	..	87.5	74.6	74	1,114	19
	February ..	..	..	87.1	74.4	78	863	19
	March ..	..	..	86.3	74.4	78	1,907	21
	April ..	..	..	85.6	73.4	78	1,255	21
	May..	..	..	84.9	73.3	86	1,474	25
	June..	..	..	81.7	71.6	90	3,032	25
Madang	1964—							
	July ..	..	..	85.9	72.5	84	613	19
	August ..	..	..	84.8	72.2	87	1,318	23
	September ..	..	..	85.7	73.5	79	919	12
	October ..	..	..	86.3	72.5	83	2,186	25
	November ..	..	..	86.8	72.9	82	1,643	21
	December ..	..	..	85.6	72.5	82	941	22
	1965—							
	January ..	..	..	85.5	72.9	86	1,603	24
	February ..	..	..	85.5	73.4	83	1,450	18
	March ..	..	..	85.0	73.3	85	1,808	22
	April ..	..	..	84.5	72.9	91	1,980	23
	May..	..	..	85.2	73.4	85	1,771	23
	June..	..	..	84.0	73.0	86	728	22
Rabaul	1964—							
	July ..	..	..	88.3	72.5	79	38	6
	August ..	..	..	87.1	73.1	79	767	18
	September ..	..	..	88.2	72.7	72	573	14
	October ..	..	..	88.2	72.6	72	346	7
	November ..	..	..	87.3	73.1	72	592	14
	December ..	..	..	86.3	72.4	79	771	19
	1965—							
	January ..	..	..	85.6	73.4	79	710	22
	February ..	..	..	85.9	73.6	79	1,056	18
	March ..	..	..	85.5	74.3	79	411	23
	April ..	..	..	85.8	73.4	79	972	20
	May..	..	..	86.1	74.4	83	1,125	17
	June..	..	..	85.1	74.1	75	484	12

APPENDIX XXV

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Mission	District	Number of non-indigenous missionaries in District		Estimated number of adherents
		Male	Female	
Apostolic Church—				
Australian	Western Highlands ..	7	8	6,000
New Zealand	Western Highlands ..	6	6	8,000
		13	14	14,000
Assemblies of God	Sepik	21	24	18,700
Balam-Kauk Voluntary Education Agency ..	Sepik	1	..	300
Baptist—				
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	Sepik	4	1	1,000
	Western Highlands ..	11	12	15,000
Bible Fellowship International	Morobe	1	1	350
		16	14	16,350
Christian Mission in Many Lands	Sepik	23	31	9,920
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	Western Highlands ..	3	3	..
Church of Christ	Madang	7	12	1,400
Church of England—New Guinea Anglican Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	2	3	4,000
	Madang	13	1	6,000
	Morobe	2	1	1,000
	New Britain	6	3	1,500
	Western Highlands ..	2	..	7,000
		25	8	19,500
Church of the Nazarene	Western Highlands ..	..	..	..
East and West Indies Bible Mission (Gospel Tidings Mission)	Western Highlands ..	2	3	1,400
Evangelical Lutheran Faith Mission	Manus	4	7	2,390
Faith Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	6	8	8,160
Fitzgerald and O'Shannessy Mission	Sepik	1	1	100
Four Square Gospel International Church—				
(Australia)	Eastern Highlands ..	..	2	2,200
(United States)	Eastern Highlands ..	6	8	8,764
		6	10	10,964
Kwato Extension Association Incorporated	Eastern Highlands ..	..	..	5,200
Lutheran—				
Australian	Morobe	27	7	7,637
Missouri Synod	Western Highlands ..	61	19	30,000
New Guinea	Eastern Highlands ..	41	47	97,820
	Madang	57	70	42,812
	Morobe	70	97	139,617
	Western Highlands ..	16	21	17,420
		272	261	335,306
Methodist—				
Missionary Society of New Zealand	Bougainville .. ..	..	3	9,000
Overseas Mission	New Britain	20	13	41,425
	New Ireland	7	6	20,210
		27	22	70,635
New Guinea Gospel	Sepik	3	3	1,000
New Tribes (New Guinea) Incorporated	Eastern Highlands ..	19	18	4,000
	Morobe	5	5	2,500
		24	23	6,500

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30TH JUNE 1965—continued

Mission	District	Number of Non-indigenous Missionaries in District		Estimated number of adherents
		Male	Female	
Roman Catholic—				
Franciscan	Sepik	54	28	30,269
Marist Society	Bougainville	69	61	50,959
Divine Word	Sepik	86	65	70,039
	Eastern Highlands	36	32	43,500
Holy Ghost	Madang	96	45	45,000
Holy Trinity	Western Highlands	50	43	55,000
Marianhill	Morobe	14	7	3,500
Most Sacred Heart of Jesus—				
Vunapope	New Britain	114	115	81,260
Kavieng	Manus	3	7	8,579
	New Britain	1	..	1,285
	New Ireland	19	21	16,707
Vanim	Sepik	19	8	4,000
		561	432	410,098
H. R. and G. J. Rudd and Sons	Western Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..
Salvation Army	Eastern Highlands	2	9	1,000
	Morobe	2	2	200
		4	11	1,200
Seventh Day Adventist—				
Bismarck-Solomons Union	Bougainville	11	2	2,370
	New Britain	24	9	1,087
	New Ireland	7	2	3,122
	Manus	4	2	2,175
	Western New Britain	9	1	1,417
Coral Sea Union	Eastern Highlands	16	18	16,646
	Madang	5	9	1,703
	Morobe	7	9	1,102
	Sepik	5	7	5,030
	Western Highlands	11	19	7,000
		99	78	41,652
Sola Fide	Sepik	1	1	..
South Seas Evangelical Mission	Sepik	10	14	20,000
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood	Eastern Highlands	9	13	3,000
	Western Highlands	5	12	5,000
		14	25	8,000
Village Church	Eastern Highlands	1	1	400
World Missions Incorporated	Eastern Highlands	1	2	4,000
	Total	1,145	1,008	1,007,175

2. NATIONALITY OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES AT 30TH JUNE 1965

Nationality						Males	Females	Persons
British	..	..	..	..	..	513	547	1,060
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	53	39	92
French	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
German	..	..	..	..	..	202	158	360
Irish ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	23
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	16	26	42
United States American..	..	..	..	..	..	271	213	484
Other	..	..	..	..	..	59	10	69
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,145	1,008	2,153

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONS: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1965

Particulars						Medical expenditure	Educational expenditure
						£'000	£'000
Grant-in-aid by Administration	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 141	466
Ascertainable expenditure from own funds	..	..	..	..	..	221	1,039
Total	..	..	..	..	..	362	1,505

(a) This item includes grants-in-aid (£117,735) and building grants-in-aid (£23,443) by the Administration, but does not include the value of drugs and dressing (£85,000) or the value of general stores (£67,850) issued to missions.

APPENDIX XXVI

NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

1. TOTAL MARKET SUPPLIES FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962 AND 1963

	1961		1962		1963	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Wages, Salaries and Supplements ..	..	28,010,277	..	32,712,921	..	36,455,927
Primary Production Income—						
(i) Marketed production ..	5,341,846	..	4,455,058	..	4,961,156	..
(ii) Non-marketed production ..	7,747,756	13,089,602	8,040,500	12,495,558	7,999,315	12,960,471
Company Income .. ..	..	3,306,402	..	3,775,763	..	4,713,000
Other Business Income .. ..	..	2,213,467	..	2,255,800	..	2,475,057
Income from Property (Net Rent and Interest) .. ..	..	728,460	..	753,363	..	762,805
<i>Territory Income at factor cost</i> .. ..	..	47,348,208	..	51,993,405	..	57,367,260
Allowance for Depreciation .. ..	..	2,273,269	..	2,925,694	..	3,138,500
<i>Gross Territory product at factor cost</i> ..	..	49,621,477	..	54,919,099	..	60,505,760
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies .. ..	..	2,361,829	..	2,771,017	..	3,116,433
<i>Gross Territory Product (At Market Prices)</i> .. ..	..	51,983,306	..	57,690,116	..	63,622,193
Imports and other Payments for Goods and Services .. ..	..	31,971,780	..	31,965,581	..	34,258,284
<i>Market Supplies of Monetary Sector</i> ..	..	83,955,086	..	89,655,697	..	97,880,477
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Income .. ..	..	80,047,000	..	82,150,000	..	83,343,000
<i>Subsistence Sector Supplies</i> .. ..	..	80,047,000	..	82,150,000	..	83,343,000
<i>Total Market Supplies</i> .. ..	..	164,002,086	..	171,805,697	..	181,223,477

2. TOTAL MARKET EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962 AND 1963

	1961		1962		1963	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Consumption Expenditure—						
1. Personal Consumption—						
(i) Market Supplies	29,814,822	..	32,693,775	..	34,377,283	..
(ii) Non-market Supplies ..	7,747,756	..	8,040,500	..	7,999,315	..
2. Statistical Discrepancy	—32,232	37,530,346	+535,398	41,269,673	+163,416	42,540,014
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
1. Mission .. ..	..	1,889,520	..	2,077,853	..	2,386,340
2. Public Authorities—						
(i) Administration .. ..	..	13,152,122	..	15,404,980	..	16,988,203
(ii) Native Local Government Councils .. ..	..	36,596	..	65,582	..	46,840
(iii) Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities ..	..	2,039,814	..	2,334,778	..	2,593,500
	..	17,118,052	..	19,883,193	..	22,014,883
Gross Domestic Capital Formation—						
1. Private .. ..	..	5,319,755	..	5,667,810	..	6,089,690
2. Mission .. ..	..	282,085	..	336,987	..	295,189
3. Public Authorities—						
Administration .. ..	..	6,178,082	..	6,025,420	..	8,272,926
Native Local Government Councils .. ..	..	102,562	..	141,583	..	217,446
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities .. ..	..	1,642,136	..	2,327,823	..	2,015,000
4. Increase in Value of Stocks ..	..	1,525,404	..	—318,708	..	76,136
	..	15,050,024	..	14,180,915	..	16,966,387
Gross Territory Expenditure .. ..	..	69,698,422	..	75,333,781	..	81,521,284
Export and Other Receipts for Goods and Services .. ..	..	14,256,664	..	14,321,916	..	16,359,193
<i>Monetary Sector Market Expenditure</i> ..	..	83,955,086	..	89,655,697	..	97,880,477
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Expenditure—						
1. Consumption .. ..	..	61,754,000	..	63,531,000	..	64,513,000
2. Private Investment, Replacement and Maintenance .. ..	..	4,140,000	..	4,190,000	..	4,230,000
3. Community Investment, Replacement and Maintenance ..	..	14,153,000	..	14,429,000	..	14,600,000
<i>Subsistence Sector Expenditure</i>	..	80,047,000	..	82,150,000	..	83,343,000
<i>Total Market Expenditure</i> ..	..	164,002,086	..	171,805,697	..	181,223,477

APPENDIX XXVII

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCE AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY NEW GUINEANS AND PAPUANS—1ST JULY 1964–30TH JUNE 1965

Dr Kila Wari (<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>)	16th July–11th August 1964	W.H.O./S.P.C. Refresher Course on Tuberculosis, Port Vila, New Hebrides.
Miss Dalai Maniana	13th–16th October 1964 ..	Attended 2nd Royal Australian Nursing Federation Biennial Convention, Brisbane.
Miss Lilian Nabu		
Miss Mailok Tabuan		
(<i>Triple Certificated Nurses</i>)		
Mr Gabriel Ehaua Karava, M.H.A.	October 1964	25th Session of the South Pacific Commission, Noumea.
Mr Thomas Tobunbun (<i>Teacher</i>)		
Mr J. Guise	December 1964	Visited Nairobi at the invitation of the Kenyan Government for Kenya's Independence celebrations.
Mr M. Toliman		
Mr Z. Zurecnuoc		
Mr Oala Oala-Rarua		
Mr Bernard Morlin	10th January–17th February 1965	S.P.C. Seminar on Village Hygiene and Health Education New Hebrides.
(<i>Nurse-Medical Assistant</i>)		
Mr Phillip Matasororo		
(<i>Assistant Health Inspector</i>)		
Mr Timothy Gware	23rd January–27th February 1965	Tour of Installations—P.M.G.'s Department, Sydney and Broken Hill.
Mr Joe Maliaka	2nd–29th February 1965 ..	Tour of Installations, P.M.G. Annandale, New South Wales.
Mr Reuben Kila	15th February–15th May 1965	W.H.O. Study Course in Dental Epidemiology, Fiji School of Medicine, Fiji.
Mr Gabriel Gris		
(<i>Assistant Dental Officers</i>)		
Mr Kamalo Kalo	February–May 1965 ..	Attended courses in New Zealand for sixteen weeks under the Commonwealth Education Scheme.
Mr Ila Sam		
Mr Taina Dai		
Mr Phillip Aravure		
(<i>Senior Teachers</i>)		
Mr Momafu Malara	Six months ending July 1965	Was attached to the S.P.C. Co-operative Specialist under the Commission's Internship scheme for six months in Noumea.
(<i>Co-operative Officer</i>)		
Mr Paul Lapun, M.H.A.	.. ..	..
(<i>Under-Secretary for Forests</i>)	March 1965	Attended the Third Annual Machinery Field Day at Longeranong Agricultural College, Victoria.
Mr Edric Eupa, M.H.A.		
(<i>Under-Secretary for Lands</i>)		
Miss Elizabeth Inabi	1st March–August 1965 ..	Education Programme for Nurses East West Centre, University of Hawaii, Hawaii; Miss Inabi was accommodated at Institute for Technical Interchange at Leahi Hospital, Honolulu.
Mr Tei Abal, M.H.A.	Two weeks from 15th March 1965	Political education tour of Canberra. They attended, <i>inter alia</i> , sittings of Parliament and studied the procedure and practices of the House of Representatives.
Mr Paul Maniel, M.H.A.		
Mr Tambu Melo, M.H.A.		
Mr Poi Iuri, M.H.A.		
Mr Muriso Warebu, M.H.A.		
Mr Palian Maloat, M.H.A.		
Mr Sinake Giregire, M.H.A.		
Mr B. Holloway, M.H.A. (European) and Miss Horne (<i>Clerk of the House of Assembly</i>) (European) also took part.		
Mr Sinake Giregire, M.H.A. ..	March 1965	Attended Commonwealth Parliamentary Area Conference in Hobart.
Mr B. Holloway, M.H.A. and Miss Horne (European)		
Mr Goava Rigolo	March 1965	Queensland Co-operative Congress.
Mr Robbie Maniot		

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCE AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY NEW GUINEANS AND PAPUANS—1ST JULY 1964–30TH JUNE 1965—*continued*

Mr Z. Zurecnuoc	11th April–6th May 1965 ..	Assisted with the T.P.N.G. Exhibit at the 1965 Osaka International Trade Fair, Japan.
(<i>Under Secretary for Treasury</i>)		
Mr M. Jackson		
(<i>Department of Trade and Industry</i>)		
(European) also assisted.		
Mr Michael Oraka	April–May 1965 ..	S.P.C. Co-operative Training Course, Suva, Fiji.
Mr Gassa Kasse		
Mr Walter To 'Divvia		
Mr Obed Boas		
Mr Igo Robert		
Mr Lahui Tau		
Mr John Guise	June 1965 ..	Attendance at 32nd Session of Trusteeship Council, New York.
Mr Matthias Toliman		
Mr Zure Zurecnuoc, M.H.A. ..	3rd–4th June 1965 ..	Visited Tamworth, New South Wales to address Country Party Youth Organisation.
	28th–30th June 1965 ..	Visited Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne on Loan Raising Campaign.
Mr T. V. Tobunbun	June–July 1965 ..	Attended 50th Session of I.L.O. in Geneva.
(<i>Teacher and also President of Rabual Workers' Association</i>)		
Mr Campbell Fleay (European)		
(<i>Acting Chief of Division of Industrial Relations</i>) also attended.		
Mr Oala Oala Rarua	June–July 1965 ..	Attended a course of study at the International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva, I.L.O.
(<i>President, Port Moresby Workers' Association</i>)		
Senior Constable Michael Samo .. ..	.. ..	Mr Samo has attended the Conservatorium of Music, Brisbane for the past three years.

APPENDIX XXVIII

INDEX: TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010) AND TO QUESTIONS ADDED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010/ADD.1). THE LATTER HAVE BEEN INDICATED BY THE LETTERS "a" AND "b".

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32	32	80	80-81	132	106	179	126
33	32	81	81	133	106-107	180	126
34	33	82	81, 82	134	106-107	181	{ 115, 120, 125-126
35	33-34	83	81	135	106-107	182	125
35a	34	84	81	136	107	183	125
36	33	85	81	137	107	184	81-82, 123
37	34	86	81-82	138	107	185	125
37a	33-34	87	82	139	107	186	127
38	35	88	82	140	107-108	187	127
38a	35	89	82	141	108	188	127-131
39	35	90	{ 82-83, 141-142	142	108-109	189	131
40	35	91	83	143	109	190	
41	35-36	92	84	144	109		
42	36-37	93	84	145	109		
43	37-38	94	84	146	110-111		
44	38	95	84	147	109-110		
45	38-41	96	84	148	{ 109-110, 111		
46	189	97	84-85	149	111-112		
47	41	98	84-88				
48	41						

*Organization chart.

TERRITORY OF
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



NMP/58/1531

Printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer
Canberra, A.C.T.

Reprinted with minor amendments 1954

Capital of Territories

Principal Centres

Other Centres

Point Pairs

Villages

Altitude in Feet

County of Territorial Sovereignty (see included extracts)

PORT MORESBY

Madang

Bugia

Kaituma

Buganda

1:5000

1:5000

Territorial Boundary

Swamp

Shrub

Reef

Road All Vehicles

Road Other

1:5000

MOROBE

Simple Conic (Modified) Projection

SCALE 1:2,534,400

40 Miles to 1 Inch

Statute Miles 0 50 100 150 200 250

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Compiled and drawn for the Department of Territories by Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T. 1958

ABBREVIATIONS

B. Bay

C. Cape

C. Creek

C. Channel

C. Estuary

C. Gulf

C. Hill

C. Head

C. Harbour

C. Island

C. Lake

C. Lagoon

C. Mt.

C. Mtn.

C. Pass

C. Pt.

C. Range

C. River

C. Sea

C. Strait

C. Taro

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showing Geographical Names used and their locations listed by Latitude and Longitude to the nearest five minute

* Kotabaru	2 30	140 14
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